"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain Monday; partly cloudy, colder Tuesday; moderate to fresh south winds, becoming northwest on Tuesday.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,191. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

'AMERICA FIRST,' WILSON TO URGE AT MILWAUKEE

Visit Today to Great German-American Centre Crucial Event of His Tour.

PATRIOTISM HIS KEYNOTE

Indicated in Telegram to New York Hungarians Breathing Confidence in Them.

NIGHT SPEECH IN CHICAGO

President and Wife Attend Cleveland Church—Zealous Guards Arrest a Suspect.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The Middle West has been stirred profoundly by President Wilson's demand for adequate military preparedness and his solemn warning that a situation might be faced at any hour when he could not keep the country out of war without the sacrifice of honor. The opinion was expressed freely here today that his plain talk to the voters had swung this section into line behind him and that his program would receive a substantial majority if a referendum were taken.

His trip tomorrow, which will take him into the heart of the "enemy's country," with addresses at Milwaukee and Chicago, where there is a strong pro-German sentiment, is being awaited with deep interest. No authoritative hint of what the President will say has been given, but it is believed that he will talk straight from the shoulder for "America first." The President and his party left here tonight for Milwaukee.

The meeting here last night probably outdid in enthusiasm and interest any which he addressed during his campaign for the Presidency in 1912. The picture that Mr. Wilson has left with the thousands who have heard him is that of a man with his "fighting blood up," determined to give everything there is in him to the task of keeping this country out of war, but just as determined to defend the country's honor, and ready to stake everything on his conviction that his demand for preparedness is right. A typical comment heard on every hand is this:

"I never realized I would hear such a speech as that. The President can count on me, for I'm with him to a finish."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has heard it a hundred times; not always in the same words—sometimes stronger language is used—but always the same meaning. The President and his official party have heard it, and feel that so far the fight for the country's welfare has gone well.

Doubt About the Hyphenated.

There has been much talk aroused about the "hyphen," too, by the President's preparedness campaign. Prominent men here, all of whom said they were in favor of adequate preparedness and who expressed the view that the President would win his fight, were not so optimistic in their talk on the other subject. The pro-German sentiment and its effect in the event of trouble, they said, constituted a question of grave concern even in Cleveland. They felt that the situation in that regard was worse in the districts which are to be visited tomorrow.

"It will be the hardest day the President will have to face," was the opinion expressed by one man. "I believe that 60 per cent. of the German-born citizens here in Cleveland think of German ideals, traditions, and Kultur first when the issue between Germany and America is raised. What the percentage is in Milwaukee, for instance, I wouldn't like to guess."

The feeling is that the President will go at his campaigning with the same vigor tomorrow as he showed yesterday when he won such great enthusiasm in Pittsburgh and Cleveland for his program. He will make platform speeches from the train at Waukegan, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis., and Racine, Wis., in the morning, and will reach Milwaukee at noon. There State cavalry troops will act as an escort to the hotel, and at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the President will address a public meeting in the Auditorium.

The President and his party will leave Milwaukee at 4 o'clock and arrive in Chicago at 6 P. M. He will speak in the Auditorium there at 8.

Message to Hungarians.

Mr. Wilson made no comment today upon his trip or his plans, but he sent a telegram to Senator Ollie James at the St. Regis Hotel, in New York City, to be read before a meeting of a Hungarian society in New York, in which he expressed "very deep and sincere confidence in the entire loyalty and patriotism" of the naturalized citizens of the United States.

One surprising feature of the trip so far is the fact that the reported antagonism to the President's plea for pre-

Continued on Page 3.

EXTRA COMPARTMENT CARS OPERATED ON "FLORIDA SPECIAL" TO PALM BEACH and East Coast Points Daily. 3 other trains daily. Atlantic Coast Line, 1198 B'way. —Advt.

Three Years In Prison For Writing About Belgium

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung says Emil Pruem, who is a subject of Luxemburg and Honorary Mayor of the town of Clervaux, has been sentenced by court-martial to three years' imprisonment for insulting the German Army in the distribution of a pamphlet written by him, entitled "Martyred Belgium."

WANT THE NATION TO TAKE MILITIA

General Approval of the Plan for Federal Control of the Guard.

BUT SOME STATES OBJECT

Ohio and Kansas Are the Most Outspoken Opponents of the Proposal.

The sentiment of the country, as sounded yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES, in general indorses the plan proposed by the New York National Guard Association looking to Federal control of the militia forces. Maryland is enthusiastic for the plan. In the East sentiment in general seems to indorse the proposal. In the Middle West Ohio, as an exception, flatly opposes, while Indiana favors it. Kansas also is opposed, and Missouri indorses the proposal.

When Governor Whitman was asked yesterday for his views, he referred to his speech before the Superintendents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in which he said:

"A first need, it seems to me, is to place the militia under full Federal control, accepting the officers in their present grades, and putting the War Department behind the task of securing uniformity. This will make for the centralized control and direction that are absolutely essential to its intelligent and efficient development as a force for the protection of the country, its people, and its honor.

"Surely it must be apparent to all that it is no more wise to leave national defense to the separate States than it would be to leave the policing of a city to the separate wards. The protection of the country from unbearable aggression or armed invasion is not a thing that can be parceled out in forty-eight small jobs, but one big, indivisible task that demands a central control and direction, both in times of peace and war.

"The Continental Army, proposed as a third force, brings little of value in itself, even while its inevitable tendency is to weaken still further the National Guard. A Federal force, existing side by side with a State force, and offering a less arduous service, will necessarily be the more attractive organization. Sentimentally, the citizens will show a preference for the national body, and practically, Congress will favor its own creation in the matter of funds, stinting and minimizing the purely local body."

Plan Is Indorsed Here.

Among high officers of the National Guard in this city it was said yesterday that the Federal control movement was regarded with favor and that little, if any, opposition to the project was expected.

Colonel Louis D. Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment said that while he had not attended the convention in Albany, he was, in a general way, for the movement, which he thought would solve the question of the new army required by the preparedness plans.

"I am certainly of the opinion that the militia should be federalized," he said, "and to my mind this would solve the present problem of forming an army in accordance with the plans of the Administration.

"There is no valid reason for the Government taking up an experiment such as the formation of the Continental Army, when by this method the desired result could be obtained with the lesser cost and with a great deal more speed. The Federalization of the National Guard would place all the organizations of the various States on the same footing, and would result in the United States obtaining the best possible new army.

"To my mind, no opposition to the change will be encountered anywhere in the country, and I am sure that there will be none here."

Colonel Charles I. De Bevoise of the First Regiment of Cavalry said that he would not give his opinion at present on the proposed change, but that he had long been in favor of the militia being taken over by the Government.

"I was not at the convention," he said last night, "and have been out of town. All that I know about the movement I learned from the papers. However, I will say that I am very much in favor of the change. The National Guard should be a Federal force. I believe that every man who wears the khaki should be under Federal jurisdiction.

"There are many ramifications and points to be considered in making the change, and I do not wish to be quoted, except to say that I am in favor of the proposed Federal control."

The resolution adopted on Saturday at Albany by the National Guard Association recommended proper legislation to place the National Guard under Federal control, making "unnecessary the formation of a force to be known as the Continental Army." Following are dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES setting forth the sentiment in various parts of the country:

Bay State Favors It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—The action taken by the National Guard Association of New York in favoring Federal control of the National Guard is in line with sentiment in Massachusetts. Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Cole said this afternoon:

"We of the National Guard of Massachusetts have always been desirous of being Federal soldiers and not State soldiers. We have always recognized that a national defense composed of forty-eight State militias was founded upon incorrect military principles. The officers and men of the Massachusetts militia did not merely organize and talk about national defense; they didn't go to Summer camps, where their responsibility ceased at the end of the camp, but they actually entered into a legal contract with the United States Government to remain for three years subject to its call in case of war; and they now desire that the details for the working out of the Continental Army, when they are announced, will be of

Continued on Page 18.

PINEHURST, N. C. Centre of outdoor sports. Hotel Carolina, Holly Inn, Berkshire, now open. —Advt.

NEW SHIP BILL READY; MODIFIED TO GAIN SUPPORT

Looks to Government Operation of Vessels Only if Capital Remains Aloof.

PROVIDES $50,000,000 FUND

Panama Canal Bonds Proceeds to Build or Buy Ships for Lease or Sale.

BOARD TO REGULATE RATES

Will Have Sweeping Powers—All Vessels Subject to Call for Naval Uses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Administration's new Ship Purchase bill will be introduced in the House tomorrow by Chairman Alexander of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The bill has been modified to meet some of the objections that caused the failure of a similar measure at the last session of Congress.

Chairman Alexander will lead the fight for the passage of the bill on the floor of the House. Public hearings on the bill, at which President Wilson and others will be asked to testify, will be begun in a few days.

The outlook for the passage of the bill in the Senate, where it was killed last year because of a party revolt led by Senator Clarke, is said to be favorable. The President has had frequent conferences recently with Senators who opposed it, and many changes were made at their suggestion.

Government operation of steamship lines is authorized under the modified bill, but primarily the measure is intended to authorize the construction or purchase of merchant vessels suitable also for naval auxiliaries, "with a view to chartering, leasing or selling such vessels" to corporations, firms or individuals desiring to use them in the commerce of the United States. The sale of Panama Canal bonds to the amount of $50,000,000 is authorized to acquire the necessary vessels.

A far-reaching and drastic provision of the new bill gives the proposed United States Shipping Board power to regulate the rates of vessels engaged in the interstate and foreign commerce of the United States and to license all such vessels. It is provided that such powers as are now vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding such rates shall be transferred to the new board, which is to have the widest powers.

Contains No Time Limit.

One of the surprises in connection with the revised measure is that it contains no provision fixing a time limit within which the Government shall retire from the ship-ownership business. The main objection to the previous measure, outside of the Government ownership feature itself, was that it provided for Government operation. This objection is met partly in the new bill by a provision for leasing the Government-owned ships to private concerns, but it was expected that the measure would go further by providing that the Government should not remain permanently in the merchant ship-ownership business.

The bill as it will be introduced has the approval of President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, and Secretary Redfield. It creates a shipping board of five members. Three are to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce are to be ex officio members. To this board is transferred jurisdiction over the American registry of vessels.

The Administration has sought to meet the opposition that defeated the former Shipping bill by proposing that Government operation of the prospective steamship lines shall be a secondary rather than a primary object. The new bill first provides that the Government shall take the initiative in purchasing, constructing, or chartering vessels suitable for use both as naval auxiliaries and merchantmen. These vessels, if constructed, are to be built in American shipyards or navy yards. Following their acquisition it is provided that the Shipping Board "is hereby authorized to charter, lease, or sell the vessels purchased, chartered, or constructed by the United States, as herein provided, to any corporation, firm, or individual, a citizen or citizens of the United States, desiring to use them in the transporting of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, or the possessions of the United States,) upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the board and approved by the President."

A Reserve for Naval Uses.

Lease of such vessels for the coastwise trade of the United States is also authorized. Every lease, charter, or sale is to carry a proviso that if at any time the United States is in need of the vessels for naval purposes they shall be immediately reacquired by the Government. No vessel may be rechartered or resold without the consent of the board. Vessels now belonging to the naval establishment of the United States and which are not needed as naval auxiliaries may be transferred by the President to the Shipping Board for commercial uses. This provision includes vessels now owned and operated by the Panama Railroad Company.

Section 8 of the new bill provides for Government operation if it is impossible to lease the vessels built or purchased by the United States under the proposed law. This section reads:

That the board hereby created, if in its judgment, necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes of this act, may form, under the laws of the United States or of the District of Columbia, a corporation or corporations, with capital stock in such amount as the board may prescribe, (within the limit of appropriation in this act,) whose object shall be the purchase, construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels in the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, and the chartering or leasing of vessels for such purposes.

It is provided that the United States shall own a majority of the capital stock, and the Shipping Board, with the

Continued on Page 18.

Atlanta — Birmingham — Memphis — New Orleans via SOUTHERN RAILWAY steel electric lighted dining, club, drawing and stateroom sleeping and observation cars. 6 trains daily from New York. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

Liner Philadelphia Damaged in Collision; Hits Sailing Ship and Puts Back to Liverpool

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—The American liner Philadelphia, which started yesterday for New York with 271 passengers aboard, returned to Liverpool today after having been in collision in St. George's Channel with the Liverpool sailing ship Ben Lee.

Her wireless was carried away and her bridge work and several lifeboats were smashed, but no one was hurt. Life belts were served out to the passengers and the ship's boats were lowered, but there was no damage below the water line.

One of the boats with seven men from the Philadelphia which went to the rescue of the Ben Lee is missing.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—The American Line steamship Philadelphia, which left this port yesterday for New York, returned here this afternoon, having been badly damaged in collision with the British sailing ship Ben Lee. Nobody on board the liner was hurt and the passengers were landed this afternoon. The following official statement concerning the accident was issued tonight by the American Line officials:

"On Saturday the Philadelphia, proceeding on her voyage to New York, while steaming down St. George's Channel came into collision at Carmarthen Bay (off the coast of Wales) with a sailing ship, resulting in considerable damage to the Philadelphia's upper structure, a portion of the bridge, several boats, and the maintopmast being carried away.

"The Philadelphia remained in the vicinity of the collision for some time and dispatched a boat to the assistance of the sailing vessel. Afterward, owing to her damaged condition, the Captain decided to put back to Liverpool.

"No injury was sustained by any one on board the Philadelphia, and her passengers, who are all well, will have the option of being transferred to the Adriatic, sailing Wednesday, or proceeding by the Philadelphia as soon as the necessary repairs are effected."

A later report given out by Lloyd's said that the accident occurred off Carnarvon Bay, that one member of the crew was missing from the Ben Lee, but the others had been landed. The Captain and his wife and child were all saved. When the crew left the Ben Lee her decks were awash, but the vessel floated all night and is reported to have been towed into Holyhead today.

A boat containing seven men, which left the Philadelphia with the object of assisting the Ben Lee, has not returned, according to the Central News. A number of trawlers are searching for it.

The Ben Lee is a three-masted ship of 2,341 tons, and is owned by J. & J. Rae & Co., Liverpool. She was built in 1893 at Glasgow.

HOUSE IMPRESSES BERLIN FAVORABLY

Reichstag Leader Reports a "Gratifying" Farewell Talk with Him.

WILSON AS A MEDIATOR?

Hint from a Government Confidant That His Services May Not Be Objectionable.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Colonel House started for Paris tonight via Switzerland. He spent his last day in conferring with Ambassador Gerard, talking with important German personages, and saying nothing to numerous newspaper men, including German and Austrian journalists, who, however, went away delighted by the Colonel's accessibility and affability.

Colonel House's air of satisfaction and his genial smile indicated that the Berlin end of his mission at least had been a success, and that he was well pleased with his three days' work. Official Germany is no less pleased by his visit. He is leaving the best of impressions.

One of the most influential members of the Reichstag, who has consistently worked for better relations with America, had three-quarters of an hour's talk with Colonel House, and told me afterward:

"Our conversation was most gratifying and satisfactory. Why doesn't America send over more men like that? I found Colonel House a most sympathetic character, a splendid man."

The moral effect of the Colonel's brief visit is valued highly here. In well-informed quarters it is believed that he was able to do much to dispel certain ideas which have been unfortunately prevalent here, particularly that America has not been acting in good faith—that President Wilson has been practicing a double standard of neutrality. At the same time the Colonel may be able to take back a very clear and vivid idea of the strong feeling of Germans over what they call their justified grievances. It is believed that Colonel House's visit will do much to clear away mutual misunderstandings.

May Accept Wilson's Mediation.

Not the least interesting part of his confidential report to the President should be the intimation from a source friendly to America, and at the same time close to the German Government, that, barring unforeseeable accidents and circumstances, President Wilson's peace mediation will not be unacceptable to the Imperial Government when the time is ripe to talk peace.

Colonel House met the Imperial Chancellor and Dr. Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, at an Embassy dinner last night, and after the usual dinner small talk had the opportunity of retiring to a quiet corner of the drawing room and conversing for nearly an hour with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Disquieting rumors were current here today that the Lusitania negotiations in Washington had reached a deadlock. From official quarters it is learned that the German Foreign Office has received no recent official reports from Count von Bernstorff indicating a crisis, or even a greater divergence of views. The Lokalanzeiger says it is in a position to warn German readers to accept all reports of the breaking off of the Lusitania negotiations with the utmost caution.

Lansing's Note Commended.

While the general opinion is that the unconditional acceptance of Secretary Lansing's proposals on treatment of merchantmen would mean the end of submarine warfare, or at least render it impotent, the Berlin Gazette takes a more hopeful view. It says:

"The most interesting part of Mr. Lansing's note is the postscript, saying that armed merchantmen will be allowed to enter American ports only if they have fulfilled certain American conditions; otherwise they will be treated as warships. If Mr. Lansing means business with this it will be a heavy blow to England's commerce. The result would be that our enemies' commerce with America would be seriously limited. The strict execution of the conditions set up by Mr. Lansing would be consistent with international law and common sense.

"It has become plain that in war armed merchantmen cannot longer be considered peaceable craft, but at the very least auxiliary warships. We should hail his stand with satisfaction if Mr. Lansing would convert his announced words, which announce nothing more than that in future right shall be right, into deeds."

The submarine question is likely to become still further involved as the result of a dispatch from Geneva reporting a Paris paper as quoting the French

Continued on Page 2.

REPORTS GERMANY WILL NOT DISAVOW

Geneva Hears That Berlin's Final Statement on Lusitania Contains No Admission.

PRESIDENT STANDS FIRM

Determined to Have a Showdown Now, Washington Believes—Situation Recognized as Critical.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31.—The Daily Express's Geneva correspondent quotes the Frankfurter Zeitung to the effect that Germany's final answer in the Lusitania case has been submitted to Washington, and that "the action of the submarine commander is not disapproved, and Germany will make no further concession."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—So far as official Washington knows, there has been no modification of the grave situation over the Lusitania controversy since last Tuesday, when Count von Bernstorff was informed frankly by Secretary Lansing that prompt compliance with the demands of the United States Government for a disavowal of the attack on the Cunard liner was necessary to a continuance of friendly relations between the two nations.

Optimistic press reports from Berlin last night concerning the conferences between Colonel E. M. House, the President's special diplomatic plenipotentiary, and high officials of the German Foreign Office, have not relieved the tension or altered the situation here. Were it not that similar optimistic intimations have come from Berlin at various other critical stages of the Lusitania controversy, officials and diplomats here would be inclined to pin more faith in last night's newspaper dispatches to the effect that the German Government hopes to avert the threatened new Lusitania crisis and settle all submarine controversies in a new note to the United States.

Nothing in these cabled reports dealing with the conferences in which Colonel House participated covered the cardinal point in the controversy as it now stands—the question as to whether Wilhelmstrasse is willing to settle the matter promptly on the basis of a disavowal of the attack and an admission of legal liability to the United States for payment of an indemnity.

If, as represented in the cabled reports, German officials are hopeful that a breaking off of relations will be averted, and desire to clear up not only the Lusitania question, but all other international controversies yet unsettled, there is just one way in which such a crisis and the threatened break in relations can be prevented, and that is for Germany to acquiesce in the firm demand of President Wilson that reparation for the loss of American lives in the destruction of the Lusitania must be made as a matter of right and law, and not merely as an act of grace or international courtesy in an effort to settle the controversy without an admission of wrongdoing on the part of the German naval commander who sank the Lusitania.

What President Wilson wants now is a show-down, and he is known to feel that he has gone almost to the limit of patience in the efforts which he and Secretary Lansing have made to obtain a full and complete settlement in an informal manner without resort to the exchange of official notes. It is the intention of the President to yield in the matter of principle, and the principle he has insisted upon has been that before the Lusitania was sunk it was the duty of the German submarine commander to warn that vessel and to have arranged for the safety of those on board the great liner.

The President is known to feel that the acceptance of an indemnity without an admission of legal liability to such reparation for the loss of American lives would amount to an abandonment of the principle for which he and Secretary Lansing have been contending throughout the controversy with Germany over the manner in which submarine warfare has been conducted—the principle that the noncombatants of all nations have a legal right to travel on the high seas without their lives being endangered by belligerent attacks not made in accordance with generally recognized principles of international law.

Germany has at no stage of the controversy admitted legal wrongdoing in attacking liners without warning. While it is true she has given assurances of a willingness to change submarine warfare to conform to certain rules for which the United States has contended, this has been done without any admission that the rules of international law or the rules of humanity require it. And nowhere in the Lusitania controversy has Germany been willing to flatly disavow the attack on the Cunard liner, or admit legal liability for the payment of an indemnity, although she has informally indicated a willingness to pay an indemnity as an act of grace.

Thus, in spite of all that has been accomplished, and it is believed in Inner circles here that important results have been accomplished, Germany has come no nearer a settlement of the Lusitania affair or the great basic principles involved, than in the note to which the last formal American communication of July 21, 1915, dealing with the Lusitania case, was an answer. In that note Secretary Lansing, speaking for President Wilson, expressed the hope

Continued on Page 3.

NEW ZEPPELIN RAID ON PARIS FAILS; 24 DEAD, 30 INJURED IN SATURDAY'S RAID; MAJORITY ARE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

French Destroy Bulgar Camp With Air Bombs; Many Men Killed or Wounded and 500 Tents Burned

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported from Saloniki that in the raid by French aeroplanes on the Bulgarian lines at Pasartzi (Bazarli?), near Lake Doiran, two hundred bombs were thrown on the Bulgarian camp.

The whole camp was destroyed, five hundred tents being burned. Many Bulgarians were killed or wounded.

The aviators brought back photographs of the camp in flames.

SEE IN RUMANIA NEW STORM CENTRE

Belief in Berlin That She Will Soon Have to Take Sides in War.

SOME HOPEFUL ARGUMENTS

Austria's Conquest of Montenegro May Have Damped War Party's Ardor.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Gazette learns from Bucharest that the Rumanian Government is forbidding demonstrations for the Hungarian-Rumanian Goga, who was a candidate for the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, but was forced to withdrew by the Rumanian Government. The return of the Rumanian Minister at Vienna to Bucharest; the flying visit to Berlin of the German Minister to Rumania and his audience with the Rumanian King and Premier on returning to Bucharest; concern over the possibility of Rumanian grain exports to the Central Powers ceasing or shrinking to negible proportions, taken together with certain private information partly of a military character and hence unpublishable, all point to a new storm centre developing in Rumania and gives ground for believing that she will soon find herself in open line-up with one or the other group of powers. Not for months has Rumania been such a matter of political interest as today.

Former Premier Carp's published utterance that Rumania would never take up arms against the Central Powers continues to be much discussed in political circles here which are well informed on Rumanian matters. There is a tendency to value M. Carp's statement as at least not an unfounded hope.

Various factors are cited here as likely to have damped the warlike enthusiasm of the Rumanian war party, notably Russia's decreasing offensive power on the Bessarabian frontier, which is making the present moment the most inauspicious thinkable for Rumania to cut loose. It is pointed out that Rumania would have to fight a war against two fronts — Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. It is also believed that events in Montenegro have greatly strengthened Austrian prestige in the Balkans and have not been without effect on Rumania.

The feeling here is that while as yet there is no cause for anxiety over Rumania, the situation will bear the closest watching.

RUSSIA SATISFIED WITH RUMANIA

Sazonoff Also Says Sweden Has Nothing to Fear from Russia —Sees War's End Soon.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31.—Serglus Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, received a deputation of newspapermen yesterday to whom he gave an interview on the war situation in general that was marked by great optimism, according to the version of it forwarded by Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

Referring first to Rumania, he said that that country's relations with Russia were perfectly satisfactory and amicable. He admitted that some time ago the attitude of Rumania was uncertain, owing to her fear of hostile acts on the part of the Central Powers, but that he was now convinced Rumania would not fall into a German trap.

"I repeat that the Austria-Germans persist in their Rumanian campaign, but it is not producing the effect desired on practical Rumanians," said M. Sazonoff. He added that the whole Balkan situation would find its solution only after the war had ended.

Speaking of the improved relations between Russia and Sweden, M. Sazonoff said:

"It is evident that in Sweden, as elsewhere, there has been a chauvinistic movement. It is possible that Sweden may feel the need of taking measures for the defense of her frontiers, but we can declare categorically that she will not have to defend them against Russia and that this side of her frontiers is perfectly secure."

While not denying that some excitement had been caused in Sweden by the British contraband measures, M. Sazonoff said:

"Great Britain is forced to defend legitimate interests which demand the eradication of German maritime contraband. Moreover, Great Britain is going to do her best not to compromise the interests of neutrals, including Sweden."

He declared that Germany, which enjoyed the good-will of Sweden, took

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS GAINED 2 MILES AT FRISE

Later Reports of Their Somme Victory Tell of 1,287 French Captured.

HOLD FAST NEAR NEUVILLE

Fighting Continues, the French Mines Inflicting Damage—German Positions Shelled.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—According to the German official report, the French loss of ground in the fighting about Frise, south of the Somme, in the fighting of yesterday, comprises a strip more than two miles in length and more than 1,000 yards deep. The Germans also say they captured seventeen officers and 1,270 men.

Fighting to the south of Neuville, in Artois, continues, the French having countermined the Germans effectively. Berlin asserts that the gains of Friday have been held. In Artois, as at points between the Somme and Oise, the French artillery today vigorously bombarded German positions and troops on the march.

The text of the Berlin official statement is as follows:

Fighting is continuing about the position conquered by us on and south of the road from Vimy to Neuville. A French attack was repulsed.

The position conquered by us south of the Somme extends to 3,500 metres, (about 3,800 yards), at a depth of 1,000 meters. A total of 17 officers and 1,270 men were made prisoners. Among these are several English. The French attempted a feeble counterattack, which was easily repulsed.

In Champagne there have been lively artillery duels.

On the remainder of the front artillery activity has been restricted by bad weather. Toward evening the weather cleared and the French directed a lively fire against the German front.

East of Pont-à-Mousson a French infantry advance was repulsed.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

In Artois, to the south of the road from Neuville to La Folie, we exploded a mine which shattered the enemy galleries.

Our artillery has carried out a destructive fire on the revictualling centre of Sallaumines, southeast of Lens, and the German parks and bivouacs north of Viny.

Between the Somme and the Oise our batteries took under their fire troops in transit in the region of Beuvraignes and an enemy infantry column on the road between Laucourt and Roye.

To the north of the Aisne, in front of Soupir, we destroyed by our fire a German work, the garrison of which was annihilated.

To the east of Rheims our trench guns effectively shelled the opposing organizations at Cernay.

In Alsace we bombarded the enemy positions at Aspach, to the north of Altkirch.

This afternoon's French statement says:

Yesterday evening the Germans delivered an attack upon our positions south of the Somme, opposite Dompierre. The enemy's infantry was twice repulsed and thrown back into their trenches by our rifle firing and our curtain of fire.

The British official statement on the campaign in the west reads as follows:

Last night there was considerable artillery activity about Vaux. Three of our patrols successfully bombed German trenches near Serre, and a hostile patrol, which was encountered, was driven off.

SUBMARINE MISSING; ATTRIBUTED TO FOG

The K-5 Fails to Arrive at Charleston, S. C., with Fleet Bound for Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Submarine K-5 of the fourth division of the submarine flotilla of the Atlantic fleet is missing in the fog off the coast of South Carolina, according to a report made to the Navy Department tonight by Lieutenant Woodward, commanding the monitor Tallanassee, which arrived at Charleston, S. C., today with the submarines K-1, K-2, and K-6, which are units of the same division.

The Tallahassee, acting as a tender, and submarines K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6 left New York on Thursday for a cruise to Key West, Fla. They ran into a fog off the South Carolina coast, and the K-5 was last seen off Cape Romain, about twenty-five miles north of Fort Sumter, at the entrance to Charleston Harbor. The Tallahassee and the three other submarines put into Charleston and reported to the Navy Department that the K-5 had been lost sight of in the fog, but it was believed that she would show up all right.

Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, said tonight he did not believe there was occasion for alarm and that it was merely on account of the fog that the K-5 had not arrived at Charleston. These submarines are all equipped with the old style of lead batteries. The K-5 was commanded by Lieutenant Ronan C. Grady and had Junior Grade Lieutenant Hugh C. Fraser on her roster.

FRENCH CAPITAL IN A FURY

Press and Public Demand Prompt Reprisal for Zeppelin Attack.

MANY KILLED WHILE ASLEEP

Tenement Quarter Target of Raider and Fifteen Houses Are Blown to Pieces.

BOMB SHATTERS SUBWAY

Squadrons of Aeroplanes Grope in Mist and Exchange Shots with Invader.

Zeppelin Turns Back Before Attacking City

PARIS, Jan. 30.—A Zeppelin came tonight to the outskirts of Paris, but before reaching the city itself, turned back.

At 9:45 firemen dashed through the streets sounding warnings of another Zeppelin raid. In a few minutes the capital was entirely dark. Crowds remained on the boulevards watching the skies for the appearance of a German air craft.

The Place de l'Opera, which is generally brilliantly lighted, was suddenly thrown into darkness and policemen carrying poles hurried through the streets extinguishing the gas lights.

At 11:15 P. M. the firemen's bugles announced that all danger had passed, and a number of lights, sufficient to enable persons homeward bound to find their way, were turned on.

The failure of the Zeppelin to carry out its purpose was due, the authorities say, both to the weather conditions and the danger from the Paris aircraft defense. The weather was clearer than on Saturday night and the air destroyer flotilla swarmed rapidly over the section of the city toward which it was reported the Zeppelin was approaching.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—At 7 o'clock last night I saw Lloyd George and Bonar Law with a party of English officials enter the Hotel Crillon, and my companion remarked: "The Zeppelins would have a good bag if they could drop a bomb on the hotel now." He spoke laughingly, but I remembered the raid on Epernay a few days ago. The night was fine and the German espionage service vigilant.

Three hours later I was sitting in a boulevard café when suddenly without the flourish of trumpets or the rushing of automobiles of a year ago almost to a day, the police and firemen began extinguishing lamps and the whisper passed, "Zeppelins signaled approaching the city." The streets filled rapidly and were soon crowded as on a holiday. Every one was excited and light-hearted, watching the aeroplanes darting across the sky like shooting stars. For an hour we waited and nothing happened. Then came a rumor of bombs having been droped in the suburbs.

I telephoned to one of the newspapers and found it was true that some fifteen bombs had fallen near the fortifications in the populous tenement district. The damage was considerable, and there were several killed and wounded.

Victims Women and Children.

It developed that 24 persons had been killed, 30 wounded, and 15 houses damaged. The killed and wounded were nearly all women and children.

I dashed for a taxi, and a few minutes later was speeding along the avenue. I was right in the track of the Zeppelins and at intervals powerful automobiles roared past, their lamps dazzling the darkened streets. We turned southward then and at a corner a policeman barred my way. I explained my mission, he demanded proof of my identity, but the police passes for 1916 have not yet been issued. He said his orders were that no one unauthorized might pass. The crowd was already dense and tumultuous. I produced my permis de séjour, signed by the Prefet of Police himself, and stated that I was a journalist. The policeman saluted. Before that signature there are no barriers in Paris.

It was 11:30 o'clock, but the pitch-black, winding streets were crowded as by day. Around each doorway was gathered an excited group of children half dressed and running about shouting. From the whole quarter arose a murmur like the buzz of a huge and angry hive of bees. As I stumbled through the darkness—the taxi was not allowed to pass—I heard constantly one word, "reprisals," as the keynote of every conversation and shouted in every gathering.

Bodies on Rubbish Piles.

Arriving at the smitten street, I was again stopped, but the Prefet's signature passed me. Here the firemen and police were busy amid the ruins, and

already bodies awaiting removal to the Morgue were lying on heaps of rubbish in the narrow courtyards. The houses that had been hit looked exactly like the photographs of gun-ravaged towns. Here half the front of a house had been torn away, leaving a child's cot hanging over the edge. Its occupant was somewhere under the ruins, and the neighbors were trying to comfort the frantic mother in the next-door kitchen.

Further on a bomb had fallen on a little pavilion, and it was literally a shapeless heap of bricks and woodwork, with no outline of the building left, yet two hours before it had been a quiet home, where a soldier's wife and child—now hidden under the "débris—slept, confident of safety.

The worst case of all was a five-story tenement at the end of a cul de sac. From the front it seemed untouched, but behind the façade the whole building was split in half, and no one knew how many dead lay there. Here the family of a zouave, Auguste Petitjean, were celebrating the father's leave from the front. His wife and 15-year-old daughter, Lucie; his old father-in-law, Joseph Frichti, and his sister, Mme. Leriche, with her two little boys, Raymond and André, had gathered around a table to hear stories of the war. Suddenly the war struck them. All seven were killed instantly. When I left there four bodies already had been recovered.

Elsewhere similar scenes were repeated. In no instance were the victims other than humble workers. No house that was damaged had an official character or was inhabited by any person of note. One bomb made a hole twenty feet wide in the road right above the subway, actually piercing the subway vault. A train had just passed. The line is now blocked. No one was injured there, but if the bomb had fallen a few minutes before the slaughter would have been terrible. All the bombs—there were seventeen, one of which was an incendiary missile—fell within a comparatively small area.

The first bomb fell above the subway at 10 o'clock and the last on a pavilion at 10:05. The German raiders hurried through the mist at sixty miles an hour two miles above the earth. Far below were the glimmering lights of the outer boulevards. Three and a half tons of bombs were dropped. Then the Zeppelin wheeled toward the northeast. No one seems to have seen the Zeppelin from Paris, as the mist prevented that, but the size and nature of the bombs establish the raider's character definitely.

One group of aeroplanes claims to have exchanged shots with the Zeppelin from beneath it, but all admit that the mist and the Zeppelin's great height made a successful pursuit impossible.

As I made my way from the scene of devastation I heard cheering and handclapping, as the word went round that President Poincaré, with the ready sympathy that has endeared him to the nation, had arrived and was visiting the sufferers. Other prominent men followed his example. I saw Police Chief Laurent, M. Malvey, Minister of the Interior, and the Chief of the Fire Department. Everywhere the crowds cheered them. No one blames the authorities for this latest second attempt of the Zeppelins since the war began, but everywhere they went the cry, "Reprisals," rose clear and menacing.

As I drove home at 1:30 o'clock through streets as crowded as on the night of July 14 the firemen were relighting the lamps and sounding the "Retire to rest." There was no dismay and scarcely any uproar. Even the excitement of the early evening had vanished. Faces were stern and voices savage. Never has Paris been so united and determined that "Germany must pay."

Aeroplanes in Pursuit.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Thirty French aeroplanes searched the remote air regions above Paris last night for the Zeppelin raiders, of whose appearance warning had been given. By the time it had reached the edge of one of the old quarters of the city several of the airmen were able to make out its pale yellow shape 14,000 feet from the earth. Frightened, doubtless, by the numerous warplanes rising toward it, the Zeppelin wheeled and drove at full speed northward, dropping in its trail into the darkness a cargo of about three and a half tons of bombs. Then, continuing its flight at a great altitude, the airship vanished.

Parisians had been warned of the presence of the raider half an hour before by fire engines rushing through the streets trumpeting the call known as "Stand to Arms." The electric street lights went out and policemen cautioned careless householders to close their shutters and darken their windows immediately. It was still early in the night, close to 10 o'clock, and many persons were in the streets, the cafés were open, and the moving picture theatres and playhouses still entertaining their audiences. Then, in all parts of the city could be heard the whir of numerous aeroplane propellers, while everywhere people went upon the balconies to watch for Zeppelins.

Drops a Flare Bomb.

Few Parisians appeared to believe the raiders were likely to come, because they had been turned back many times before. But suddenly in one of the northeastern parts of Paris there was a great flare in the sky as the Zeppelin dropped an illuminant so that it might be seen by those on the airship whether they were over the city. Then a bomb fell into a street, crushing through into the subway and tearing a hole fifteen feet in diameter, but injuring no one. Quickly a series of other detonations occurred, sounding dully throughout the city. One of the missiles fell upon an isolated house occupied by a single family. The building was bisected, one end being left standing, its demolished half hurled far out into an open lot and killed. The other end of the house was cut off sharply, and a bedroom on the second floor was left intact with its occupants uninjured. The floor was carried away under the head of the bed, leaving the bed balanced on the jagged edge of the ruins, with a nine-year-old boy in it uninjured.

"It took us many years to save enough to build that home, with the help of my son's employer," said the grandmother of the boy, "but it is all gone in one night, together with my son and my daughter-in-law. But I have this lad left, and he is plucky enough to begin it all over again, for although he was blocked up there on the edge of what is left of his little bedroom an hour before the firemen rescued him, he never flinched, never even whimpered."

The Zeppelin must have been going at top speed in that neighborhood, for the nearest trace of it beyond was a quarter of a mile away, where a bomb fell full in the centre of a thick stone wall and, cutting a big hole out of it as cleanly as if it had been done by a knife, dug through the pavement into the earth, causing a bad cave-in.

In a more populous quarter a bomb struck a six-story apartment building occupied by the families of working men, cutting it in two on the line of the corner of the kitchens from garret to cellar, burying ten victims under the débris of the central part of the structure. The street front was untouched, and on the other side of the gap the six kitchens of the building, one atop the other, were left open to the weather, with the ranges and utensils in plain view and apparently undisturbed. This quarter was besieged all the morning by dense crowds, which were held at the street corners by the police, none but the city authorities, representatives of the Government, and newspaper men with identification press cards being allowed to inspect the ruins.

The greatest throng was in the street, where men from the municipal chemical laboratory were carefully examining a bomb weighing nearly 600 pounds that had fallen in the courtyard of a factory and failed to explode. The crowd at one time broke through the police line and elbowed up to the footboard of the official motor car to get a near view of the monster. Altogether a dozen bombs, weighing about 600 pounds each, were dropped. None of the fatalities occurred in the open streets, the majority of the victims being killed in their beds. A fog of considerable density hung over Paris at the time of the raid.

President Poincaré, who, in company with the Military Governor of Paris and the Prefect of Police, visited the scene of wreckage caused by some of the bombs shortly after midnight, seemed greatly moved by what he saw. One of the houses that he viewed was that of Police Sergeant Bidault, who had just reached his home and who was killed by a bomb which at the same time seriously injured his sister-in-law.

At another point the force of the explosion was so great that trees were uprooted and flung on the roofs of distant houses.

Discussing the defense against the Zeppelin, one of the men who participated in it, said:

"It was not for lack of foresight or lack of speed that the aeroplanes were unable to reach the hostile aircraft. The fog was the real reason for the German success. Last night it covered Paris completely, and the searchlights were unable to pierce this wall. As for the land artillery, it was confronted with absolute invisibility, making it impossible to fire.

"All the aeroplanes were put into operation when the alarm of the presence of a Zeppelin was given, but only the aviators of the sector entered by the Zeppelin were able to perceive it. Even most of these got only a glimpse, as the Zeppelin was not using searchlights. The aviators in the other sectors were able only to remain in the air and guard their districts, which they did for several hours."

Five French aeroplanes are said to have fired on the Zeppelin, one of them pursuing it toward the west for more than fifty minutes.

One of the bombs fell in the courtyard of a hotel. A Corporal returning from the front at Hartmanns-Wellerkopf had just entered the hotel with his wife when the explosion occurred.

"My first move," said the soldier, "was to lie flat on my chest, compelling my wife to do the same. We do this instinctively when German shells burst near us on the line. No sooner had we done so than the girders of the building gave way, precipitating myself and my wife to the floor below. Fortunately, we were only slightly injured. I had also thought of asphyxiating gas, and cried to open the windows. But that was not necessary, they were all broken."

Another bomb destroyed a modest two-story dwelling, killing a husband and wife, but only slightly injuring their four children.

In curious contrast with the general calm was the sudden death from fright of the 62-year-old chief of the Gobelins telephone office at the moment he learned of the Zeppelin raid.

The bodies of six more victims of the Zeppelin raid of Saturday night—two men, two women, a girl, aged 4 years, and a baby of five months—which had been dug out of the débris by the salvage corps, have been taken to the Morgue. Two of them had been buried in the ruins of a house where two unexploded bombs, weighing 150 pounds each, were found.

The search of the wreckage continues under the supervision of the Prefect of Police. The total dead now at the Morgue number twenty-three.

PRESS CALLS FOR REPRISALS.

Paris Newspapers Urge Government to Order Counter-Raids.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Discussing the Zeppelin raid on Paris, the Temps calls upon the authorities to act, adding: "These attacks are always possible so long as the German line remains eighty kilometers from Paris. The present circumstances create for the Government heavy responsibilities, and all our forces must be employed."

The Intransigeant recalls the successful French raids on Ludwigshafen, Karlsruhe, and Stuttgart, and points out that there are many cities where the same thing can be repeated. Reprisals without delay are necessary, says the paper.

GERMAN WINS AIR DUEL, SHAKES FOES' HANDS

Boelke Brings Down a British Battle Plane—Exploits of Turkish Aviators.

BERLIN, Jan. 30, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—An interesting air fight on the western front is described in the Lokal Anzeiger by an eyewitness of the encounter.

"Two battle aeroplanes of the enemy," says the account as transcribed by the Overseas News Agency, "tried to escape when fired upon by the German artillery, but only one succeeded in making off. A small German battle monoplane suddenly appeared at this juncture and immediately attacked the remaining enemy machine at an altitude of 3,000 feet. After an exciting combat, in which both participants displayed equal bravery, the German, attacking from the front, forced his opponent to land. The German machine also landed and its occupant rushed to the British aeroplane and shook hands with the British officers, who both were wounded, the pilot's injury being only a slight wound on the head, while the observer had been hit three times on the left shoulder.

"The British pilot, who spoke German fluently, declared after learning that he was a prisoner:

"'I am not ashamed, as it is Immelmann who brought us down.'

"Whereupon the German informed him:

"'Well, this time it was only Boelke.' o'clock.

Notable exploits of aviators in the service of the Teutonic allies at the Dardanelles are reported in Constantinople advices, also, given out by the Overseas News Agency. First Lieutenant Buddecks has distinguished himself by bringing down several hostile aeroplanes, the advices state, while other aeroplanes operate by Lieutenant Ali Riza Bey, with Orkhan Bey as observer, brought down two hostile machines in one day near Sedd-el-Bahr.

AUSTRIANS SHOT CAPTIVES.

Also Tortured Them for Refusing to Dig Trenches, Russia Charges.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30.—The Russian Army Headquarters has issued a long official statement concerning the attitude of the Austrians toward Russian prisoners. The statement tells the experiences of six soldiers who escaped from captivity in Austria.

It declares that they and five hundred of their comrades refused to dig trenches and hence were tortured, four of their number being shot on June 14 at the village of Hossenzass, near Innsbrick. The executioners, the statement says, were cadets who volunteered for the task.

Mayor des Planches's London Post.

ROME, Jan. 30, (via Paris.)—Baron Edmondo Mayor des Planches, former Ambassador to the United States, has been appointed General Commissioner of the Italian Government in England. His duties will be to do with provisioning and transport.

REPORTS GERMANY WILL NOT DISAVOW

Continued from Page 1.

that Germany would "no longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost."

The best obtainable evidence in Washington has indicated that Count von Bernstorff has been sincerely and vigorously endeavoring for the last six months to convince his Government that the wisest course would be for Berlin to comply with the American demands. At times during that period it appeared as if he was on the verge of success. However, the last communication, received by him on Saturday of last week, indicated that Germany was unwilling to make a prompt settlement along the lines urged by this Government.

The fact of the matter appears to be that the German Government has been holding back in the settlement of the Lusitania case in an effort to force the hands of President Wilson and of the United States Government to an action against Great Britain in the interest of Germany, in an effort to compel England to permit foodstuffs to be shipped to the civil population of Germany, and relax the grip of the British so-called blockade. President Wilson is not willing to settle with Germany on any such basis. He takes the position that the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the "blockade" must be settled by the United States Government independently of the settlement of the submarine controversy.

There is no doubt here now that the Berlin Government recognizes that the day for a reckoning in the Lusitania case is at hand and that President Wilson feels that further parleying of the sort that has parried the issue back and forth for nearly a year would be useless. Nothing has been left undone to bring Germany to a thorough appreciation of the attitude of the United States, because President Wilson has not only for six months assented to the informal and confidential discussion of the case in the private interviews between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, but has also sent a personal envoy to Germany to confer calmly and dispassionately with the Berlin authorities in a frank statement of the position of the President.

AUTOCRATIC LEADER SPLIT FORD'S PARTY

Mme. Schwimmer Blamed for Disrupting Delegation and Stirring Discord.

SELFISH MOTIVES SHOWN

Many of the Pilgrims Mixed Pacific Ideas with Provincialism and Personal Ambitions.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The Public Ledger prints the following dispatch, which was sent from The Hague by William C. Bullitt, its correspondent with the Ford peace party:

When a rhyme avowing that "I'll always stay a howling lunatic" was adopted as the oath of the Vacillating Sons and Sisters of St. Vitus, while the Oscar II. lay in Kirkwall Harbor, not many of the peace delegates could have repeated it truthfully. They were moon-struck but not mad. But by the time the expedition was nearing its grave in The Hague each delegate could have sworn honestly that he was if not a "howling" at least a semilunatic.

Gaston Plantiff, the unemotional Broadway business man whom Mr. Ford had left in charge of the party, was stirred to such a pitch by the conflicting insanities of the delegates that he interrupted their final battle in The Hague with these words:

"I wish to God I could get out of this insane atmosphere and back to sane America. Unless you peace delegates stop fighting as you are fighting now every one in the party will be crazy. Yesterday the automobile in which Judge Lindsey and I were motoring to Amsterdam broke down in front of an asylum. Every lunatic in the place ran out to greet us. They thought we belonged to their set. I'm not sure we don't belong to it."

The madness of the party during their last hours in Holland sprang from the strange actions of the Hungarian high priestess of the pilgrimage, Frau Rozsika Schwimmer, usually called "Madame" for the sake of neutrality. To account for Mme. Schwimmer's behavior, Mme. Malmberg and others of the small band of intelligent peacers employed the term "megalomania."

Toying With Mr. Ford?

Less subtle observers considered her a member of the German-Austrian secret service, toying with Mr. Ford on behalf of the Teutonic powers. Whether she is a German agent or whether she merely overemphasizes the I in Idealist, there is no doubt that she is a highly intelligent Hungarian who possesses great emotional power and an intimate knowledge of European politics.

Mme. Schimmer was the first to be inspired by the idea of a peace ship. But when she had boarded the Oscar II. she seemed to believe that the ship, Mr. Ford, the peace delegates, the college students, the business staff, and the newspaper men and women belonged to her as wholly as the idea. She shut herself in her cabin and adopted a remote grandeur. Her confidantes stayed there all visitors. One of them, Mrs. William B. Loyd, of Chicago, like Tilburina's confidante in "The Critic," was pendant and tearful. The other, Miss Florence Holbrook of Chicago, had a nature better adapted to this year of battle, murder, and sudden death.

Through these confidantes and Mr. Lochner Mme. Schwimmer issued daily edicts. Thrice she herself appeared; twice to assure the ship's company on Dec. 4 she possessed documents which proved that all the belligerent Governments desired peace and that the neutral Governments would be delighted to co-operate with an "unofficial neutral conference."

The third time to annihilate the Press Club. The Press Club did not know that she had come intent on destruction and naively applauded her. "Don't be hypocritical," she chapped. She explained that she had a thorough system of espionage on board the Oscar II., and that through it she knew the contents of every wireless message that had been sent by the newspaper men and of every conversation relating to her. She accused the newspaper men of deliberately lying about her, she refused to have tea and talk the matter over, and dashed back to her throne. Later her entourage spread the report that the newspaper men and women were "drunkards, liars, thieves, and degenerates."

Mme. Schwimmer asked a committee composed largely of her altar boys to decide whether she or the New York newspaper men should be dismissed from the party at Christiania. But Mr. Ford closed the incident by announcing that he and not the committee would decide who should remain as his guests.

High Priestess in Seclusion.

After her descent upon the press room, Mme. Schwimmer never appeared in public. But in the midst of stenographers, secretaries, and confidants she decided every question in regard to the activities of the expedition, from the wording of letters to royalty to the distribution of beds in hotels and berths on trains. Whether or not she desired to get rid of every "delegate" with a vigorous personality, in order that she might control more completely the stream of money which Mr. Ford is anxious to pour out for peace, no one knows.

But there is no doubt that she detached such persons from the expedition with great celerity. She disposed of Herman Bernstein, Governor Hanna, Lieut. Gov. Bethea, and S. S. McClure at one blow. She persuaded Mr. Ford to decree that any one refusing to sign a resolution advocating immediate and total disarmament in the United States should be disqualified from either becoming a delegate to the "Unofficial Neutral Conference" at The Hague or from voting for such a delegate. The resolution had nothing to do with the purpose of the expedition—to stop the war—and the four gentlemen, with others, refused to sign. When they were told that they could not participate in the final councils of the party they resigned; Mr. Bernstein and Mr. McClure at once, the others later.

Mme. Schwimmer was more obvious in her attack on Dean Marquis of Detroit. Dean Marquis told many persons that he considered Mme. Schwimmer not altogether idealistic in her devotion to peace. She succeeded in detaching the dean from the party, but he carried Mr. Ford with him.

Mme. Schwimmer seems to have been sincerely convinced that for the peace expedition to be efficient she had to be in absolute control. She fought democratic control by the delegates. And her victory for autocracy resulted in the resignation of Mrs. Boissevain. She welcomed this resignation, for it removed from her path another strong personality. She fought against the election of the delegates to the "permanent neutral conference" and for their appointment by a committee which she would have controlled.

Only Mr. Plantiff stood between her and complete mastery of the expedition. "She can't move an inch unless I give her the money to go," was Mr. Plantiff's way of interpreting the situation. The wishes of the delegates who remained after Mme. Schwimmer's temple cleansing did not bother either Mr. Plantiff or Mme. Schwimmer. She was the engine of the Ford Peace Car, he the brake, and the delegates were the leather upholstery.

If the delegates had been asked to be dynamic, instead of merely decorative, most of them would not have known which way to turn. For the Ford peace advocates were babes in the wood of the world. Nearly all of them were uplifters, with a Breton peasant's faith in the "fifty-seven varieties of social taloum powder" which compose the uplift. Diffused through each was a vague human warmth. But they knew nothing of life as it is lived outside the Middle West, and still less of the passions and desires of that not unimportant part of humanity which lives outside the realm of Detroit and Indianapolis.

The delegates called themselves democrats and demanded "democratic control of foreign policies." But they distrusted and feared democratic control of the peace expedition, just as in America they had feared democratic control of their businesses. The uplifters were paternalists, with implicit faith in the infinite power, wisdom, and goodness of cash.

Mr. Ford and his uplifters set out to "save" Europe in the same spirit with which they would have set out to save a fallen woman. The Oscar II. was rosy with human tenderness. But none of the delegates who remained as members of the expedition until its expiring hours in The Hague had any knowledge of the history or present condition of affairs in Europe. None of them understood the emotions of a people at war. They believed that they could "bring the boys out of the trenches by Christmas, never to return," by pouring out affectionate words. They did not think that it was necessary to hammer their vague tenderness into a coherent plan of action by means of a democratic organization and an open forum where absurdities could be discussed and killed.

Mr. Ford was the tenderest of the tender and the vaguest of the vague; a charming child. In Mr. Ford human pity is exalted to a ruling passion. Dean Marquis and other intimates of his in Detroit insist that the stories of the sufferings of the men in the European trenches actually hurt him physically. If he hears that any human being is suffering or in trouble he has an irresistible impulse to go to him personally and end the suffering.

"I cannot bear to think of half of the boys of Europe out murdering the other half, when they ought to be the best of friends," he said on the boat. He couldn't bear the thought of the butchery in Europe, so, just as he would go to end the suffering in a slum in Detroit, he set out to end the suffering in Europe.

Mr. Ford's Tenderness.

Vague tenderness is hardly the most characteristic feature of the American business man. But Mr. Ford is not an American business man. He is a mechanical genius with the heart of a child. The financial details of his company are looked after by other men. What business man would spend half a million dollars without seeing with his own eyes the documents which called for expenditure? Yet this is precisely what Mr. Ford did. Mme. Schwimmer told him that she had documents in her possession showing that belligerents on each side in the war were ready for peace and that neutral nations were ready to welcome an "unofficial neutral conference."

Mr. Ford never asked to see the documents. He accepted them at the valuation which Mme. Schwimmer put upon them, without any personal knowledge whatever that they even existed. Because of this faith in these documents he spent half a million dollars.

The delegates had the same naïve tenderness as Mr. Ford. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, who became Chairman of the Committee of Administration after Mr. Ford's departure for America, began his many remarks with a speech, in which he said: "We do not understand the languages of Europe. The Europeans cannot understand us. But to stop the war we do not need to know the languages. For all the world can understand a kiss and a tear." Beyond the kiss and the tear Dr. Jones's mind did not press.

Similarly, Dr. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco, the second minister to be left in The Hague as a peace delegate, informed the inhabitants of Stockholm: "We are here to melt the ice over the heart of Europe until it runs away in warm tears." But how the ice was to be melted he never divulged.

To all but four or five peace delegates the history of Europe began with Aug. 1, 1914. Herman Bernstein, S. S. McClure, Aked and Inez Milholland Boissevain knew Europe. Other delegates had read about it in school geographies twenty years or more ago, and had not bothered about it since. Most of the delegates were on their first trip to Europe, and if many of them had been as candid as the Rev. Theophilus E. Montgomery, they would have said as he did: "I had given up all idea of going to Europe. wanted to go, but I wouldn't spend my good money for it. Then Henry Ford offered to pay the bills, you can bet I snapped up the chance in a hurry."

Mr. Ford's beliefs in regard to conditions in Europe were shared by nearly all the party. He believed absolutely that the war had been contrived by the munition manufacturers. He believed that he would be received by kings and diplomats. He believed that the peoples of the neutral countries would rise up to greet him. He believed, at one time, that if he left America on Dec. 4 he could "bring the boys out of the trenches by Christmas, never to return." He knew absolutely nothing of the international hatreds and affections of the Continent.

Just before the Oscar II. reached Norway some one remarked in his presence, "Of course Denmark hates Germany."

"Why?" he asked.

"On account of Schleswig-Holstein," was the reply.

"What's that?" he inquired.

When it was explained to him that Germany had taken a part of Denmark he remarked that it was very wrong of Germany to have done such a thing and that Germany ought to be taught to do better.

Regarded as Pro-Germans.

None of the delegates realized that they would be regarded everywhere as pro-Germans, first because of the presence of Mme. Schwimmer as leader of the expedition, second because of their advocacy of peace at the present time. It occurred to none of them that Norway would receive them with actual hostility because of Norway's devotion to the Allies. They never doubted for a minute that an official conference called by President Wilson could stop the war in a week.

If the delegates had no knowledge of the spirit of the nations of Europe, they had less of human nature. Scarcely one member of the party could understand the emotions of the European workman. The delegates could not even get along with the newspaper men of the party. They hated the newspaper men. They considered the newspaper men grossly immoral. They considered the newspaper men bitter cynics. The newspaper men were epicurean enough to indulge in "scandal," but also they were sentimental enough to sigh for home on Christmas Eve, when all Stockholm was celebrating.

Any one broad enough to sympathize with human nature could have molded them at will. But uplifters often impute vicious motives to all who disagree with their methods; and the delegates regarded the journalists, in the words of Mr. Jones, reported in a Christiania newspaper, as "The Snakes in Our Palm Garden." Only the interference of Mr. Ford prevented the ejection of the leading newspaper men at Christiania.

But the most fatal ignorance of the delegates was of their failure to understand that Europeans expect thoughts as well as words in their speeches. The flexions of the vocal cords of the delegates usually were unattended by cerebral action. The one thought which the expedition as a party repeated again and again was, "This war is a terrible thing; it is causing immeasurable suffering. In the name of common sense and common humanity it ought to stop." To which the Europeans silently answered: "Holy grief! Don't you think we know how horrible the suffering is? Don't you think that we know the war is contrary to all common sense? We don't need to be told that.

"Tell us how to organize the common sense of mankind so it can overcome the common folly. Tell us definitely how to overcome the obstacles in the way of ending this war before all Europe is exhausted. Tell us definitely how to make a peace that will last."

Distrust of Democracy.

As 2,100 Americans who refused to go on the Ford expedition perceived, the peace party was doomed to be a failure before it started. But if the uplifters had not been the victims of their creed—distrust of democracy—the expedition might have been a splendid failure instead of a ludicrous failure. There were four first class brains of the peace ship, those of Herman Bernstein, Mrs. Boissevain, Mme. Malberg, and Mme. Schwimmer. There were a dozen other good advisers, including Dr. Aked, John Barry, Governor Hanna, Judge Lindsey, S. S. McClure, Thomas Seltzer, Benjamin W. Huebsch, and Senator Helen Robinson. If these persons and Mr. Ford had debated the plans for the expedition in open forum the vague good-will of the expedition might have been hammered into shape to meet the criticisms and sneers of Europe. But there was no democratic organization.

There were meetings twice a day, but the meetings were devoted to lectures on woman suffrage, single tax, juvenile courts, the ideal newspaper, Armenia, Finland, and Poland. The only thing that no one discussed was the plan of action of the expedition when it reached Europe. That was left to Mme. Schwimmer. When the expedition reached Christiansand scarcely half a dozen voyagers had any idea of what was to be done on arrival in Christiania. As Mrs. Boissevain wrote when she left the party in Stockholm, because of its refusal to organize democratically, "Being ourselves uneducated, unorganized, and nebulous, we have failed to educate other people.

"Having failed to establish a unified purpose among ourselves, which purpose should have been the result of cooperative thinking and planning, and which would have been the outcome of expert and exhaustive investigation, we have appeared to the public, as we are in fact, a confused mass of amiably intentioned persons of vague thinking and no collective planning. What little respect we might have commanded by sincerity of intent is more than offset by a well-deserved contempt for the results of our collective mental processes.

"Now, had the purpose of the expedition been defined by the delegates to themselves at the beginning, and had those purposes been studied and reinforced by exhaustive thinking along every line of thought which must be considered by those who propose the establishment and possible accomplishments of a neutral congress, we should have arrived in Scandinavia with a scientific program and speakers who could have defended that program from every point of view, historical, practical, psychological, diplomatic, &c.

"Instead, our speakers have expended themselves on generalities, because they literally knew nothing more specific. They could not speak about group plans and intentions because no group thinking had been done. There was no method in active existence by which to formulate such plans. The people of Scandinavia, who expected clear thinking and a definite program which showed the results of hard work as well as enthusiasm, were more than convinced that skepticism was justified in regard to the serious mindedness of such a group of disunited thinkers."

This was the mental quality of the Ford party. Uplifters—they went partly to save Europe, partly to see Europe at Mr. Ford's expense. Many were greedy for lucrative jobs with the new Ford Tractor Plow organization. Many were anxious to add items as "delegates" to the "permanent neutral conference"; for such a position meant both salary and notoriety. Many spent their time furiously culture seeking, stowing away tales of art galleries and museums. The high priestess directed the dance and told the uplifters they were saving the world. They believed her. Bless their sweet, innocent souls!

GREEK FORT OCCUPIED OWING TO SUBMARINES

French, British, Russian and Italian Detachments in Possession of Karaburun.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Saloniki says:

"An authoritative statement issued in explanation of the occupation of the Greek Fort on the Karaburun Peninsula says it was due to the fact that a few days ago a German submarine approached to within a few miles of the entrance of the channel leading to the Port of Saloniki and torpedoed a transport conveying a large number of mules. The transport was beached and a majority of the mules were saved.

"This attack in Greek territorial waters demonstrated to the Entente naval authorities the necessity of an energetic policing of the coast to guarantee full security to the numerous warships and the still more numerous transports dotting the gulf and roadstead of Saloniki, it being recognized that it was impossible to allow enemy submarines to navigate with impunity under the guns of Karaburun Fort and thus be in a position to penetrate the roadstead of Saloniki.

"Consequently, says the statement, after an agreement between the allied navies, one naval division, comprising battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats and trawlers, under the command of Karaburun Point and detachments of French troops took possession of the cape, which some minutes previously had been evacuated by the Greek troops. The operations were executed with the greatest calm and without incident.

"Karaburun is now occupied by French and British land forces and British, French, Russian, and Italian naval detachments.

"General Moschopoulos, commander of the Greek Army in Macedonia, was informed that the decision of the allied military and naval authorities was in conformity with instructions from the Entente Governments and that circumstances which rendered the measure indispensable. Then the Greek troops forming the garrison of the fort, numbering 200, embarked, and were brought to Saloniki.

"The flags of the Allied Powers, with the Greek colors in the centre, are now flying over the fort."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says that the occupation of Karaburun has resulted in a storm of protests in the non-interventionist newspapers. The newspapers, the dispatch says, complain more of the form of the occupation than of the occupation itself.

The protest by the Greek Government is very energetic. It says:

"The occupation of Karaburun constitutes the violation of the written accord reached between the Greek Government, the General Staff, and General M. P. E. Sarrail. It is also a violation of the assurances given by the Entente diplomats that no further occupations were projected."

ATHENS, Jan. 29, (via Paris, Jan. 30.)—High Greek officials are indignant over the occupation by the French last week of the Greek fort on the Karaburun peninsula. They say the fortress was held by only eighty Greeks. The French brought with them to the fort three regiments each of infantry, artillery, and cavalry without warning. After a short parley and in face of the overwhelming force the fortress was delivered up by the Greeks.

The officials express the belief that the Commandant will be courtmartialed for giving up the fort without instructions.

SEE IN RUMANIA A NEW STORM CENTRE

Continued from Page 1.

less care about naval measures than Great Britain and "sinks neutral ships mercilessly," including Swedish.

Regarding the Entente Allies, the Foreign Minister declared that their interests were growing closer and closer from both a military and a political viewpoint. He considered the projected visit of the members of the Duma to England would lead to new understandings, and he paid a tribute to Great Britain's efforts in the war.

Asked for his opinion on the duration of the war, the Minister said he did not think it would last much longer, and that Germany would be the first to give in for economic reasons.

"Nevertheless," he added, "we must continue to make intense preparations for the Summer campaign."

M. Sazonoff concluded with the declaration that the Entente Allies were absolutely confident that they would triumph.

VECTO
To Stop Cold in the Head
Get Ahead of the Cold
25c. a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
Vecto Chemical Co., 52 B'way, N. Y.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

RUSSIANS PUSHING ERZERUM SUCCESS

Now Flanking the City's Main Defenses on the Deve Boyun Range.

DRIVE TOWARD THE TIGRIS?

Athens Reports a Strong Column Advancing Thither—Turks Announce Mesopotamian Gains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russians are steadily developing their successes in Armenia. Some Turkish battalions who were left behind near Lake Tortum when the main body fled to Erzerum are now being pushed back; but more important is the fact that the Turks are being driven out of their positions on the Dumli Dagh range, thirteen miles north of Erzerum, which protects the left flank of the main defenses on the Deve Boyun Mountains in front of the town.

To the southwest of the fortress the Russians have scored a striking success in driving Turks out of Khynysskala, a fortified position which lies twenty-eight miles south of Erzerum, or nearly half way between Erzerum and Mush.

From Khynysskala the Turks have fled, not northward to Erzerum, but southward to Mush, probably in order to try to keep a firm hold on the roads leading south to Bitlis and Harput, and thence into Mesopotamia. To the northwest of Khynysskala the road leads to Palantekin, which protects Erzerum from the south. The Turks have so far actively attempted to resist only from Deve Boyun and along the Passine Valley, where they were repulsed.

Even if the Russians do not take Erzerum, but only succeed in immobilizing the garrison and preventing direct communication between it and Mesopotamia, they will have made an important contribution to the success of the campaign in Asiatic Turkey generally.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30, (via London.)—The War Office has issued the following statement on the Caucasus and Persian campaigns:

In the Caucasus, in the direction of Erzerum, our troops, advancing, took as prisoners a party of Askaris (infantrymen) and captured their machine guns.

In Persia, south of Lake Urumiah, in the course of the pursuit of the enemy, we took prisoners, guns and ammunition. West of Hamadan, in the region of Kangaver, we repulsed an enemy offensive.

When occupying Sultanabad our troops were cordially met on the outskirts of the town by the inhabitants and the provincial authorities.

ATHENS, Jan. 29, (via Paris, Jan. 30.)—The Russians are surrounding Erzerum, from which city the Turkish authorities have fled, according to reports reaching here. A strong Russian column is advancing to the Tigris Valley, the advices add.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30, (via London.)—Situations virtually unchanged, both in Mesopotamia and on the Caucasus front, are reported by the Turkish War Office in today's official statement. The most notable incidents reported are the recapture from the Russians of a strongly defended position by the Turkish forces engaged in the Caucasus campaign and the taking of 1,000 camels from the British in the Mesopotamian operations. The statement is as follows:

Irak Front—There has been no important change. In the environs of Felahie we completely destroyed a hostile scouting party of sixteen men by firing from ambush. In this region the Mudjahide took 1,000 camels from the enemy.

Caucasus Front—Outpost fighting continues in our favor. We recaptured by a surprise attack a strongly garrisoned enemy position in the centre.

MONASTIR BADLY DAMAGED.

French Air Raid Bigger Success Than First Reports Indicated.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31.—Last Sunday's raid by French aviators on Monastir, Southern Serbia, caused greater damage than was at first reported, according to a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki. Bombs were dropped on the barracks huts and the artillery park, and also on the fortified heights on the outskirts, all the positions attacked being heavily damaged, it is declared.

Krnak, where the Bulgarian headquarters and wireless stations are situated, suffered heavily, according to the dispatch, while the raid upon Gievgeli produced results satisfactory to the French airmen.

DECLARES AUSTRIANS ILL-TREAT HUNGARIANS

Magyar Deputy Says the Officers Insult, Beat and Starve Their Soldiers.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Budapest quotes long extracts from a speech in the Hungarian Parliament Jan. 20 by Herr Urmanczy, leader of the Independence Party, on the subject of the ill treatment of the Hungarians by the Austrians. The speaker gave details of a dozen instances in illustrating his charge that Hungarian soldiers were being persecuted, insulted, underfed, and beaten by their Austrian officers. He said that virtually all the Hungarian regiments were now officered by Austrians, and that their Hungarian officers had been transferred to other units. The correspondent quotes Herr Urmanczy as closing his speech with the charge: "It seems to me that the Austrians intend to exterminate us by such means."

The speech, according to the correspondent, created tremendous feeling in the House, but the spaces in the newspapers the following day which were to have been devoted to it were mostly blank, owing to the activity of the censors. Even Count Tisza, the Premier, says the correspondent, "was stirred by the facts produced by the speaker, and promised to investigate them immediately."

SERBIA'S ROLE ENDED, BULGAR PREMIER SAYS

As to Dynasty, the Karageorgevitches Have Managed to Exist in Geneva Before.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The visit paid by the Metropolitan of Petrograd to the President of the Duma, M. Rodzianko, has aroused lively discussion. The Prelate requested that in the forthcoming session the Duma should refrain from discussing purely political questions. M. Rodzianko replied that this was a matter for the Duma itself to decide.

M. Sazonoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave to representatives of the Russian press an interview in which the idea of a separate peace is emphatically scorned. Considerations both of interest and honor, declared the Minister, would prevent any of the Allies concluding a separate peace. Tentative peace proposals recently put forward by the Central Powers had not, he said, been rejected; they had simply been ignored. Sazonoff hazarded the interesting view that the war might end about November.

BELL-ANS
Does Relieve Indigestion
that is why you should take it for health's sake.
Get a 25 cent package today.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substances

56
Income Tax returns must be made by March 1st
To our depositors:
Our experience in the preparation of individual Income Tax returns is at your disposal if you care to make use of it.
If you do not know how to make your return or wish information concerning the items on the Government blanks, our Officers will gladly advise you.
IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.
Interest credited monthly on active checking accounts

FRENCH RESENT IDEA OF DISARMING LINERS

Paris Press Thinks It Is Too Much to Ask in View of Germany's Methods at Sea.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The semi-official Temps and the Journal des Debats have received unfavorably reports that the Washington Government was preparing to propose new maritime rules to the belligerents to govern their activities during the war. The Temps, after

CRUISER GOEBEN STILL FORMIDABLE

Neutral Observer with the Turks Says Engines and Guns Are Unimpaired.

LATELY ESCAPED RUSSIANS

Outdistanced Their Black Sea Fleet, Which Turks Say Is Officered by British.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30, (via London.)—The Turkish battle cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, despite seven serious actions and several minor engagements in which she has been a factor, is still a fighting unit, apparently as efficient and powerful to all intents and purposes as at the outbreak of the war. She shows the marks of numerous injuries received in her various encounters, notably three inflicted by Russian 12-inch shells, but only the scars remain.

The correspondence of The Associated Press has been able to establish, by a personal visit to the Sultan Selim, that she is not a cripple or "lame duck," as she has often been reported abroad, but in perfect battle trim, with every gun intact and ready to emerge for action at a moment's notice. The correspondent had no opportunity to observe her speed, but her recent encounter with the Russian battleship Imperatritsa Maria indicated that this quality was little, if any, impaired, as the cruiser was able to show a clean pair of heels to the Russians' best ship of the first fighting line.

Repaired in a Coffer-dam.

The Sultan Selim's speed may perhaps have been reduced for a time after she ran into a mine, considerably earlier in the war, but the naval constructors, taking a hint from what the Russians did at Port Arthur, built a coffer-dam around the injured sections and effected permanent underwater repairs, restoring her virtually to her former speed and stuctural strength.

The Sultan Selim, when the correspondent visited her, lay at a Turkish war base a few moments' steaming from the open sea. The cruiser Breslau or Midullu, as she was renamed, and a half-dozen destroyers were anchored nearby. A mild haze of smoke from the funnels of the warships hung lazily above the anchorage, but the squadron was tucked away so neatly among the hills that this was undiscernible half a mile away.

The former Goeben, as could be immediately seen, floated on a perfectly even keel. The correspondent had heard the tale that the Goeben had received a serious underwater hit from the Imperatritsa Maria, but she showed not the slightest trace, which might have been expected if she had been penetrated below the waterline. Other signs of her earlier engagements, however, were easily discernible. Captain Ackermann and other officers who showed the guests over the ship pointing to the marks of repair work with all the pride of a student duellist exhibiting the scars from his fencing bouts.

Where a 12-Inch Shell Struck.

A big patch of new planking on the forward deck marked the striking point of a 12-inch shell that came from a long-range shot and dropped at a high angle. The shell concluded its course in the barbership on the warship, the shop being demolished in the most thorough manner, but, as all the members of the crew were at their battle stations at the time, none of them was injured. A patch on the superstructure marked the work of another 12-inch shell, while a flying fragment of a big shell had bitten a neat gouge from the muzzle of one of the cruiser's 11-inch guns.

Not a scar was to be seen from the engagement with the Imperatritsa Maria, which the officers describe as a long-range encounter, in the course of which neither vessel was injured. The Sultan Selim was cruising alone in the Black Sea when she sighted a group of new Russian destroyers, which, owing to their high speed and powerful armament, are a match, when hunting in packs, for cruisers of the smaller type. Apparently mistaking the Sultan Selim for the Midullu, they advanced to the attack, but discovered their mistake when the Sultan Selim's 11-inch guns opened on them. According to the officers of the Turkish cruiser, the flotilla turned and fled, with the Sultan Selim in pursuit. As the chase continued the Imperatritsa Maria was sighted. The Sultan Selim approached within range, but before a hit was made the smoke of a Russian squadron was observed on the horizon. The Sultan Selim broke off the action, her officers report, circled the Imperatritsa Maria, and, thanks to her superior speed, returned to the Bosporus untouched.

British Officers with Russian Fleet?

The officers of the Sultan Selim argue the presence of British officers with the Russian Black Sea fleet in the changed tactics, improved gunnery, and greater aggressiveness of the Russian ships, and they expect, with the completion of the second and perhaps the third of the new Russian battleships, a display of greater activity against the mouth of the Bosporus.

The correspondent was privileged to visit the fortifications at that point. A description of them is naturedly not transmissible, but the artillery experts in charge declare themselves absolutely convinced that the Russians, even now or subsequently, would have not the slightest chance of penetrating the defenses. The difficulties for an attacking force are said to be even greater than at the Dardanelles, as the works here cannot be enfiladed nor bombarded from the rear. The guns in the fortifications are served by mixed crews of Turks and Germans, who, it appeared to an observer watching them at gun practice, were working smoothly and effectively together, despite the difference in language.

At the conclusion of the trip the correspondent visited the military cemetery where a score of dead from the Sultan Selim and the Midullu are buried. The cemetery is on a lofty promontory at Therapia, overlooking the strait, over which big Krupp guns are keeping guard.

BROAD PLAN FOR SAVINGS.

System of Associations in England to Garner People's Shillings.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31.—A great extension of the means to promote public savings is contemplated in the report made public today by the committee headed by Edwin Samuel Montagu, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which has been considering the best method for obtaining war loan contributions from small investors.

As was expected the committee rejects the suggestion of a lottery or premium bonds and recommends the formation of a large number of war savings associations by trade unions, fraternal societies, town councils, and other suitable organizations. The Government will pay 5 per cent. interest on all moneys, and associations will be able to collect money from members on the broadest possible basis of installments. The saving associations will be under the supervision of a central committee appointed by the Government. The only extension of the post office savings bank activities is a recommendation for a special form of deposit, whereby the investor may place fifteen shillings six pence in the bank and receive twenty shillings in return at the end of five years.

The committee's recommendations already have received the approval of the Treasury and will go into effect immediately.

BRITISH SEIZE DUTCH MAIL.

Hold Up Steamers for Java and South America, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, Jan. 30, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"Mails destined for the Dutch colony of Java were taken by British authorities off the steamer Rembrandt, which sailed from Amsterdam on Jan. 26 for Java," the Overseas News Agency says.

"Reports from Amsterdam state that the British took mail off the steamer Zeelandia, which left Amsterdam Jan. 19 for South American ports."

BRITISH STOP MORE SHIPS.

Six American Cargoes Taken Into Port of Kirkwall.

LONDON, Jan. 28, (Delayed by Censor.)—The Norwegian steamers Tanajford, from New York for Bergen with a general cargo; Vinistra, from New Orleans and Newport News for Christiania with a general cargo; Olaf Kyrre, from Baltimore for Vaksdal, with a cargo of wheat and rye, and Glitra, from Baltimore for Aarhuus, with maize, and the Danish steamer Alexandra, from New York for Copenhagen with a general cargo, have all been taken into Kirkwall.

BRITISH LIFT SOCIALIST BAN.

Forward Is Allowed to Resume Publication at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Jan. 30.—The Socialist organ Forward, which was suspended by the authorities several weeks ago, has been allowed to resume publication on a promise not to print matter prejudicial to the military interests or the safety of the country.

LEARN TRADES IN THE ARMY.

Many British Soldiers Trained in Great Motor Workshops.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Dispatches from the British front in France emphasize the remarkable progress that is being made by the army transport department, which a year ago began establishing huge motor workshops, which are as large and as well equipped as most automobile factories.

Since last May it has not been necessary to ask for a single motor truck to be replaced from England. Many of the vehicles at the front have been virtually rebuilt. Incidentally valuable after-war work is being done in training thousands of men who are learning new trades alongside the regular fitters, turners, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and electricians.

At home the trade unions would render such a thing impossible, but military discipline is more practical, and when the war is over there will be an immense body of trained workers ready to take their place in the industrial ranks. There are now 350 different types of motor vehicles in the British service in France.

KING'S EQUERRY A SUICIDE.

General Grimston Is Found Hanging to a Bed Rail.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Brig. Gen. Sir Rollo Estouteville Grimston, Equerry to the King, was found dead in London yesterday morning, hanging to a bed rail with a handkerchief twisted around his neck, according to Lloyds Weekly News. He had been suffering with neurasthenia recently. Sir Rollo was Inspector General of the Imperial Service troops in India.

Sir Rollo Estouteville Grimston was born in 1861 and entered the army when 20 years old. He served as Military Secretary to King George during his Majesty's tour in India.

TRAPPED JEWS BEAR ALL WAR'S HORRORS

Seven Millions Hemmed In in Region Where Hostile Armies Roll Back and Forth.

TOWNS SACKED AND BURNED

Men and Women Alike Suffer Death and Spoliation at the Hands of War-Mad Soldiery.

The suffering of the Jews in the warring countries of Eastern Europe, their present sad condition, and the need of assistance from every land are set forth in a report issued yesterday by the American Jewish Committee. On this committee are many of the most prominent Jews in the United States. Its object is to prevent infringement of Jewish civil and religious rights, to alleviate the consequences of persecution, and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews wherever they may occur.

The report is signed by these members of the Executive Committee: Louis Marshall, President, New York; Cyrus Adler, Chairman Executive Committee, Philadelphia; I. W. Bernheim, Louisville; Harry Cutler, Providence; Samuel Dorf, New York; Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore; Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Judah L. Magnes, New York; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Isador Sobel, Erie, Penn.; Oscar S. Straus, New York; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York; Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh.

Those who drew up the report maintained the committee's attitude of strict neutrality, though in a foreword it is said frankly that the opinions of the individual members are divided between the allied and the Central Powers. The report contains 40,000 words, and is divided into four sections, covering Russia, Galicia, Rumania, and Palestine. Seven millions of Jews who are affected and who constitute one-half of the Jewish population of the world, have borne the brunt of the war in Eastern Europe. When the war began they found themselves trapped, absolutely shut off from all neutral lands and from the sea. Of them the report says:

Overwhelmed Where They Stood.

They were overwhelmed where they stood; and over their bodies crossed and recrossed the German armies from the west, the Russian armies from the east, and the Austrian armies from the south. True, all the peoples of this area suffered ravage and pillage by the war, but in no degree comparable to the sufferings of the Jews. The contending armies found it politic, in a measure, to court the good-will of Poles, Ruthenians, and Czechs in the same area. These suffered only the necessary and unavoidable hardships of war. But the Jews were friendless, their religion proscribed. In this mediaeval corner of the world all the religious fanaticism of the Russian, the chauvinism of the Poles, combined with the blood lusts liberated in all men by the war —all these fierce hatreds were sluiced into one torrent of passion which poured itself out upon the Jews.

Hundreds of Jewish towns have been sacked and burned wantonly by the Russian soldiery. Thousands of Jews have been carried off as hostages, imprisoned, executed on the flimsiest pretexts or shot in wanton cruelty. Women were outraged and men burned alive in the synagogues where they had fled for shelter. Every sort of lust and torture took place in the light of day. Women, old and young, were stripped and knouted in the public squares.

Facts regarding the position of the Jew in Russia have been gathered from non-Jewish sources, from military leaders, debates in the Duma, and from the Russian press. The report says that it was the openly expressed policy of the reactionaries who ruled Russia to solve the Jewish question by ridding the country of the Jews. "One-third will accept the Greek Catholic Church, one-third will emigrate to America, and one-third will die of starvation in Russia," so ran the cynical saying which the report quotes.

Jews Return to Colors.

Then came the war and an opportunity was given to the Jews to show their patriotism to the country that had persecuted them and work for a regenerated and united Russia. Thousands of young Jews, who had been forced to leave Russia to obtain the education refused them there, returned and voluntarily joined the colors. It soon appeared, says the report, that the chains that bound the Jews of Russia were not broken.

"When the war broke out," the report continues, "the political status of the Poles changed overnight. Both the Russian and the German armies found politic to cultivate the good-will of the Poles, and many Poles seized the opportunity to gratify personal animosity, religious bigotry or chauvinistic mania by denouncing the Jews now to one invader and now to the other as spies and traitors."

From this time on the position of the Jews became more appalling. The systematic expulsion, by the military authorities, of all Jews from Poland and from the Russian war zone followed. The report tells the full story of that time.

Russian "Punitive" Expedition.

Here is set down typical cases of outrage perpetrated against the Jewish population of Galicia:

In the town of Bohorodozany there appeared, in January, a detachment of Austro-Polish troops. They demanded food and quarters and were, of course, supplied. After a brief stay they departed. But the act of the Jews was reported to the Russian commander in Stanislau. He immediately sent a "punitive" expedition of 400 Cossacks to the town. They set the town on fire, routed out the Jewish women and girls from their places of concealment, assembled them in the square, and there held an orgy under the open sky. After their lusts were satisfied they drove the victims under the crack of the whip, half naked and starving, along the roads to Stanislau. One woman died on the way.

In Szczerzec, Galicia, the Russian soldiers caught one Jacob Mischel, a town councilor, poured oil over him, and burned him alive.

In Dembica Cossacks raided a synagogue to which the Jews had fled for refuge and prayer, robbed and imprisoned the men, and outraged the women. Those who escaped through the windows were caught by the guards below, and men and women were knouted to death. Then the troops set fire to the synagogue.

The report shows that the cry of Jewish suffering is being heard in Russia. Jewish oppression is becoming unpopular. Many commercial and technical associations have adopted resolutions declaring the restrictions placed upon Jews the reason for Russia's commercial backwardness.

RELEASES BELGIAN DEPUTY.

Germany Frees Famous Attorney, but Sends Him to Exile.

HAVRE, Jan. 30.—Through mediation conducted by King Alfonso of Spain the German Government has released Leon Theodor, a senior member of the Brussels bar and a Parliamentary Deputy, on condition that he shall live in Switzerland and not return to Brussels. Mediation was obtained as the result of joint efforts on the part of the Bar Association of Belgium, France and Italy.

Leon Theodor, described in dispatches as an eminent Belgian lawyer and President of the Brussels Bar Association, was deported in captivity to a German prison after a series of controversies between Belgian lawyers and German officials in November last. London newspapers at that time asserted that M. Theodor was banished from Brussels because he protested against the proceedings of a tribunal in which a German judge condemned, without a jury trial, Belgians to severe penalties for various offenses, and against the alleged acts of German police in seizing documents in the office of lawyers engaged in litigation concerning the will of King Leopold.

PHILADELPHIA AIDS RELIEF.

Meeting Gives More Than $150,000 for Jews in War Zone.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—More than $150,000 was contributed to the Jewish War Relief Fund at a town meeting held here tonight under the auspices of the Philadelphia branch of the American Jewish Relief Committee.

Dr. J. L. Magnes of New York described the sufferings of the Jews in the war zones of Europe. Senator Boies Penrose and Congressman William S. Vare were among the other speakers.

More than $92,000 of the amount had been pledged in advance, but many of the contributors doubled their pledges. Included in the total is $25,000 collected by the Central Relief Committee, which announced that an additional $25,000 was being collected. The managers of the movement expressed confidence that more than $200,000 would be contributed by this city.

Republican Dance for War Fund.

Several hundred people attended the dance held last night by the Madison Republican Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District at the New Harlem Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, for the benefit of the war sufferers. The proceeds amounted to several hundred dollars. Among those at the dance were County Clerk William F. Schneider, Deputy County Clerk Herman W. Byer, Assemblyman Nathan T. Perlman, Assemblyman Meyer Levy, Assemblyman Walter M. Chandler, and Senator Irving I. Joseph.

HUNGARIANS PLEDGE LOYALTY TO AMERICA

U. S. Senator James Brings Message to Mass Meeting from Wilson.

PLOTTERS ARE DENOUNCED

Resolutions Call for Broader Schooling to Unite All People in the United States.

A great mass meeting of American citizens of Hungarian birth was held yesterday afternoon in the Garden Theatre at Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street in which the persons present pledged unfailing loyalty to the country of their adoption and protested against insinuations that, as hyphenated Americans, they were not good citizens. Alexander Konta presided. The pledge and protest were embodied in a resolution passed by acclamation.

United States Senator Ollie James of Kentucky was the principal speaker, and was introduced as the personal representative of President Wilson. He read this telegram sent from Cleveland yesterday afternoon by President Wilson:

May I not send my warmest greetings to the meeting, and will you not express for me my very deepest and sincerest confidence in the entire loyalty and patriotism of the great body of our fellow-citizens who have strengthened and enriched America, by adding their energy to our own, out of the nations which have joined their stocks to make a great America?

"Some of our friends here have misunderstood the President," Senator James said. "He never charged, in message or in speech, the citizens born in the Central Powers with disloyalty. But he did say that some—happily very few—had been guilty of disloyalty. That was no more meant for Hungarians than for Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, or Americans. I am for America against England, against Germany, against Hungary. I'm for America against the world."

The Hungarians interrupted Senator James here with violent and prolonged applause. The auditorium was packed, and a little American flag was carried by each auditor. No foreign flag was in evidence. Senator James said that the Hungarians could not be blamed for not forgetting their own country. He referred briefly to preparedness.

"I want my country to stay at peace," he said. "I know there are certain people who tried to force our country into the terrible European struggle and to send an army into Mexico. But following one army is another of widows and orphans, and following all is the burden of national grief and poverty. But I am for preparedness. I want peace, but peace with honor. America must be prepared to defend herself in time, of great need."

The resolution that was adopted, a copy of which was sent to President Wilson, set forth that "public opinion in this country has been led to connect, without proof or justification, the loyal American citizens of Hungarian birth with the real or alleged plottings of foreign agents," and that this had aroused a feeling of suspicion and antagonism against the Hungarians.

"Whereas the present campaign of preparedness through the strengthening of the nation's army and navy, laudatory and timely though it may be," the resolution read in part, "is not adequate without some plan for broader schooling and propaganda of a kind to unite all the people of America still more closely, be it therefore resolved that we, here gathered together, representing the American citizenry of Hungarian origin, with a renewal of the pledge of their and our unwavering loyalty, protest against the constant, systematic, and increasing campaign of vilification consciously and unconsciously carried on."

The meeting also resolved to seek methods to dissipate the suspicion and antagonism and to try to effect a more complete absorption in the nation of the racial stocks making up its citizenship.

The passing of the resolution was followed by three rousing cheers "for American freedom, fair play, freedom of speech, and the Stars and Stripes." In the words in which Chairman Konta called for the cheers.

Geza D. Berko, editor of the Daily Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, spoke of the hyphen and defended it. "Is it un-American if your heart goes out for the land of your birth, which is now threatened and surrounded by the enemy?" he asked. He said he knew the citizens of Hungarian origin would gather under the American flag if any power "dared raise its arms" against this country.

Morris Cukor, another speaker, criticised the attitude in this country toward the hyphenated citizens. The Rev. Stephen F. Chernitzky said no person should be allowed to remain in this country more than five years and still claim allegiance to any foreign power. Dr. Arthur Kozma and Joseph Horvath also spoke.

After the meeting Mr. Konta gave a dinner to Senator James at the St. Regis in the Louis XVI. suite, which was decorated with American and Hungarian flags, and the tables with Stanley roses and ropes of smilax. There were no formal speeches.

Among the guests were Judge Chester MacLaughlin of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Justices Thomas F. Donnelly and Edward J. Gavegan of the Supreme Court, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and ex-Justice D-Cady Herrick of the Supreme Court, United States Senator O'Gorman, William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Philip Britt, Frank Cobb, George F. Harriman, and George Kirchwey, Warden of Sing Sing prison.

WILSON TO URGE 'AMERICA FIRST'

Continued from Page 1.

paredness has not appeared as prominently as had been expected by many. Whatever may be the personal feelings of the "antis," they have not been able to rally much sentiment in the open. There is a very decided sentiment among almost every class of men to have the country keep out of war, and these men express freely the opinion that they are confident Mr. Wilson will do his utmost in that direction. But the element that would not be ready for an emergency or would sacrifice honor and the country's welfare is either lacking in numbers or keeping in hiding.

The description by Mr. Wilson of the struggle that he has had to make to keep the country out of the European conflict has made a tremendous impression here, just as has his plea for preparedness without delay because of the dangers that lie ahead, and which he has asserted with such earnestness he may not be able to control.

Discussion on this point is heard everywhere, and men speak of the President's address as a revelation. There cannot be the slightest doubt that thousands here, who were thoughtless of the subject of preparedness have been awakened to a new consciousness of their duty by the personal contact with the President which his trip into the Middle West has afforded them, and that they will have little sympathy for those who oppose him in carrying out his plans. That, it would seem to an observer, is the situation today, following the President's appeal.

Wouldn't See Party Leaders.

The President has done everything in his power to avoid mixing his arguments for preparedness with politics. He even went to the extreme today of refusing to confer with E. H. Moore, the Democratic National Committeeman from Ohio, and W. L. Finley, the State Chairman. Such political leaders as favor the return of Mr. Wilson to the White House expressed the view that his position was never stronger than now. One prophesied that if a vote were taken today he would carry the State of Ohio. These men expect that the President will carry out his fight for preparedness successfully in the other sections to be visited, despite the anti-Wilson feeling in some districts because of his international policy.

Just how closely the President is watching his effort to keep the question of preparedness out of politics, and get it through without entangling it with the Presidential campaign, was indicated by the fact that he avoided all discussion of having his name used as that of a Presidential candidate in this State. According to the law here the delegates must be elected after declaring for some candidate, and that was one of the topics which the State leaders of the Democratic Party wanted to take up in conference.

The President made his day here really a "day of rest." He even declined an invitation to dine with the ex-Ambassador to France, Myron T. Herrick, who called at the Hotel Hollenden to greet him.

Interest in the President's visit had in no way abated today. There were crowds about the Hollenden all day, despite an intermittent rainfall. At 10:25 A. M. Mr. Wilson left the hotel with Mrs. Wilson and drove in an automobile to the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Alexander McGaffin, the pastor, had not expected the President and Mrs. Wilson, and the church was not more than three-fourths filled. The President and Mrs. Wilson had a pew near the front.

Because a razor was found in his pocket Charles Kalcestian, an Armenian, was arrested just before 11 o'clock this morning at the front entrance of the Hollenden Hotel. The police and the secret service men say they had not the slightest suspicion that he intended to do anything wrong, but they were taking no chances. The man was locked up on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He said he did not even know that the President was in town.

The man was arrested by Detective Riley, one of a score of officers detailed to watch the crowds about the hotel. Mrs. Wilson was seated in the automobile on the way to church and the President was about to step into the machine, when the arrest was made. The suspected man was standing in the crowd several feet away from the automobile. He had his hands in his pocket. The detective pulled his hands out and searched him and found the razor. The incident attracted some attention, but neither President Wilson nor Mrs. Wilson heard of it. The Armenian was indignant over his arrest.

The President and Mrs. Wilson received a visit from a delegation of Indians, including Chief Thunderwater, Chief Louis Solomon, a Mohawk, and Princess Go-Wah-Heah-Doong-Wa, a Mohawk, who presented to Mrs. Wilson a basket of sweet grass. The Princess was in native dress. She came to pay her respects to Mrs. Wilson because she had heard the President's wife was a descendant of Pocahontas.

In the afternoon the President and Mrs. Wilson enjoyed a two-hour automobile ride. The President is in the best of health, although his voice was a bit husky after his address last night.

It was 11:50 P. M. when the Presidential train left the Union Station.

Artillery Salute at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 30.—President Wilson, on his arrival in Milwaukee tomorrow, will be greeted by the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns by a battery of the Wisconsin National Guard. Militiamen will escort the President and Mrs. Wilson to a hotel, where the party will dine, and from the hotel to the Auditorium where he is to speak.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the visit of the President is planning to meet a rush for seats at the Auditorium. Mrs. Wilson and her party will occupy boxes near the stage, and the National Guard escort of the Presidential party will occupy seats immediately behind Mrs. Wilson. The public is to be excluded from the aisle behind the box occupied by Mrs. Wilson.

School children will line the streets through which the President and his party will pass.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN LONDON.

President's Reference to Friction Over Sea Commerce Not Liked.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31.—The Daily News in an editorial today expresses disappointment at President Wilson's Pittsburgh speech, which it thinks weakens the impression created by his address to the Railway Business Association.

"His phrase, 'friction is likely to arise regarding the movement of oversea commerce,'" says The Daily News, "manifestly suggests that the disputes between Great Britain and the United States are so grave as to justify an armament campaign. But this is surely incredible.

"President Wilson no doubt used these words with the idea of demonstrating his real impartiality. Theoretically this is a praiseworthy position, but practically it is nearly impossible.

"German militarism as interpreted in the sinking of the Lusitania undoubtedly might be interpreted as a challenge to American democracy, which could only be answered by a call to arms." Nothing Great Britain has done can reasonably be interpreted in this light."

[The nearest approach of President Wilson in his Pittsburgh speech Saturday to the phrase quoted by The Daily News was that "wherever there is contact there is apt to be friction. * * * We move among friends who are preoccupied. * * * All the time things are growing more and more difficult to handle."]

The Daily Telegraph, discussing President Wilson's recent speeches, says:

"It looks as if the much-discussed possibility of a formal rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany was now an official probability, which may or may not have receded somewhat as a result of the communications made to Washington after the President's earlier speech, but which will not fully disappear until full satisfaction has been given to the demands made upon Germany regarding her policy of piracy. The multitude of Americans have no tolerance left. Such a condition of affairs must have an end in any spirited nation."

VOTE TO OPPOSE WILSON.

Northeastern Saengerbund Urges Opposition to His Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Because they interpreted President Wilson's expression of opinion on "hyphenated citizens" as a direct attack on Germans, directors, and members of the Northeastern Saengerbund, an organization of 10,000 German singers, today resolved to oppose the renomination and re-election of the Chief Executive. This decision was reached at a meeting held by the organization. It was resolved, further, that the members would give their hearty support to the bill now pending in Congress, forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition to European countries.

The text of the resolution directed against the President follows:

Whereas, The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by innuendo, in his message delivered before Congress in December, 1915, accused American citizens of German birth of being traitors to their adopted country; and,

Whereas, Upon a call by the Congress for the purpose of these allegations, the Attorney General of the United States submitted a list of the persons arrested and charged with offenses against the laws of the United States referred to by the President in his said message; and,

Whereas, Said list bears the name of only three or four American citizens of German origin; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Directors of the Northeastern Saengerbund, in convention assembled in Baltimore, Md.:

First—That, as American citizens, we protest against the act of the President of the United States in a message to Congress to attack and insult a large and loyal part of the citizenship of the United States.

Second—That such attack and charges made in the solemn manner of a message to Congress were made upon insufficient information, without cause, and, as shown by the Attorney General's report, had no foundation in fact.

Third—The directors of the Northeastern Saengerbund recommend to their active and passive members to oppose the renomination and re-election of the Hon. Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States.

Representatives from New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Wilkes-Barre, Washington, Atlantic City, Camden, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Lancaster, Penn.; Wilmington, Del.; Scranton, Penn.; Allentown, Penn., and Baltimore were in attendance.

EXPECT SIGN FROM WILSON.

Under Ohio Law He Should Announce Candidacy by Feb. 25.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 30.—President Wilson may indicate before Feb. 25 his intentions about being a candidate for the Presidency again in 1916. Under an Ohio law candidates for delegates to the national conventions have to indicate their first and second choices for President before that date, and have to obtain the consent of their candidates.

The presence here today of President Wilson led to several conferences of Ohio Democratic leaders, and the situation was laid before Secretary Tumulty. No decision as to what steps the President would take was reached today. The subject will be discussed later this week at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

Up to the present Mr. Wilson has not indicated, even to his closest friends, so far as known, whether he expects to run again. He has taken the position that the people themselves should determine the question. All the campaign plans of the Democratic leaders, however, are being laid on the supposition that he will be the party candidate.

ITALIAN GUNS HALT FOES.

Check Minor Attacks by Austrians at Various Points.

ROME, Jan. 30.—The official statement issued by General Headquarters today reads:

Along the entire front artillery activity has been favored by clear weather. On the middle Isonzo one of our batteries bombarded the railway station at Santa Lucia, in the Tolmino sector.

Enemy hostile artillery fired a few shells on the village of San Martino di Quiscate, causing some casualties among the inhabitants. Prisoners confirm that heavy losses were suffered by the Austrians, particularly by the Thirty-seventh Landwehr Regiment, during the recent fighting on the heights west of Gorizia.

An earlier official bulletin read as follows:

In the Giudicaria Valley on Jan. 27 the accurate fire of our artillery dispersed an enemy column descending from Fort Por. The activity of our infantry Thursday and Friday led to minor actions in the Lagarina Valley, the Calamento Valley, (Brenta,) and the upper Vanoi Valley, (Cismon.) The enemy everywhere was repulsed and abandoned equipment and war material.

In Carnia the enemy made a demonstration against our positions in Val Grande, opening an intense machine gun and rifle fire, which ceased on the intervention of our artillery.

On the heights west of Gorizia there has been comparative calm. Our artillery bombarded the station at San Pietro and southeast of the town where the movements of trains was reported.

70,000 AUSTRIANS BLINDED.

Victims of Rock Splinters Caused by Italian High Explosives.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31.—The Balkan correspondent of The Daily Mail says that at one of the largest hospitals in Vienna he visited two halls filled with wounded, who were blinded by rock splinters caused by high explosives on the Italian Isonzo front. There were 70,000 Austrians blinded within six months owing to these rock fragments.

The Austrians are confident that, in addition to the new port of Antivari on the Adriatic, they will secure Venice and Northern Serbia. The dispatch concludes with the declaration that despite the victories in the Balkans, the ancient hatred of the Prussians is just as strong in Austria today as before the war.

Embargo Cheapens Eggs in Italy.

ROME, Jan. 29.—The law prohibiting the exportation of eggs, coupled with the mild Winter, has resulted in the price of fresh eggs dropping to 3 cents each or 30 cents a dozen.

If you leave your heir a factory with an unknown product, you leave him a place which perhaps you only can properly fill.

It is far better to leave him a business fortified and insured by good advertising, because then your judgment and methods are perpetuated and influential after you are gone.

Advertising is business insurance.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

AEOLIAN HALL

"A Business Community with Distinction"

Aeolian Hall is a building known to every newspaper reader in New York City — to the educated classes throughout America and Europe. It is the finest and best advertised building in the greatest commercial center of Manhattan.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Bryant 897

Sales Manager

The services of a sales manager of unquestioned integrity and ability are required by the largest manufacturers in their line.

A thorough knowledge of the wholesale drug, grocery, confectionery and tobacco businesses, together with unusual ability to create and execute sales promotion plans, are the desirable qualifications.

Reply by mail only, with full particulars and references.

FRANK SEAMAN, INC.,
Advertising and Merchandising Service,
116-120 West 32d St.,
New York City.

FOR PRESERVATION.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial should be preserved by all interested in the progress of the world's greatest conflict. Graphic pictures, beautifully reproduced. 10 cents a copy; $5.00 a year. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HOUSE IMPRESSES BERLIN FAVORABLY

Continued from Page 1.

Admiral Lacaza as saying that French merchantmen armed with cannon would in future fire upon every hostile submarine in their neighborhood when iot first attacked; that the armament of French merchantmen, which so far had consisted of only 47 and 65-millimeter cannon, would in future be reinforced by 75-millimeter guns; that lack of artillery had so far prevented all merchantmen being armed, but that this would soon be done.

"Glad He Had Come to Berlin."

BERLIN, Jan. 30, (via London.)—Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, has left Berlin for Paris and London by way of Switzerland. Prior to his departure, though declining to be quoted with any particularity on the results of his mission, Colonel House said he was very glad he had come to Berlin, and added that the conversations which he had had with leading German statesmen and prominent men in private life, and particularly his conferences with Ambassador Gerard, had been most profitable, and would undoubtedly lead to a clarification of German-American relations, although it was to be doubted whether any definite tangible developments could be expected from them.

His visit, which was chiefly for informative purposes, can scarcely be said to have brought him any novel or unexpected light on the German situation, the main outlines of which, it appears, are well understood in Washington, thanks to the copious reports received there from the American Ambassador, but the Colonel has been enlightened with respect to various aspects having particular interest for President Wilson.

Colonel House will, therefore, it is believed, convey to the President nothing startlingly new upon the German situation and the attitude of the Imperial Government in its various branches, but will carry a mass of detailed information worked into shape in his long discussions with Mr. Gerard.

In the same way it may be said that Colonel House, upon whom interviews with several of Germany's leading statesmen left a most agreeable impression, will report to the President on the attitude these statesmen have taken toward America—an attitude which has been described as one of friendliness and a desire to avoid any complications with the United States so far as is compatible with Germany's vital interests and internal harmony—and will be able to support and supplement Ambassador Gerard's reports by personal declarations made with the foreknowledge that they will go directly to the President.

It is presumed that the German leaders now have a clearer comprehension of the limits and intents of President Wilson's policy, and particularly of the idea he has for a working arrangement, harmonizing as far as possible with the interests of neutrals and the two belligerent groups.

It is interesting to note that many Germans, especially those interested in foreign affairs, are seeking enlightenment from all possible sources in an endeavor to figure out which group President Wilson had in mind in the reference in his recent speech to the uncertainty of the international relations of the United States "tomorrow."

Gottlieb von Jagow, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, whom The Associated Press correspondent saw for a few moments in the midst of a busy day, said he was impressed with Colonel House's sympathetic manner and charm and his friendly feeling for Germany, but excused himself from commenting on the results of his visit on the ground that the Colonel was discharging a confidential mission intrusted to him by the President.

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, it was learned, also enjoyed and appreciated the visit, and regretted that the Colonel's brief stay did not afford him opportunity to accept the invitations of personal hospitality which the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary had hoped to extend.

The final interview of Colonel House, who received, among others, today Deputy Heckscher, a Director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, was held with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who lunched at the American Embassy, remaining in conversation with Colonel House and Ambassador Gerard until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The President's representative thereafter closeted himself with the Ambassador, the two working almost uninterruptedly until the Colonel's departure at 9 o'clock in the evening upon reports to be forwarded to Washington. Secretary Winslow of the embassy accompanied the House party across the Swiss frontier.

A DYED sparrow can pass for a Harz Mountain canary—until the dye wears off. First thing I learned about Tailoring is the customer gets out of clothes just what the tailor puts in.

If my Suit doesn't wear as long as you expect, and trousers don't wear as long as coat and waistcoat, I'll cut you a new Suit—free.

$20 to $45 for Suits or Overcoats to measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

Responsiveness.

That is the dominant idea behind the

Behning PLAYER PIANO

"with the tone you can't forget."

You may play the Behning without having a knowledge of the technique of music; but the Behning is not to be considered primarily an *automatic* piano.

It is meant to reflect your musical feelings, to respond to your moods and emotions. Its super-sensitive pedal control responds to the lightest touch of the foot. Its wonderful patented finger mechanism produces a tone of velvety richness, resonant and clear like the touch of a master.

The Behning Player-Piano is built complete in our own factory. Prices are moderate and plan of payment convenient. Your old piano will be taken in exchange. Get our interesting booklet.

Behning Piano Co.,
425 Fifth Ave. (At 38th St.)

A Supreme Court Justice emphasizes the need of Trust Company Trusteeship

"Because the estate is so large, I deem it necessary to join with him in its management a responsible trust company. The practice seems to be now uniform among men of large properties to designate a trust company as one of their executors."

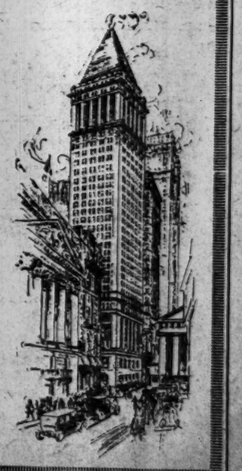
(A supreme court justice made this statement when appointing a trust company to act jointly with an individual in the management of an estate.)

The Bankers Trust Company is designated as executor and trustee under will by many men of large properties who realize that under this Company's efficient management, the best interests of their heirs will be scrupulously guarded.

The highly specialized service of this Company costs no more than the uncertain service of an individual.

Our officers will be glad to talk over with you any trust matters you may have in mind.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street Telephone 8900 Rector
RESOURCES OVER $250,000,000



DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.
(Note New Address)

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Boys, Young Men, Girls and Misses.

SPRING

First Showing
of the New
Spring Models

Girls and Misses Boys and Young Men

Under attractive conditions in the new De Pinna building, Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street, designed expressly for the unique requirements of this business.

This Exhibition of Spring and Summer Apparel for Young People presents the exclusive De Pinna models and adaptations from the latest foreign styles.

New Creations in All Departments

In harmony with the larger building, assortments have been appropriately increased in variety, every department in the whole establishment showing an expansion which will be appreciated.

Girls' Spring Suits

An assortment of exclusive, different designs, in materials specially selected—much greater in extent than anything heretofore produced.

Especially for the big girl, from ten to fourteen, adapting the necessarily short skirt to graceful suit lines.

Spring and Summer Linen Dresses

For girls of all ages—the newest models from abroad in imported linens, French chambrays, pongee and China silk.

Girls' Sport Suits, Coats and Dresses

New Spring models in riding suits, golf and tennis suits, sport coats and outing dresses, completely covering the present day needs.

This whole department has been much widened in scope.

Girls' and Misses' Spring Hats

De Pinna hats, girlish and becoming, designed to harmonize with the Spring suits and dresses — much greater in variety than ever before.

Boys' Spring Suits

An Exhibition of new Spring models in consonance with the expansion throughout the house.

With ample space, the assortments are larger and more attractive than in any former season.

Suits for the Spring and Summer, of imported woollens, linens and Palm Beach cloth, showing the latest English and French ideas.

The new Spring and Summer Models are Ready to Show in all the Custom Departments.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

ROOSEVELT CALLS WILSON A MICAWBER

Likens Him to Dickens's Character Because of His Numerous Notes to Germany.

ASSAILS EMBARGO IDEA

And Characterizes Acceptance of Lusitania Indemnity as "Gordid Baseness."

Theodore Roosevelt attacked the foreign policy of the Wilson Administration yesterday in a speech before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He likened President Wilson to Wilkins Micawber, characterized the proposal to accept indemnity for the Lusitania disaster as "a proposition of sordid baseness," expressed himself in favor of universal compulsory military service in this country, and departed frequently from the prepared manuscript of his speech to make his comments more emphatic than he had written them.

In one of these departures from manuscript Colonel Roosevelt said that in its failure to take any action when Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium "this nation played the part of the Levite toward Belgium, while the Allies played the part of the Good Samaritan." Again, he said: "If you tell a man you'll hold him to strict accountability when he slaps your wife's face, and he repeats the offense, the issue isn't met by eleven months' conversation."

Colonel Roosevelt said that he didn't want war. But he would go to war if war between this country and another were declared, he said, and said his sons would also go, and his daughters would "take their part."

"Mr. Micawber's specialty was to issue notes," Colonel Roosevelt said. "He never honored these notes when they came due. His mind was so constituted that he felt that when a note became due he met it adequately by writing another. His creditors, however, did not take so charitable a view of the performance. They did not have single track minds. To those acquainted with diplomatic history during the last year or two there will be no necessity of pursuing the analogy further."

It was "dishonorable conduct" on our part, Colonel Roosevelt said, to take no action when Belgium's neutrality was violated, for Germany by breaking The Hague Treaty broke the supreme law of our land. It would be an act of gross infamy on our part, he asserted, if we should impose a munitions embargo against the Allies.

"Haggling Over Dollars."

"A year ago," he continued, "this Government notified Germany that it would hold her to a strict accountability if she sank passenger ships and murdered women and children. Again and again and again, in contemptuous defiance of this warning, Germany has sunk these ships and killed noncombatants until the number mounts up into the thousands. Whether the acts were done by German submarines or by Austrian submarines or, as is now claimed, by Turkish submarines, or, as may possibly be claimed in the future, by Bulgarian submarines, represents merely the contemptuous desire of Germany—the directing and dictating mind of the Central Powers—to give this Government a chance to crawl out of making good its fine words. We took no effective action whatever to stop these repeated murders. They were finally stopped simply because the British fleet destroyed so many submarines that the warfare ceased being profitable to Germany. Now it is announced in the press that the German Government and our Government are actually haggling over the number of dollars which they think the American people will pocket as a payment for their murdered women and children.

"A policy of milk and water in one nation encourages a policy of blood and iron in another nation. We have sat by without protest while Belgium has been trampled into bloody mire by Germany, and while Germany has killed literally thousands of noncombatants, men, women, and children, on the high seas, including hundreds of our own citizens, and while women and children by the hundred have been killed in the bombardment of unfortified towns; and our failure to protest—that is, to square our performance with our promise—has made us partly responsible for these criminal misdeeds.

"Unfortunately, it is evident that many of our public men are afraid of Germany, afraid of the professional German-American vote, and are willing to sacrifice the honor of this country to their fears. There is practically no French-American or English-American vote, and these politicians feel therefore that they can act against England and France with safety, and their motto is 'safety first.'"

Colonel Roosevelt said that he approved of proposals to establish a world league for the enforcement of peace, but only on condition that we should show that we keep our promises and that we are able to make our promises effective by our action. He believed in entering into such treaties of The Hague Convention, he said. "But when we do," he added, "we must face the fact that we have abolished by just so much our right to be neutral and that we have entered into alliances which entangle us to the extent of making it necessary for us to keep our word where we have given it.

Duty Shirked in Mexico.

"As regards Mexico, our indignation must be directed against the men of both parties who have been responsible for our shriking our duty during the last five years. I wish every one would read the great speeches of Senator Fall of New Mexico on this subject. For five years the representatives of our people in Washington have submitted to every species of infamy in Mexico, having allowed our men to be killed, our women to be raped, our property to be destroyed, not once but again and again and again in many hundreds of cases; and no effective steps of any kind have been taken by our representatives during those entire five years. Our policy has meant untold suffering and bloodshed not only for our people, but for other foreigners in Mexico, and, above all, for the Mexicans themselves. For five years we have pursued a policy of both cowardice and infamy in the face of our duty toward Mexico.

"We should have a mobile army of 150,000 men, which means a total regular army of about a quarter of a million men. There is no use of half-way measures and empty phrases. If we mean to prepare, we should prepare in good earnest. Thirty years ago I served for a time as Deputy Sheriff in a cow country of the West, which was at that time a rather lively country. We grew to accept several rules of conduct as binding. One was never to draw unless we meant to shoot. Conversation not followed by action was not looked on favorably. As has been well said, the policy of speaking softly and carrying a big stick is, in the long run, infinitely safer than the policy of indulging in irrelevant noise and brandishing an olive branch. Again we found it wise not to carry a gun at all unless we carried a good gun. Either be armed or not armed. To be half armed combines the disadvantages of both attitudes. That was before the days of automatics. When I was on business as a Deputy Sheriff I carried a self-cocking .45 calibre revolver. I was instructed not to use it unless it was absolutely necessary. I obeyed the instructions. But if I had been given a .22 calibre muzzle-loader I would have promptly thrown up my job. The proposal for the so-called Continental Army is a proposal to meet Uncle Sam's need for an automatic or a self-cocking .45 by giving him a muzzle-loading .22.

"The majority cannot be expected thoroughly to know the international situation or to know our military needs, and it is quite possible to deceive them by advocacy of a make-believe preparedness, a sham preparedness.

Continental Army Impossible.

"The men who advocate the so-called continental army are the real enemies of true preparedness. They are seeking to get Uncle Sam to arm himself with a .22 calibre muzzle-loader under the belief that he will then have an efficient weapon. The proposed continental army would be thoroughly undemocratic. The young man eager to serve his country but obliged to earn his own livelihood in keen competition with his fellows cannot possibly under ordinary circumstances leave his business for two months every year during three years at the very beginning of his career. To ask him to do so would be to ask him to put himself at a disadvantage compared to his competitors, to make him run the risk of losing his job and almost certainly lose the chance of promotion, and perhaps have to put off the day when he can marry and have a home of his own.

"We need universal training for military service so that this country may be prepared to defend itself in time of war. I no more believe in permitting a man to volunteer to stay at home or refuse to enlist in time of war than I believe in permitting him to volunteer not to pay his taxes in time of peace. One duty should be made as obligatory as the other; and no man should be allowed to shirk either. But the great benefit that would come from universal obligatory training would be in time of peace. Our young men would be trained to a sense of solidarity, of social cohesion, of self-respect, of power to command and readiness to obey, of orderly sense of duty, which would be unvaluable in the industrial and social life of this nation.

"The professional pacifist who clamors for a peace which will consecrate successful wrong is an ignoble creature unfit for citizenship in this republic. The materialist who for the sake of selling cotton or copper or beef wishes this country to take action that would hinder Belgium being restored to its own people is false to every principle of the great men of this republic's past. I ask that we stand for property rights, but that we put human rights ahead of property rights. And, finally, that we show that we have it in us to dare to risk something and to suffer some discomfort and some loss, and, if necessary, some danger on behalf of a lofty ideal. It is by no means necessary that a great nation should always stand on the heroic level. But no nation can be called really great unless it can sometimes rise to a heroic mood."

POINTS TO LESSON OF 1812.

H. L. Stimson Shows Peace at Any Price Was Disastrous Then.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, addressed 2,000 persons at the New Rochelle Forum today on "The Imperative Need of Providing Some Adequate Scheme of National Defense for the United States."

"There are three things vitally necessary," he declared. "The first is an efficient, ever-ready, seagoing navy; second, an adequate coast defense, and, third, a mobile army to be enlisted from the manhood of the citizens, with a regular force of about 200,000 men to be the brain and nucleus."

Mr. Stimson said training to defend the country should begin in the public schools by teaching the boys how to shoot, as in Switzerland. He showed now, after the last previous great European war, which began in 1805, all neutral nations suffered, and America was the greatest sufferer. Under the policy of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, who were pacifists, the United States Army and Navy had been reduced, he said, so that the nation was totally unprepared for the War of 1812 with England, and it took 520,000 men to meet an enemy that never had more than 17,000 men in the field at any one time.

"We were beaten in nearly all our land battles," he continued. "We lost our capital, and sixty years later we were still paying in pensions more money annually than it took to maintain the regular army the year before the war. So that the only result of the time most similar to the present time, when we were trying a peace-at-any-price policy, was most disastrous to this country.

"We must have a standing army as a nucleus, and every citizen should be trained and prepared to defend his country. The United States could not afford to hire a sufficient number of men to fight for her. Each soldier costs about $1,000 a year—much more than in Europe—so to depend on a big standing army is economically impossible. This problem will never be settled until every man in the country is willing to give a part of his time to his country."

Mr. Stimson contended that the United States should have a navy not less powerful than the second largest in the world. Both he and Colonel Robert Temple Emmett, who presided, urged that all Americans join organizations formed to promote legislation for preparedness.

OPPOSED TO PREPAREDNESS

Congressman London Says President Seeks Only Diplomatic Victory.

Congressman Meyer London, Socialist, spoke against preparedness in an address to his constituents at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, yesterday. Mr. London declared that while he never would favor non-resistance, he refused to stand for any policy which might lead to a war for vengeance.

"President Wilson told the people last night," said the Congressman, "that this country need fear no invasion. Then why does he wish a larger army and navy? It is only for a diplomatic victory. I am willing for barrels of ink to be poured out in such a triumph, but not one drop of blood."

Mr. London said that we were pledged to emancipate the Philippines within two years, and after that it was no concern of ours whether Japan seized the islands. In reference to the sinking of the Lusitania, he asserted that it was "the most awful crime in the annals of war," but he was glad that we did not rush into a war for revenge over the incident.

BUYS AN AEROPLANE BASE.

Packard Company Plans Landing and Motor-Testing Field.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30.—Extensive purchases of land on Lake St. Clair near Mount Clemens have been made by the Packard Motor Car Company, and work has been started on an experiment and testing field for Packard special aeroplane motors. As a whole, the site will present a transcontinental landing station for aeroplanes in cross-country touring trips or in the military service. Hangars are to be established.

"It is up to some one to take the initiative in this work, for the good of the country," said Henry B. Joy, President of the Packard Company, "and I feel that the Packard Company may well do it. Five years from now the station may be an important base in our military scheme."

Mr. Joy is Vice President of the Aero Club of America. The field as an aeroplane base is, it is said, to be a unit of several of the kind planned by the club. This is the first one to be established.

ADVOCATES NAVAL CAMPS.

Poughkeepsie Yacht Club Indorses Plan to Train Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Poughkeepsie Yacht Club has unanimously indorsed the Navy League's plan for naval reserve training camps in a resolution including the following petition:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, do respectfully urge upon the Navy Department the desirability of the establishment of a naval volunteer training camp or base on the North Atlantic Coast for the instruction of citizens in naval routine and discipline during the Summer of 1916. We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to assure the success of said naval volunteer training base, and to secure recruits and suitable yachts and motor boats in accordance with any plans devised by the Navy Department.

The Poughkeepsie Yacht Club has an enrollment of 225 active members.

ADLER FOR DEFENSE BY INDUSTRIAL ARMY

Soldiers Would Build Great Public Works, Leader Tells Ethical Culture Society.

WARNS AGAINST ALARMISTS

Says Opinions of Some Newspapers Are Molded In Counting Houses—That Is Notorious, He Says.

Dr. Felix Adler said yesterday morning in his address to the Society for Ethical Culture that the best solution, in his opinion, which had been offered to insure the safety of this country was the proposal to build up an army which should, part of the time, be trained as soldiers, but for the rest be maintained as a national public works force to accomplish great feats of engineering and building for the nation in time of peace.

"I was glad to see," he said, "that President Wilson in one of his recent speeches on preparedness indorsed this plan in principle. One great recommendation which the proposal has is that it is original and American. It would mean national security without a transfer to this country of the military systems of Europe."

Dr. Adler began the definition of his stand on the question of preparedness by saying that he was for national security and, therefore, in favor of the force necessary to give the certainty of national security. This force, however, should be kept at a minimum, and should not be expanded to allay the fears of those suffering from the present tendency to exaggerate the dangers of this nation.

The speaker quoted a passage from Clausewitz on the effect that fear had in exaggerating the danger which had caused it. Such fears, with the exaggerations needed to justify them, had suddenly become widespread in this country. He said that they had resulted in minimizing the value of the natural defenses which the country had in the two oceans, one on either side, and in building up the belief that military might was no longer under the control of public sentiment in any of the countries in Europe.

No German Raid on America.

Such reasoning, he said, had been put forward to support the theory that after this war Germany, for instance, might make a raid on this country and seize New York and other large cities in order to hold them for a ransom, the ransom being needed to recoup the losses in the present war. Dr. Adler said that the moral sentiment of the German people never would permit this. The people of Germany and of every other nation, he said, had been led into the war because they were impressed with the belief that they were in immediate danger of invasion and that they were fighting for self-preservation. They never could be got to support a military raid for the purpose of getting a ransom, he said.

Those who stood for an armed force for security only, he said, should guard themselves against being led to favor huge military or naval establishments. There was, he said, a large and influential group in this country who wished this country to enter upon a policy of annexation and conquest on this continent. The wish for more territory, or for "a place in the sun," he said, was founded upon the desire to increase the markets of the nation in order to dispose of overproduction. The remedy for overproduction and the true preventive of future economic wars, he said, was to increase the wages, and hence to increase the purchasing power, of the working classes of this country, so that they could absorb more of the country's production and make the problem of overproduction less acute.

Dr. Adler opposed compulsory military service on the ground that it was unnecessary and that it would make for a "regimentation," not only of soldiers but of the workingmen and the public generally, training them to give up thinking for themselves and to abandon their individualities.

Newspapers and Counting Houses.

"The mere fact that a majority seems to be for it, or might seem to be for it, does not alter the case," he said. "In the first place, it is not always easy to tell when a majority favors a thing. Those who are interested in having it appear that a majority favors some policy or measure do their best to make it appear that a majority already favors it, in order that many who had not made up their minds should join that side, thus making the majority which did not exist before they joined. Public opinion is molded largely by the newspapers, and the opinions of some newspapers are molded in counting houses.

When Dr. Adler was asked last night to be more explicit regarding the charge that the opinions of some newspapers were molded in counting-houses, he said:

"That statement was incidental and was made by the way in the course of my address. I do not wish to be more explicit. I did not refer to any particular newspapers or to any particular public questions, but made the general remark that some newspapers were influenced by counting-houses. I inquired, for instance, why certain newspapers followed certain policies, and was informed on reliable authority that those policies were dictated by bankers. A newspaper is a commercial institution, and some are naturally influenced by their business connections, their bankers, and their large advertisers. I regard this as a matter of common knowledge, as a notorious fact, although I don't want to be understood as charging that editors have their opinions for sale."

DEMANDS WE BACK ALLIES.

Boston Mass Meeting Applauds Anti-German Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—"Let us do what we can to bring about a rupture of all diplomatic relations between our own Republic and these foes of mankind, and let us fearlessly await whatever danger this, our duty as Americans, may entail upon us, upon our land, and upon our posterity," said Professor Josiah H. Royce of Harvard at a great mass meeting in Tremont Temple this afternoon.

The words roused the audience to whirlwind enthusiasm. The meeting was called to consider America's duty in the war, and besides Professor Royce, the speakers were Professor William E. Hocking of Harvard, Professor William R. Thayer of Harvard, and Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France. Dr. Richard C. Cabot presided, and the sentiment of the meeting was "support the Allies at all cost." Mr. Bacon declared that it was the duty of the United States Government to protest against the invasion of Belgium.

Resolutions, which were drawn by ex-Attorney General Herbert Parker, protested against all efforts to shut off exports of munitions, and opposed any policy which represented America as afraid to protest wrongs or as hesitating, even at the risk of lives, to protect its flag.

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—360 Fulton St.

AMERICA LIKE A PORCUPINE.

H. L. West Would Have Nation Peaceful, but Prepared.

Declaring that American preparedness should be like the porcupine, peaceful but prepared for all emergencies, Henry L. West, Executive Secretary of the National Security League, yesterday spoke on "Adequate Preparedness" at the Park Avenue Methodist Church. He hoped the attitude of the country in the present crisis would be like that of the Puritan who went to church with a hymnbook in one hand and a rifle in the other.

The speaker said that he could not agree with those who contended the United States could not become embroiled after the world war, and that the fighting nations would have large standing armies, trained veterans, and practically an intact navy.

"We have," he asserted, "neither ships nor army."

Mr. West quoted Joseph H. Choate, who said, "When the war is over the United States will be the most hated nation in the world," and John Barrett as saying that both the victor and vanquished in the world war would blame the United States.

President Wilson, Mr. West declared, was now making public an unrecorded address the speaker had heard him deliver in Washington some time ago.

"The President knows how often in the past twelve months this country has been trembling on the brink of a volcano," he said. "I give him credit for high patriotism when I say his trip through the country is because of his intimate knowledge of a menacing situation rather than as a political trip.

"Our wealth, our numbers, our geographical position, these are our weaknesses, not our strength. We have more than 21,000 miles of exposed coast line. Modern submarines have a cruising radius of more than 4,000 miles, and the large ocean liner can transport in one load 60,000 tons of provisions, twice as much as Grant carried with the army of the Potomac, when he entered into the campaign which ended in the surrender of Lee."

The speaker quoted Secretary of War Garrison as saying it would take six months to train an army, and that if attacked before the end of that time we might as well concede defeat to the enemy.

"If a million men sprang up in a night to defend the country," he asserted, "there would not be arms enough to equip them."

Mr. West said that the Blucher was destroyed in a North Sea fight because she was four or five knots slower than the other ships with her fleet, and that she was four or five knots faster than any of our ships today. In a fort on the Delaware River, situated to protect the City of Philadelphia, there were four twelve-inch disappearing guns, costing more than $1,000,000, and only thirteen men as a garrison, he declared.

Condemning "pork barrel politics" of some Congressmen, Mr. West remarked that what the average Congressman needed was "the knowledge that he has a country and not a constituency."

PROMISES 5,000 AVIATORS.

Aero Club of America to Begin Training Defense Corps.

In response to President Wilson's plea for preparedness, the Aero Club of America announced yesterday that it would begin immediately to train 5,000 aviators for national defense. Large training schools will be established here, and in Chicago, Boston, Newport News, Augusta, Detroit, Los Angeles, Seattle, and at other strategical points.

The formation of the W. H. Cochrane Syndicate in Chicago, with $50,000 already paid in, assures the training of 200 aviators in Illinois. Yesterday it was announced at the Aero Club that the Grinnell (Iowa) Aeroplane Company, of which W. C. Robinson, holder of the American aviation endurance record, is a Director, would train one aviator from each State in the Union. The training school here will be under Lieutenant Royal C. Bolling, commanding officer of the New York National Guard Aviation Detachment, who is already training twelve officers of the National Guard.

"The cost of training 5,000 aviators," Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club of America, said, "would be $2,000,000 at most. By combined efforts we should be able to train 5,000 aviators this Summer. The bulk of the 5,000 will undoubtedly be enlisted in the National Guard and Naval Militia."

RADIUM $9,000,000 A POUND.

War Causes Slump in Production of the Metal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—More than $9,000,000 a pound would be the price asked for radium were that quantity of the valuable metal available and for sale at one time. Late in 1915 one and one-tenth grams of radium (element) were sold in this country at the rate of $120,000 a gram, according to a report issued today by the United States Geological Survey. The entire output of the United States last year, however, was only 6 grams, or about 1-76th of a pound avoirdupois. The European war caused a great slump in the production of radium, as in 1914 22.3 grams were produced.

"The United States has the largest known radium-bearing deposits in the world," says the Geological Survey, "but the market for radium is mostly in Europe, for, although Americans like to feel that they are sufficiently progressive to take hold of and use to the full new discoveries, inventions, and processes, yet the European municipalities and hospitals have been buying and utilizing most of the radium produced. When the war began, therefore, causing European money to flow into other channels, the demand for radium fell off so greatly that there was practically no market for radium or uranium ores in the early part of 1915, and very little market during any part of the year."

As a result of the collapse of the radium market, mining of radium-bearing ores, except for such work as was necessary to hold claims, was nearly stopped. Through the efforts of the experts of the United States Bureau of Mines, a process has been developed by which radium has been produced at a cost of $37,599 a gram. The chief fields of the radium-bearing ores are in Colorado and Utah.

SUES HELEN KELLER.

Would-Be Manager Seeks $15,000 for Contract Violation.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 30.—Helen Keller, blind and deaf; Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy, her teacher, and Mrs. Macy's husband, John Albert Macy, are defendants in a suit for $15,000 brought by Frederick W. Withey, charging violation of a contract for the 1912 lecture season, for which Withey says he was engaged to act as Miss Keller's manager and booking agent.

Miss Keller and her party, consisting of Mrs. Macy and Mrs. M. J. Stevenson, her business manager, arrived here from Des Moines two hours late this afternoon. A patient audience at a local theatre waited for her appearance. Another lecture was given by Miss Keller this evening.

DEMOCRATS ATTACK WILSON'S PROGRAM

Congressmen Oppose Preparedness at a Mass Meeting in Washington.

DANGER OF A WAR FLOUTED

Gordon of House Military Affairs Committee Assails Increase in Our Armament.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Wilson's declaration in his speeches at Pittsburgh and Cleveland yesterday of the urgent need of preparation for war was criticised openly by Democratic Congressmen at an anti-preparedness mass meeting held here tonight in Poli's Theatre. The stated purpose of the meeting was to protest "against the dangers of preparedness." A telegram from William J. Bryan, approving the purpose of the meeting and declaring that this country "could not afford to add fuel to the flame which is consuming the world" was read.

Representative Bailey of Philadelphia, a close friend of ex-Secretary Bryan, presided. The Democratic Congressmen who made speeches against preparedness and some of whom took issue with what was said by President Wilson yesterday were Representative Saunders of Virginia, Chairman of the Democratic caucus of the House; Representative Gordon of Ohio, Representatives Dies and Callaway of Texas, and Representative Tavener of Illinois. Some other Democrats present were Representative Buchanan of Illinois, who is under indictment in New York on the charge of having conspired to cripple munitions factories in this country; Representative Sherwood of Ohio, a veteran of the civil war, who made an anti-preparedness speech in the House recently; Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, Representative Quin of Mississippi, and Representative "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, who punctuated some of the remarks against preparedness with loud "Amens."

With apparent reference to the warning given yesterday by President Wilson in his speeches, Representative Dies denied that the United States was in any danger of going to war. He wanted to know what country would be the antagonist of the United States.

"Would we fight Germany?" he asked. "Germany has about all she can attend to. Besides, I do not believe that this Government would go to war to defend the right of foolhardy citizens who travel on merchant ships flying belligerent flags. If we went to war with England, whose hands also appear to be tolerably full now, it would be a war over commerce. I do not believe the people would sanction a war to defend some merchandise, especially when our foreign commerce has doubled and trebled. Germany and France tell us they are fighting for life. I am not too proud to fight, but I am too proud to jump on a man who is flat on his back fighting for his life. The trouble is that somebody has cried 'Fire,' and a lot of people are hysterical."

Mr. Dies told the audience that there could not be a large standing army in the United States without compulsion. The man on horseback, he said, "was not a Democrat or a Republican, but an autocrat."

According to Representative Tavenner, who, like the other Democratic Congressmen who spoke, attacked the Administration's national defense policy, the makers of war munitions were largely responsible for the preparedness agitation.

"Every free Government," said Representative Gordon, "has been destroyed by its own standing army, while every despotism has set itself up by the sword and the bayonet."

Mr. Gordon is a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, which will pass on the Administration's bill to increase the land forces of the United States. He denounced the increases proposed for both the navy and the army.

Representative Callaway referred to the statement of President Wilson in Cleveland last night that the world was on fire and sparks were flying everywhere.

"Yes," he cried, "Europe is on fire, all right, but there is about 3,000 miles of the Atlantic Ocean between us and the conflagration!"

Those who were named as having arranged for the mass meeting were the Society of Friends, the Anti-Preparedness Committee, the Advisory Peace Council, the Woman's Single Tax Club, the Anti-War League, and the First Regiment of the Boys' Liberty League.

MINERS EXPECT NO STRIKES

Union Will Discuss Exclusion of Militiamen and Policemen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—The United Mine Workers of America will conclude the business of their convention late tomorrow or Tuesday and then arrange for the scale conferences to negotiate agreements in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions. The leaders of the union today expressed themselves as confident of negotiating new wage scales without resorting to strikes.

Communications received at the miners' headquarters from districts in the soft coal fields and from independent operators in the hard coal regions expressed confidence that agreements will be reached without prolonged negotiations. President White said today that he felt confident the miners would be treated fairly and that there would be no interference with the production of coal. It was predicted by labor leaders here that the conference at Mobile would reach an agreement on the basis scale before the operators and miners left that city.

The convention tomorrow will take up the question of excluding militiamen and members of the State Constabulary from their organization. President White, who has had complete control of the convention, having won every contest that so far has been fought to a conclusion, is opposed to changing the constitution, and he believes that the efforts to exclude militiamen and State policemen will be voted down largely, because legal advisers of the union are of the opinion that such a provision in the constitution would be in contravention of the laws of several of the States and possibly the Federal statutes relating to the military establishment.

COLD CLOSES COPPER MINES

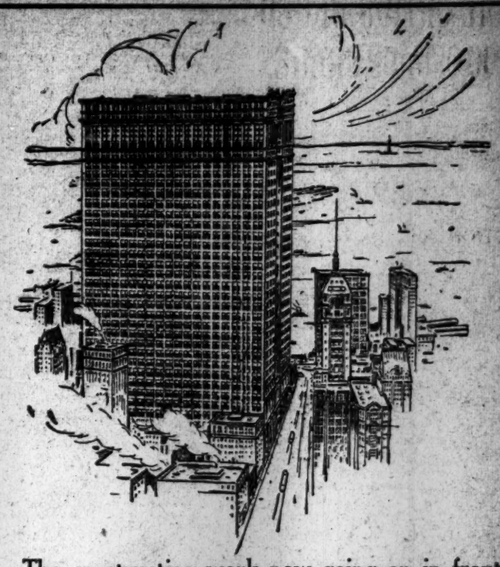
Anaconda Ore Frozen So That Carloads Can't Be Handled.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 30.—All the copper mines of the Anaconda Copper Company were forced to suspend operations Saturday night by the intense cold. The ore was frozen in the bins and cars, and it was impossible to transport it to the smelters.

It is unlikely that the mines will be able to resume operations before Monday night.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 560 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
NEW YORK

All Remaining Lines of
Winter Apparel
at mere Fractions of Former Prices



The construction work now going on in front of the Equitable Building is an extension of the Wall Street Subway Station for the accommodation of the tenants of the Building. This is only one of the many conveniences provided for its tenants by

EQUITABLE BUILDING CORPORATION
120 BROADWAY

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

An Assembly of Men's Silk Shirts at $4.95

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of the richest looking silk shirts seen for some time.

¶ Such a comprehensive collection has seldom been assembled even in exclusive made-to-order shops.

¶ The materials are *different.* Nearly every weave and design shown is exclusive — crepe de Chines, novelty crepes, brilliant cloths and fine broadcloths.

¶ And the workmanship is *different*—every stitch is of silk; the neckbands are 4-ply; button holes are hand-worked; cuffs are just the correct width, *and*

¶ Every shirt displayed was made in a custom shirt establishment over our own models.

¶ Admirers of fine shirts for men should make it a point to see these shirts today!

Also—Satin-Striped Silk Shirts at $2.75

Of heavy satin-striped silk, in a wonderful assortment of single and cluster stripings, in colors and black, on white grounds. All sizes.

B. Altman & Co.

Tailor-made Suits Afternoon and Evening Gowns

representing the latest mandates of Fashion expressed in rich materials, are shown in a selected variety of styles exclusive to B. Altman & Co.

Superior workmanship. Moderate prices.

Selections may, if desired, be made in private rooms.

Department for Imported & Special Costumes
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

First in Travel and Resort Advertising.

In 1915 The New York Times published 619,913 lines of Steamship, Railroad, Travel and Resort Advertising, a gain of 125,358 lines over 1914, and nearly 58,000 lines more than the next newspaper. The New York Times is read by a greater number of persons with the means to travel than any other newspaper in the world. Daily and Sunday net paid sale exceeds 320,000 copies.

LOCAL OPTION URGED IN 100 CITY CHURCHES

Ministers Ask Support for Referendum Bill Before the Legislature.

ELECTION DISTRICTS VOTE

If You Want Your Neighborhood "Wet" or "Dry," Get Your Neighbors to Vote With You.

In 100 Protestant churches in the city congregations were urged yesterday to advocate the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill now before the Legislature in Albany. This measure provides that in the cities opportunity be given the people to vote on the subject by election districts, in order that each neighborhood may decide for itself whether liquor is to be sold there or not.

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, the Rev. Dr. Henry Cobb of the West End Collegiate Church, the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Tippy of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church are some of the more prominent clergymen joined in the campaign.

Each member of the 100 churches was asked to assist by writing letters to the Senators and Assemblyman in Albany, and enabling the Church to present a solid front in support of it.

"The Optional Prohibition Referendum bill recommends itself for three reasons," the Rev. Dr. Coffin told his congregation at the morning service. "First, it is a home rule measure, giving local option to small communities, and to election districts in the large cities. Second, it is a measure safeguarding personal liberty. A man who wants his neighborhood 'wet' and can convince a majority of his neighbors to vote for it will get a 'wet' neighborhood. The man who wants a 'dry' neighborhood and can convince a majority of his neighbors to vote for it will get a 'dry' neighborhood. Third, the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill is an enforceable measure.

"A total prohibition law in this State could not at the present time be enforced, and would only be an occasion for corruption among those set to enforce it. Leading public men consider the bill practicable, and all elements in the community interested in righteousness ought to back the measure with their support."

The Rev. Dr. Cobb said from the pulpit:

"The Optional Prohibition Referendum bill, now before the Legislature at Albany, provides for the reference to the people of the question of the sale of liquor in cities of the first class. Leading ministers of this city are advocating this measure by concerted action today. The bill does not prescribe whether cities shall go 'wet' or 'dry.' It gives power to the voters to determine this question in their own communities. Do you know that at present you have no such power? Rural communities and small cities can decide whether they will have saloons or not; what districts shall be 'open' and what 'closed.' The big cities cannot.

"If you think it fair that we should settle for ourselves the question of granting liquor licenses write to your Senator, William H. Bennett, and to your Assemblyman, Abram Ellenbogen, addressing them at Albany, and tell them that you wish them to support the bill. Both these men can be counted as favoring it, but tremendous pressure will be brought to bear upon them, and they must be able to say that they represent the overwhelming sentiment of their constituents for it.

"The Mayor of this city is emphatically in favor of such legislation."

The advice given the congregations from the other pulpits was along similar lines. It was said Police Commissioner Woods was also backing the bill, and would use his influence to assist its passage. The Anti-Saloon League is behind it, and clergymen and church people throughout the State have been asked to indorse it, along with those in New York City.

State Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League said last night in the West End Presbyterian Church that women voting in Illinois and some other States had wiped out saloons, and once they got to voting in New York they would do the same here. He counted on the women, and declared the saloons might begin to count in the same fashion if they were wise.

TO STOP RIDGEWOOD PUMP.

City Club Urges $22,000,000 for Schoharie Watershed.

The City Club yesterday sent an open letter to the Board of Estimate urging approval of the application of the Board of Additional Water Supply for $22,000,000 of corporate stock for the development of the Schoharie watershed. The letter said:

"If the pumping of the Ridgewood water supply of Brooklyn be discontinued at the earliest possible date, and if a more comprehensive and vigorous campaign of water waste prevention be carried on, the utilization of the Schoharie watershed will be a matter of far-sighted economy. We believe this to be true, even though the construction of the Schoharie project might be postponed for a year or two.

"The only effect of such postponement would be to compel the disruption of an exceedingly efficient engineering and administrative organization which is thoroughly familiar with and completely equipped for this proposed work.

"The present cost of pumping the Ridgewood supply will go far toward paying the interest and amortization upon the entire investment in developing the Schoharie watershed, which will furnish a supply double that of Ridgewood and drawn from a watershed of a much more permanent character.

"The opposition to the city's undertaking this development seems to us to have entirely overlooked the economy of discontinuing the pumping of the Ridgewood supply, and the equally important economy of not disrupting the present engineering and administrative organization of the Board of Additional Water Supply."

To Show Serbian Home Life.

Serbians and Armenians in native costume will be a feature of the Home Conference and Household Expedition that opens at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday, and there will be pictures showing the home life of the Serbians. Miss Sybil Eden, a trained nurse, who went to Serbia with the Columbia University Expedition eight months ago and accompanied the army in its retreat from Nish to Scutari, will tell the story of that retreat. Miss Helen Losanitch, daughter of a Professor of the University of Belgrade, will tell of the homeless children who live in groups by themselves like little animals in the streets, fields, and forests of Serbia.

Mrs. Moskowitz Tells of Strikes.

Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, wife of Henry Moskowitz, President of the Civil Service Commission of New York City, told an audience at the Morningside Presbyterian Church last night of her work as head of the labor department of the Dressmakers and Shirt Waist Makers' Association, and said that most of the strikes in these industries were due to long hours and unsanitary conditions in shops maintained by employers who fought the labor unions. She urged the women of this city to buy goods carrying the union label in order to help in stamping out the sweatshop evil.

Record Jump on Skis.

KLOSTERS, Switzerland, Jan. 30.—Albert Geromine of Davos today made a jump of 51 metres (167.32 feet) on skis. The jump is said to be a world's record.

JUSTICE DENOUNCES CITY TENEMENT LAW

In Fining Owner for Failure to Repair Calls Her "Victim of a Mad System."

TERMS CASE A TRAGEDY

Lynn Says from the Bench That the Realty Code Is Destroying Taxable Values.

Mrs. Rebecca M. Popper failed to obey an order of the Tenement House Department to repair a heavily incumbered tenement which stands in her name. She was arraigned in the Third District Court, recently, before Justice Wauhope Lynn, who fined her $50, with many expressions of sympathy, and some comment on the real estate situation in this city. The defendant could find no one to take the property off her hands and Justice Lynn said that "upon the Pelion of a probable deficiency judgment we will pile the Ossa of the penalty. He also said:

"It appears by the undisputed evidence that it is a common practice for tenants to steal the lead pipes from the plumbing, to disfigure the walls, to cut out the glass from the windows and skylights, and they even tear down the doors and bannisters to use for firewood. The defendant did her best to repair and correct these onslaughts upon her property, but destruction would immediately follow. I feel sorry for her. She has no redress. Her complaint cannot be remedied. Her sorrows and tribulations reach no ears for relief. She must be penalized further.

"The case at bar and similar instances must appreciably account for the present startling and tragic condition of New York real estate which, until latter days, was regarded as the best means of investment and security in the United States. While proper regard should be paid to our present great uplifting period of efficiency and reform, it stands to reason and common sense that in imposing heavy and oppressive burdens upon tenement property the value of it is diminished, and the tax raising power of the city lowered.

"Real estate in New York is the goose that lays the golden egg for the municipality, and it must be a mad system that would kill that goose. In the olden days a judge could condemn the body of a culprit to the executioner and commend his soul to God. Here I can do neither. But this defendant must be further penalized. Her property must be plastered with another judgment. I am compelled by law to punish this victim who is a law-abiding citizen and an honest taxpayer. Bring forth the victim in the name of the law, that I may punish her, not for her acts or omissions, but for the vandalism of her tenants."

Memorial to Dr. Parker.

A memorial mosaic in memory of Dr. James H. Parker, late President of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York, who died on Jan. 27, 1915, was dedicated yesterday morning in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, of which Dr. Parker was a trustee for many years. The memorial, representing the Spirit of Light descending upon the world of darkness, is placed just over and behind the pulpit. It is the first example of American glass mosaic to be installed in a New York church. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the church, preached a sermon in eulogy of Dr. Parker and dedicated the memorial.

CANADIAN POINTS OUR DUTY

J. A. MacDonald Repeats Wilson's Solemn Words of Warning.

James A. MacDonald, editor of The Toronto Globe, spoke at the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on "North America in the World's Crisis."

"For any citizen of North America, whether in the United States or in Canada," he said, "to behave as though the world situation was nothing to him would be, as President Wilson said in New York, 'a hopeless piece of provincialism.' Worse. It would be to play the fool in a fool's paradise. For either free nation in North America to think itself uninvolved and unthreatened while all Europe is in flames and every other country held by a great fear neutrality or no neutrality—that would be blindness worse than the folly of a fool.

"Three days ago the President of this republic used great plainness of speech. He spoke words that have a definiteness of meaning. And if indeed he is the spokesman of the people, then it is very plain that, as one of the free democracies of North America, the United States does not propose any longer even to seem to live in a fool's paradise or to play fast and loose with the supreme issues at stake in the world's crisis.

"It was inevitable that the United States would be involved when once the law and order of the world were disturbed. For evermore the world is too small for any war that is not a world war. No nation anywhere ever again can live for itself or die for itself. Least of all could this American republic stand by itself alone, by itself apart.

"As a Canadian I can join President Wilson in his ambition 'that America should be a greater and more difficult thing than the great nations on the other side of the water have done.' That ambition is mine, too. I can sympathize with him in his desire that 'Americans draw together for successful prosecution of peace.' I appreciate his feeling when he declared, 'I covet that distinction for America—the prosecution of peace—and believe that America is going to enjoy that distinction.' I pray God that it may be so.

"But for Canada it could not be so. There was no choice. When the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium was violated Britain had to strike. When Britain threw her little army across the battle front of Flanders in defense of an innocent people Canada was given an excuse, and Canadians cried, 'We follow!'

"For you Americans distinction must come in other fields and along other lines. For you is coveted and chosen the distinction of peace. But, I beg you, do not deceive yourselves. You cannot think of America alone. I dare to challenge you on the very terms of your own President. He challenged you himself on Thursday night. 'From this time,' he declared, 'we must think in terms of the world and must learn what it is America has set out to maintain as a standard bearer for all those who love liberty and justice and righteousness of political action.' Those are meaningful, pregnant words."

WOMAN INVALID A SUICIDE.

Mrs. P. H. Reid Shoots Herself in Sheepshead Bay.

Mrs. P. Howard Reid, wife of the proprietor of the Sheepshead Bay and Rockaway Ferry Company and of the old Osborne House at Sheepshead, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting herself in her home at 2,651 East Twenty-first Street, Sheepshead Bay.

The report of the pistol awakened Mr. Reid, who was asleep in an adjoining room. With Mrs. Reid's nurse and his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. Reid went into the room and found his wife lying on the floor. He sent for Dr. Joseph P. Glynn of 474 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, who said that the bullet had killed Mrs. Reid instantly.

It is believed that despondency following an illness of fourteen years was the cause of the suicide.

CAREW NOT SCARED BY HECKLERS' TALK

Male Suffragists Tell Congressman Democrats May Lose 4,000,000 Votes.

PROF. BEARD, SPOKESMAN

Plays the Congressional Union's "Ace of Trumps" in Vain Against New York Representative.

Representative John F. Carew of the Seventeenth New York District was heckled yesterday afternoon by sixteen men headed by Professor Charles Beard of Columbia University at the Wyandotte Democratic Club, 232 East Fifty-eighth Street, on the question of suffrage. The men called themselves a "flying squadron" to line up Congressmen. They embodied a new idea of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

The women decided that it would be a good plan to have their arguments presented by actual voters, and yesterday's experiment was the first attempt. Mr. Carew said he did not favor the Susan B. Anthony Federal suffrage amendment.

Congressman Carew said he believed suffrage had done more harm than good in the States in which it had been adopted. He specified Colorado. Professor Beard than played the Congressional Union's ace of trumps.

"There will be 4,000,000 women voters in the next Presidential election, as the women of Illinois will be added to the others already voting at that election," he said. "No candidate can be elected without the support of this great number of voters. President Wilson has announced himself as being in favor of suffrage, but opposed to considering it a national issue, and if the Democratic Party doesn't put this bill through, we, who can't get what we think are the rights of the women from the Democratic Party, won't vote for that party. We believe that the Republican Party will adopt the suffrage issue to defeat the Democrats, if the Democrats turn against it."

Mr. Carew grew indignant over the threat. He said the Republicans, for all he cared, would be welcome to that issue, and that he wouldn't vote for it unless he were convinced that it was right, and would "let the consequences take care of themselves."

Winter Russell, a lawyer and another member of the flying squadron, "speaking as an organization Democrat," said he considered it "expedient" for a Democrat, even if he personally disapproved of suffrage, to vote for the amendment and thereby put the question up to the Legislatures of the different States. Congressman Carew replied that this would merely be acting as a dummy to pass the issue along to the Legislatures. He said the argument that women were not represented in this and other States where they did not have the vote was based on a false premise, and that he represented the women of his district as well as the men.

Professor John Dewey of Columbia and Dr. John Brannan also argued the suffrage side of the question, with bits of argument injected now and then by other members of the group.

Professor Beard said afterward that he didn't know when other Congressmen would be visited by a delegation of actual voters, but he said he was convinced that in threatening withdrawal of support at the Presidential election the suffragists had a powerful weapon of offense for use this year.

WHITMAN OFF TO OHIO.

Thinks He'll Head "Big 4," with Hill, Berri, and Wadsworth.

Accompanied by Captain Lorillard Spencer, his Military Secretary, Governor Whitman last night left New York for Youngstown, Ohio, where he is to speak tonight before the Mahoning Valley McKinley Club. The Governor spent an afternoon conferring with many of his friends, among these being Supreme Court Justice J. C. Clark, Public Service Commissioner William Hayward, and W. M. K. Olcott. In the morning the Governor and Mrs. Whitman attended their home church at University Place and Tenth Street.

Before his departure the Governor was asked about the published reports that he had been a party to an agreement whereby the Republican politics of the State would hereafter be handled by George W. Aldridge, Francis Hendricks, and others.

"I will venture a guess that the story came from Albany," smilingly replied the Governor. "I have not seen those gentlemen in months. Nothing to the story."

The Governor said he had come to no decision as yet on who was to succeed John B. Riley as Superintendent of Prisons. He said he would have nothing to say about the two vacancies in the Public Service Commission in this district and the one vacancy in the upState department until he had returned from Ohio and had had some more conferences in this city Tuesday.

The Governor declined to be quoted as to who will constitute the "big four" at the National Convention in Chicago. He is certain that he will head the delegation. He would not deny that the other three would be David Jayne Hill, William Berri, and Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

Governor Whitman will leave Youngstown tonight and return to this city. He promised yesterday, when a committee called upon him, to be at the Charity Ball tomorrow night. He will be in New York again next Saturday, when he will speak on his budget plans at a dinner of real estate men.

FOOD RIOTS IN LISBON.

Bombs Are Thrown at Soldiers, Who Suppress the Mobs by Firing.

LISBON, Jan. 30. (via Paris.)—Rioting occurred in Lisbon last night in a demonstration by large crowds against the increased lost of living. Attacks were made on many bakeries and provision shops in different parts of the city. Bombs were thrown at soldiers who were called out to disperse the rioters. Many shots were fired by the troops, and several rioters were wounded.

Among the numerous arrests made were several women. The prisoners were conveyed to a warship lying in the river this morning. Today the city has been orderly.

Swedish Prince Operated On.

MALMO, Sweden, Monday, Jan. 31, (via London.)—Prince William, second son of King Gustave, was operated on for appendicitis Sunday. His condition is satisfactory.

Prince William of Sweden, who is Duke of Sodermanland, is 32 years old.

SUCCESS

does not always mean an exciting career. Our Guaranteed Mortgages owe their success as investment securities to this perfectly simple story; Careful appraisal and ample Guarantee funds preclude loss.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

TEA DANCE FOR BELGIUM.

Huge Social Event at Ritz-Carlton Will Clothe the Needy.

The Greater New York Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium yesterday announced that details had been completed for a huge tea dance for the benefit of the destitute in Belgium and northern France. The dance will be held in the large ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on Monday afternoon, Feb. 7.

The privation and suffering to which the civil population in Belgium and northern France will be subjected this Winter if clothing and shoes are not sent immediately were described yesterday by Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman of the committee.

"Belgium relief work has gone forward steadily," said Mr. Fairchild. "There is, however, at present an urgent need for shoes and clothing. The New York committee is devoting its entire efforts to procuring donations necessary to purchase new clothing or the cloth from which to manufacture clothing. The movement of the commission is strictly neutral, and is along the lines that the warring nations have agreed upon. The ships of the commission have been granted a passageway through the war zones to bring their supplies to the sufferers. The C. R. B., 71 Broadway, is the only gateway of humanity into the war-stricken countries."

The members of the Greater New York Committee are: Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman; William C. Potter, Treasurer; J. F. Bresnahan, Secretary; Dr. John H. Finley, Chairman New York State Committee; George Barr Baker, James O. Bloss, W. C. Breed, Henry W. Bull, Nicholas Murray Butler, Lewis L. Clarke, Henry Clews, Henry J. Cochran, James W. Ellsworth, Joseph H. Emery, Austin B. Fletcher, Macomb G. Foster, Bishop Greer, Otto H. Kahn, D. P. Kingsley, Dr. George W. Kunz, James W. Lane, Seth Low, T. Frank Manville, Douglas Mathewson, Edwin P. Maynard, Gates W. McGarrah, Andrew Mills, J. B. Morrell, William Fellowes Morgan, Eugenius Outerbridge, Charles E. Peck, William C. Reick, C. Tiffany Richardson, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles H. Sherrill, R. A. C. Smith, Gilbert G. Thorne, Henry D. Walbridge, and George T. Wilson.

WHERE is Tanner's Well? Or Nutter's Battery? A booklet we have just issued tells you many things worth knowing about Central Park and its points of interest. Send us ten cents for it (the net proceeds from the sale to go to the Public Schools Athletic League). You will be surprised to find new points of interest in the Park and how easily they can be seen if you take a

Fifth Avenue Bus

Address Fifth Avenue Coach Company, 10 East 102d Street.

Also on sale at Fifth Avenue Bookshops, at the Metropolitan Museum and by concessionaires in Central Park.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It Is So Easy To Remove All Itching Skin Troubles With Cuticura

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Relief is immediate and healment in most cases complete, speedy and permanent.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

A Noteworthy Sale *of* Hampton Furniture

THE Hampton Shops will move, within a few weeks, to the picturesque gothic structure which they are building for themselves in Fiftieth Street, facing St. Patrick's Cathedral and but a few doors East of Fifth Avenue.

In anticipation of this removal, they have decided to withdraw from their present honored places in the Hampton Shops galleries a number of single pieces and complete suites.

These noteworthy examples of Hampton Furniture, each one of them distinguished by its prepossessing individuality, are offered at price-reductions so marked as to be unfailingly attractive.

No occasion such as this is likely to present itself for many years to come.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK

Without, so dreary—within, so cheery!

Let us hope each storm-swept passer-by is hurrying on to the haven of a home where wife and the little folks are secure in their radiator-made, cheery climate, controlled by a mere turn of a valve. The poorly-heated house is a half-hearted, dreary place. The only way to flood *all* rooms with *cleanly, wholesome, vital-giving* warmth is by an outfit of

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

High winds cannot arrest, nor chilling cold offset their ample flow of warmth.

None of the vital element is taken from the air—no injurious coal-gases, ash-dust or red-hot surfaces to menace health, injure furnishings, or create a fire risk. Besides the cleanly radiator heating saves immensely in women's housework.

A No. 22 IDEAL Boiler and 240 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators costing the owner $130, were used to hot-water heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

They reduce the cost of living and better the living

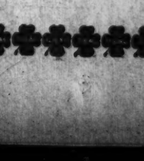
IDEAL SMOKELESS Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are the efficient, clean, healthful, silent, reliable servant of the house owner—they do more for cheer, work-saving and economy than any other material or article you put into your home!

Property thus heated sells quicker or brings 10 to 15% higher rental—a paying investment. Outlasts the building! Being the largest heating manufacturers in each of seven greatest countries of the world enables us to put into our outfits the best ideas and practices of their scientific and skilled men, and at lowest costs.

Don't wait until you build, but put in at once the genuine, enduring foundation of comfort—IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Five months winter still ahead. Outfits put in without disturbing present heater. Ask for the (free) book of heating facts: "Ideal Heating." Puts you under no obligation to buy. *Accept no substitutes!*

A genuine, practical, built-in Vacuum Cleaner—at $150

We also make the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner, connected by an iron suction pipe to various floors of houses, flats, schools, churches, hotels, etc. Through a light-weight hose ALL the dirt, cobwebs, lint, threads, moths, etc., are drawn with lightning rapidity down the iron piping into big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. No dragging around a clumsy, inefficient portable cleaner—instead, you have a practical outfit that is a part of the building—like radiator heating. Ask for catalog (free).



Sold by all dealers
No exclusive agents

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write Department N-18
104-108 West 42nd St.
New York

Public showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Worcester, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Toronto, Brantford, (Ont.), London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Milan, Vienna

PERKINS WOULD GIVE LABOR A FAIR SHARE

Sees in Workers' Demands Only Natural Outcome of Education and Power to Reason.

ALL SHOULD BE PARTNERS

Cites Evils of Competition and Blessings of Co-operation in Talk to Bronx Neighbors.

George W. Perkins, who lives in the Bronx, talked to the Bronx Open Forum yesterday on "The Workers' Fair Share," after being introduced to his audience at Morris High School by County Register Edward Polack as "one of our neighbors of whom we are proud."

Mr. Perkins declared that the worker's fair share had been a pressing problem from the beginning of civilization, when the relation between capital and labor was expressed in "owner and slave." It existed when the description was "master and man," and still exists when the expression is "employer and employe." These changes of description, he said, indicated great progress toward the solution of the problem, all of which progress he credited to education that gave the slave, then the man, and now the employe, capacity to see intelligently what was his fair share. This education Mr. Perkins divided into two classes, that of the schools and that which arose from modern methods of communication that give to almost every man in the world practically within the day all the worth-while thoughts and inspirations of every other man.

Steps In Self-Government.

Referring to the tendency in some quarters to question the wisdom of broadening the popular control of Government and bringing the people closer to their own problems, Mr. Perkins drew attention to the tremendous step taken 135 years ago, when our forefathers decided they needed no King to manage their affairs. "But," he asked, "did they say the last word for free government? Have we wasted 135 years and millions of dollars educating Americans to find them still unfitted to go a step or two further than their forefathers went?"

The worker's fair share, he declared, went hand in hand with the governmental questions up for solution today, because both are the products of our education.

"I firmly believe," he said, "that we never can settle the compensation for labor or whether there shall be strikes, by merely raising wages. Before laboring men had been educated and could reason they approached wages about like this: 'We are getting $2 a day. We would like $2.25 and are going to strike for it.' And they did. The $2.25 looked good for a while and then they struck for $2.50, till we have constant demands because the laboring man feels that his wage, whether $2 or $5, is not his fair share. He sees by many outward signs that the men who own the business are getting richer each year; and now when he strikes, it is for what he regards as a fairer part of the earnings of the business.

"This being so, no arbitrary dollar and cent increase will ever satisfy him, for he is striking for a principle that he has reasoned out.

"Believing these facts to be basic I was led years ago to see profit sharing as a method of getting at the worker's fair share. I do not mean bonus giving or anything that smacks of gratuity or philanthropy. I believe in genuine profit sharing by which employes become partners; by complete statements of transactions, annually, showing profits or losses, output, and all other factors, permits labor and the public to know what the business is doing.

"I believe that where possible the method of compensating the worker should be: Say to the employe: 'It takes so much money to pay the fixed charges. You receive your wages for helping to earn the fixed charges. If, at the end of the year, fixed charges are earned and anything over you will receive a percentage of the surplus.'

"Wherever possible this surplus should be distributed in the form of a security connected with the business with the understanding that the security is to be retained by the employe for a fixed time. This, you see, makes the worker an actual partner. He is drawing a certain sum for living expenses in wages, and leaving in the business his surplus earnings.

"In certain corporations with which I have been connected this plan has been tried for years and has worked admirably, greatly minimizing friction and cutting the strike menace to almost nothing. It has increased efficiency and made capitalists of wage earners, for, no matter how little a man has in a business, he will feel the responsibility of proprietorship. Then, too, the broader the partnership, the more the principle of co-operation is established, the better for the community.

Steel as an Example.

"Take the steel business, for instance. A few years ago Mr. Carnegie and a few other men owned important steel mills, out of which they were making large sums of money. These men sold to a company which is today owned by a very large number of stockholders, of which many thousands are employes. Today the profits, in place of being distributed among a few men, are distributed among many thousands. When an industry's profits are distributed so broadly it has a phase of socialism about it, in that its earnings are widely diffused; but it is a long way from socialism in that it retains all the incentive for initiative, individual growth, and achievement."

Mr. Perkins disagreed with those who would destroy great corporations and those who blame their existence on the tariff. He did not think free trade would dissolve a single trust, but was sure that if the telegraph and telephone and other means of quick intercommunication were destroyed, thus destroying the basis of big business and big thought transmission, the trusts and all other great enterprises would go with them.

Of competition he said:

"I believe one of the greatest obstacles to arriving at the worker's fair share has been ruthless competition. What gave us the sweatshop, child labor, adulterated food, and inadequate wages to women and girls? Nothing but competition.

"Competition at one time may have been the life of trade, but it was the death of manhood, the curse of womanhood, the wrecker of childhood. Competition may have been the life of trade when labor was the slave, but never looking at it from the standpoint of the worker's fair share, for when did two men or two concerns compete to improve or steady the conditions of labor or to reduce cost to the consumer? Competition has always enriched the strong and impoverished the weak.

"The hope for the worker's fair share as well as for capital's fair protection is in a live-and-let-live policy where co-operation and emulation will bring about a more equal distribution of any abundance of good things."

MAYOR GETS 100 LETTERS.

Secretary Says Many Think He Runs a Matrimonial Bureau.

Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's secretary, spoke at the Forum of the Church of the Ascension last night on "A Day in the Mayor's Office."

"There are," he said, "an average of 225 outgoing telephone calls and a much larger number of incoming calls on every conceivable subject, and about 100 letters a day are received. The people seem to think the Mayor is the settler and adjuster of all difficulties, and especially do they, not only in this city, but all over the country, seem to think he runs a sort of matrimonial bureau."

He told of the Mayor's efforts to save the city $25,900,000, and told of the Mayor's second conference with the Senators and Assemblymen from this city next Friday. He asked that the Forum give the Mayor its support by sending a delegation, and by vote of the Forum the President will appoint a committee of three to attend the conference.

George Gordon Battle, who presided in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, read several letters from Congressmen thanking the Forum for its indorsement of the Owen-Keating bill, which is opposed to child labor.

WILLIE, 6, KILLS JACK, 5.

Brothers, Waiting for Father, Find a Revolver in Stable.

Willie Brennan, 6 years old, took his brother, Jack, a year younger, by the hand yesterday and led him across Water Street to the stable of Riordan Brothers at 661 to visit their father, William Brennan, and show him how neatly their mother had dressed them up for Sunday. The father, who is foreman of the stable, was out, and the men told Willie to go into the office to wait for him. The boys sat quietly for a while, for their mother had admonished them not to disarrange their clothes. Then Willie found a revolver in a drawer.

A few minutes later the men in the stable heard an explosion and rushed into the office. Jack was lying on the floor with a wound in his forehead. Willie, frightened by the report, was crouching in a corner.

Jack died in Gouverneur Hospital on the way to the operating room, while two detectives took Willie to Police Headquarters to question him. He could not understand why his father and mother were crying and kept asking where Jack was.

FRIARS HEAR AN EX-CONVICT

George S. Dougherty Brings Him, Masked, to Club Dinner.

Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, who was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night by the Friars' Club in their clubhouse, 107 West Forty-fifth Street, brought to the dinner an ex-convict, his face covered by a black mask. The masked visitor told of his experiences in various prisons and said a convict never had a chance to reform under the old system. He championed the new ideas of prison management put into effect by Thomas Mott Osborne.

As a delicate allusion to Mr. Dougherty's professional pursuits, the seventy guests at the dinner were all provided with menu cards bearing finger-prints and embossed handcuffs and with black masks and yeggmen's red bandana handkerchiefs. Mr. Dougherty pleaded to be taken from the list of lay members of the club and made a regular member on the ground that he had abandoned his amateur standing in youth by running away with a circus. He is a member of the club's Board of Governors.

FARO KING'S STEERER TELLS OF SWINDLES

Pohlman Describes How Thompson Lured Rich Men Into His Games.

GANG CLEANED UP $100,000

Decoy Says He Was a Prosperous St. Louis Business Man Until Gamblers Ruined Him.

In a frank story of his career as a card sharp George F. Pohlman of St. Louis, one of the members of Frank T. Thompson's notorious gang of faro swindlers, revealed to Assistant District Attorney Kilroe yesterday some of his own connections with Thompson's faro swindles. Pohlman, as chief "steerer" of the gang, was Thompson's right-hand man, his special business being to decoy wealthy victims into the grip of the versatile faro manipulator. Next to Thompson himself, Pohlman admits that he was the brains of the syndicate and planned many of the games by which the gang cleaned up more than $100,000.

Pohlman now admits that the greatest misfortune of his life was to have come into contact with Thompson. Before that Pohlman says he was an honest and fairly prosperous business man in St. Louis. His family was well known, his father having been twice Sheriff of the county, a member of the City Council, and a Magistrate's Marshal. After he had finished school Pohlman went into business with his father, who died in 1908, leaving the son in sole charge of the concern.

In 1912 Pohlman, according to his confession, met a relative who told him of a very clever fellow named Thompson, who was a veritable business genius and knew how to weave money out of air. Pohlman was advised to get into touch with this Thompson as soon as possible.

"I was told," declared Pohlman, "that Thompson could make me lots of money if I merely put him in touch with some people who had money. I asked what the proposition was, and my relative informed me that it was perfectly legitimate, a form of real estate speculation."

Introduced Rich Men.

Pohlman arranged to meet Thompson when the latter arrived in St. Louis. Thompson's appearance and distinguished manner impressed him, and he readily agreed to introduce the faro king to some of the wealthy men of the town. Rozier Wickard, a St. Louis insurance broker, according to Pohlman, was to be the first victim.

After several meetings Thompson induced Pohlman to bring Wickard to New York. Wickard, however, refused to be drawn into any faro games even though enormous winnings were promised to him if he would play the cards as Thompson advised him. It was then that Pohlman realized that Thompson was "crooked." He asserts that he then desired to wash his hands of any further association with the gambler, but the nypnotic power and personality of Thompson held him in a vise, and he found himself gradually doing just what Thompson wanted him to do.

He had succumbed so completely to Thompson's power, he says, that the faro king even dared approach him with a plan to rob Wickard on the train after the latter manifested his intention to return to St. Louis. But Pohlman refused to entertain the idea for even a moment, and Thompson finally abandoned it. By the time Pohlman returned to St. Louis he was thoroughly corrupted by Thompson and was ready to make fake faro his vocation.

He received a telegram from Thompson urging him to get into touch with Henry Gallant, the wealthy St. Louis pawnbroker. Pohlman did this without much difficulty, and brought Gallant to Atlantic City, where the pawnbroker dropped several thousand dollars. Pohlman's own profits from this game amounted to $1,850 and Thompson's nearly twice as much. In May, 1914, Pohlman brought Gallant to New York and took him to a supposedly fashionable gambling house, where he introduced him to a lot of alleged millionaires. Thompson was dealing and Gallant lost $5,000. In January, 1915, Gallant played at Atlantic City and lost $7,500 more.

Gallant Lost $60,000.

The next game was at Saratoga, where Thompson took $9,000 away from the pawnbroker. On one occasion when Gallant protested against the disastrous outcome of the game after he was assured that things had been fixed for him to win, Thompson pretended to be very angry, and said he had a mind to rob the safe of the gambling house in order to get Gallant's money back. With reference to the Saratoga game where Gallant lost $9,000, Pohlman in his confession says:

"Gallant gave me $4,000 and Thompson was supposed to give me $1,000, but he didn't. In fact, I turned the $4,000 over to him, and he gave me a dummy roll for the whole amount—that is for $5,000. I bought checks with my $5,000 dummy roll, and Mr. Gallant bought checks with his $5,000. 'Cherry,' as Thompson was known, was dealing. We started losing from the very beginning, and finally the whole $9,000 was lost. When we got back to the hotel Thompson reprimanded both of us for our blunders. His bluff impressed Gallant, and I helped it along by taking Gallant to one side and telling him on my own accord how sorry I was that I had blundered in the game and caused him to lose his money."

It is alleged that in all Gallant lost $60,000.

20,000 CANADIANS TO SAIL.

British War Office Calls for Twenty More Battalions.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—Twenty thousand more Canadian troops will be dispatched overseas in the near future, General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, announced tonight. He said the British War Office had called for twenty more battalions, and was providing transports for them. This call has been awaited eagerly by forty Canadian regiments, which have been trained to a point where they will be able to take the field after a few weeks' final preparation in England. The twenty regiments about to be dispatched will be selected on the basis of merit from among those training in Canada.

General Hughes announced also that the extra supply of machine guns which Canada had arranged for would be pooled with the supply of British machine guns and distributed as speedily as possible among the British and Canadian forces.

FINDS SPANISH PRO-FRENCH.

Lecturer Doubts Any Are Pro-English, Though King Favors Allies.

Speaking on "Spanish Experiences" before a meeting of the American Women of German Descent held in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, Dr. Hans Heins Ewers, traveler and poet, who recently returned from Spain, declared that country was more neutral than the United States, even though King Alphonso was pro-French.

"The Catholic Party is decidedly pro-German," he said. "While there are many people throughout Spain who favor the French. I do not believe that you will find a single person who is pro-English."

Dr. Ewers said that few people knew Gibraltar was taken by Hanoverian troops for the English.

A model of the cruiser Scharnhorst, which was sunk off the coast of Chile, made by a German interned in Scotland, was auctioned for the benefit of the von Steuben Fund.

GROWTH

Growth is an expression of efficiency, as inefficiency is the forerunner of decay.

The growth of this Company, which has been tremendous, is due not to any trick of fortune or favor of circumstance, but to the efficiency of our methods for giving an Owner the sort of result he wants.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

OPPOSES HIGHER ALIEN TAX.

United Fruit Official Shows How It Could Lead to Abuses.

S. C. Schermerhorn, Executive Vice President of the United Fruit Company, at 17 Battery Place, gave out a statement yesterday, in which he pointed out that the proposed amendments to the Barnett Immigration bill would inflict hardships on both aliens and the steamship companies. These amendments demand that the head tax of $4 be increased to $6, and that the steamship companies must refund to all passengers ordered deported by the immigration authorities the sum they paid for their passage to this country.

Mr. Schermerhorn doubts whether this Government can compel foreign steamship companies to make such refund. In speaking of the effect such amendments would have upon American companies he said:

"It has been said that the author of these amendments had in mind the restriction of immigration, and that he believed the increased head tax would keep away the undesirable class of immigrant. It is a well-known fact both to the immigration officials as well as the steamship companies, that the majority of undesirable aliens are able to travel first or second cabin, so that the additional $6 head tax would not act as a deterrent.

"An alien, taking advantage of the suggested amendment, could pass the medical examination, exhibit the $30 required by law, and then on arrival here reply to the necessary questions of the immigration officials in a manner that would compel them to order his deportation, and force the steamship company to reimburse him. This would create a situation that probably would result in abuse at the expense of the steamship company."

BOYS; FIREWORKS; ENGINES.

Lads Light Old Roman Candles in Riverside Drive Apartment.

Francis and William Campbell, 15 and 13 years old, sons of Harry E. Campbell, President of the Harry E. Campbell Company, steel and iron manufacturers at 1123 Broadway, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon started to give a fireworks show to companions in the Campbell apartment on the ninth floor at 410 Riverside Drive, near 113th Street. They had some old Roman candles and other pieces which they had found in a deserted shack in Edgewater, N. J.

The powder in the candles, which had been dampened and had hardened when dry, first sputtered and then exploded when the fuse was lit. Tapestries caught fire and smoke poured out of the window. While the boys were calling for help on the inside of the building, a fire alarm was sent in by persons on the street, who had seen the smoke, but the janitor and hallboys put out the blaze with fire extinguishers before the firemen arrived.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

THE KINGDOM OF GRIEF

While the rest of 'em are hammering civilization to bits, we'll join the army of mercy and save the little ones and the aged and the helpless women.

We can't replace the lives that are gone nor mend the broken hearts, but, thank God, we have the means to clothe the women and children and old folks, wandering homeless and barefooted through the Kingdom of Grief.

And it isn't because we are choosing sides—it isn't because we sympathize with this nation or that—we can't help ourselves, because they can't help themselves.

Belgium stands unique in the history of modern kingdoms. Her resources are exhausted—her men swept away.

We alone can save millions of despairing humans—we alone have undertaken the responsibility—have pledged ourselves as a people that Belgium shall not suffer from cold or hunger.

YOU CAN CLOTHE ONE INFANT	FOR	$1.50
—— TWO INFANTS	"	3.00
—— FIVE INFANTS	"	7.50
YOU CAN CLOTHE A GIRL OR BOY	"	2.00
—— FIVE OF THEM	"	10.00

But most of us have not done our share, and all that has been achieved, all the noble, generous relief which has been extended in the past, will count for nothing if we do not give more, give now and give unsparingly.

Three million human beings, young and old, of every estate, among whom children preponderate, are at this moment reduced to the direst want imagination can vision.

The saddest picture that the wrath of the armies ever left in their wake is being painted upon the bleak hills and shell ploughed fields of the North.

God help them in these ghastly winter nights—broken hearted, hungry outcasts.

God help *you* to help them in His name.

Give or they perish.

Give, and GIVE NOW.

Please send checks or money orders to Wm. C. Potter, Treasurer, Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway. The following banks have agreed for convenience of contributors to accept checks or money orders (Payable to Wm. C. Potter): — Corn Exchange Bank and branches, Guaranty Trust Company, Astor Trust Company, American Exchange National Bank, National Park Bank, Chase National Bank, Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Mutual Bank.

Greater New York Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

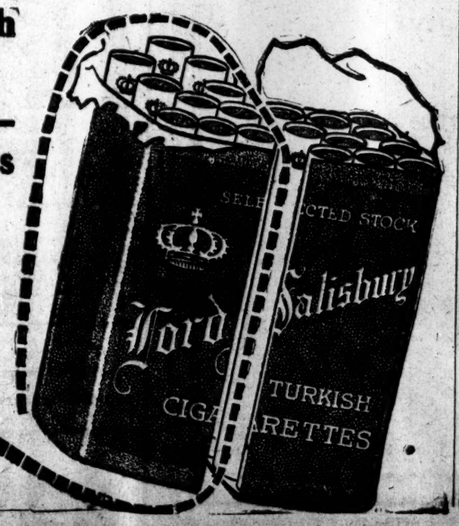
SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
WM. C. POTTER, Treasurer.
J. F. BRESNAHAN, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York.

EVERY DOLLAR CONTRIBUTED WILL BE USED TO CLOTHE WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE.

E
stands for
Experience,
—gained during 25 years in the manufacture of billions of the world's finest cigarettes—the invaluable Experience back of Lord Salisbury.

DOUBLE the number of high-class Turkish cigarettes ever sold before at the price!

Because Lord Salisbury puts Quality first—puts Coupons, Premiums and Costly Boxes into the discard.



Lord Salisbury
100% PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES
20 for 15¢ which means TEN EXTRA
Want PROOF? All right—BUY a package.
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

MAN-A-CEA WATER promotes good digestion
Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

See the STETSON "PACEMAKER" the new Soft Stetson—at leading hatters and haberdashers.

SORE THROAT
and tonsilitis if neglected frequently result in serious illness. The preparation that will give quick relief and is sold at 50 cents at your druggist's and at the Riker-Hegeman stores is
BENZOMINT
Contains no harmful or deleterious ingredients.

FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS

During the past thirty-two years a nation-wide reputation for prompt payment of just claims has been established by

American Surety Co of New York

Capital $5,000,000. Founded 1884.

100 Broadway (Telephone Rector 9525.)

189 Montague St.—BROOKLYN—Tel. Main 1450

Branch Offices & Agencies Throughout America.

A CHANCE TO BUY AN UNUSUAL HOME IN NEW YORK CITY

Everything for convenience and pleasant living. Family bedrooms are all large, with four bathrooms. Three servants' rooms in extension, all light, with a well-equipped bathroom. Special water heater that gives constant supply of really *hot* water to all parts of the house. Steam plant, but radiators for drawing room, music-foyer, dining room and library supply heat indirectly and are not in sight.

Open fireplaces in drawing room and library that actually draw, and never smoke. An outdoor dining room for warm weather on extension roof with dumb waiter rising from kitchen to the very door. Butler's pantry has small heater for keeping things warm and a small refrigerator for cold dishes or fruit.

Wash room and large closet for wraps off entrance hall, which is 16 ft. wide. With this large reception hall, the ample foyer or music room, full width drawing room and library, it is a good house to live in and a good house in which to entertain.

There are large closets off the hall on each floor for linen and storage, besides plentiful closets with each bedroom.

The lot is unusually deep, having taken in part of an old lane that ran in the rear.

The house is a few doors from Riverside Drive. It is comfortable in summer and easy to heat in winter. It is well built and handsomely finished.

Inquire on premises,

314 West 92d Street

or of Charles E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.

NATIONAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

JAN 29 TO FEB 5

10 A.M. TO 10 30 P.M.

ADMISSION 50¢

Franklin Simon & Co.

Specialists in Correct Dress.

Fifth Avenue 37th and 38th Sts.

New York, December 30, 1915.

The New York Times:

From our advertisement of a Misses' middy blouse, which appeared in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times on Sunday, April 25th, we received orders from thirty different States, from Maine to California during the month of May amounting approximately to about 9,000 Misses' blouses.

From our advertisement of men's field club shirts, which appeared in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times on Sunday, June 13th we received orders from twenty-six States amounting approximately to about 2,000 shirts.

Yours very truly,

Franklin Simon & Co.

FLOOD AREA LOOTED' NAVY LANDS PATROL

Marines and Sailors Ordered to Shoot Down Thieves in the Otay Valley, Cal.

21 BODIES ARE RECOVERED

Break in Fifteen Billion Gallon Dam Reported—Fleischmann Got News in Aeroplane.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 30, (by Radio to San Francisco.)—Looting, described by Rear Admiral Fullam, commanding the Pacific Reserve Fleet, as "the worst I have ever seen," began today in the Otay Valley, which was flood-swept by the breaking of the Otay dam last Friday. The lower valley was turned into an armed camp, patrolled by marines and sailors from the battleship Oregon and the cruisers Milwaukee and South Dakota, which are in San Diego Bay. The marines and sailors had orders to shoot looters on sight.

The patrolling force toiled hard to recover the bodies of those who lost their lives in the disaster, and at sundown twenty-one bodies, some of which were mutilated, had been gathered together. The lives lost in the Otay Valley are now estimated at fifty, while reports that the cloudburst in San Luis Rey and San Pasqual Valleys cost no more than ten lives raised the probable death list in this region to sixty.

A new flood today poured down the Tia Juana River, which has risen four feet at its mouth at the foot of San Diego Bay. A telephone message from Tecate said it was reported there that the Morena Dam, sixty miles back in the hills, had burst. Officials here, fearing that if the report were correct 15,000,000,000 gallons of water impounded by the dam would tear a new channel for the river across Coronado Strand into the sea, ordered residents of Imperial Beach, a hamlet on the strand, to flee.

First news of the reported collapse of the Morena Dam came through Andrew Ervast, City Engineer of Coronado. Trying today to reach the Mexican town of Tia Juana, Mr. Ervast met a Japanese running along the bank of the Tia Juana River.

Warned by a Japanese.

"Get back," cried the Japanese in broken English. "Tell people lots water coming."

Mr. Ervast could see a four-foot wave rolling down the river. He turned his automobile and spread the warning. George Cromwell, City Engineer of San Diego, and others said that nothing but the breaking of the Morena Dam could have caused the flood.

The dam stood 265 feet high in a narrow gorge, and was built of masonry and reinforced concrete. The water supply was taken from a reservoir formed by the dam and a tunnel into the creek, which fed the lower Otay Dam, but the natural channel for the water led into the Tia Juana River.

Of the twenty-one bodies recovered in the Otay Valley only six have been identified. They are:

BEGA, CARLOS, employe of the Daneri winery.

DUBE, JOHN JAMISON, rancher.

DUBE, Mrs. JOHN JAMISON.

GALLAGHER, WILLIAM GEORGE, pipe walker.

MOSTO, JOSEPH, winery employe.

MOSTO, ROSA, daughter of Joseph.

Federal troops patrolled the Coronado strand, a long sandspit offering the only means of ingress into the Otay Valley, and turned back would-be sightseers. The marines under Captain Charles T. Westcott, Jr., camped in the valley, while the sailors, under Ensign Hamilton O'Brien of the Milwaukee, made headquarters in the little brick schoolhouse at Otay City. Each man carried twenty rounds of ammunition.

The United States destroyer Lawrence acted as base ship and a hospital squad from the Milwaukee operated in conjunction with both forces.

Gets News in Aeroplane.

News of the Otay disaster was carried to San Diego late Friday by Colonel Max Fleischmann of Cincinnati, who flew over the flood-stricken region in an aeroplane. His report was taken to Los Angeles by the yacht of Colonel D. C. Jackling of Salt Lake City, the copper mining man. When débris began first to float into San Diego Bay, Mr. Fleischmann, accompanied by an aviation instructor, flew inland to investigate. They skimmed the flooded valley, made one landing, and learned the first meagre details of the bursting of the lower Otay dam.

The San Diego & Arizona Railroad bed has been swept away for thousands of feet in San Diego County, and San Diego Bay is covered with wreckage of every kind. One of the freaks of the flood was the carrying away of a ponderous Santa Fé locomotive, which was swept out to sea.

Fifty farmhouses, according to persons acquainted with the Otay Valley, must have stood in the path of the flood. It was estimated that from four to five persons occupied each, although those housing Orientals held a larger number. Many of these are believed to have had time to escape, although it has been impossible to check in any way against the known residents of the valley. The estimate of fifty dead is considered conservative.

Lieutenant W. W. Bradley, commanding the destroyer Hull, reported today that he had been unable to find any trace of six persons said to have been carried out to sea on a ranch house, but it was rumored that they had been taken off in a small boat.

Reports that the town of Tia Juana, Lower California, had suffered heavy damage, seemed to be confirmed today. It was said that little was left of the new race track plant, which cost $200,000. A large force of workmen continued to reinforce the Sweetwater dam in the little valley north of the Otay River.

The Mayor of San Luis Rey headed a committee of townsmen and ranchers engaged in relief work in their valley, and it was indicated military aid would not be needed there.

Telephone reports were received early tonight from two sources that the Cuyamaca Dam at the source of the San Diego River, had broken, releasing 3,000,000,000 gallons of water.

3,000 Persons Homeless.

Three thousand are homeless according to an estimate by Ernest E. White, Chairman of the San Diego Relief Committee. Of these 600 are sheltered on the hillsides at Palm Station, the highest point near Otay City. A tent colony of 200 has been established at San Ysidro. In other districts, hotels, churches, hospitals, and individual homes have been thrown open to the refugees. Supplies accumulated at Chamber of Commerce relief headquarters were transported in auto trucks to those localities where the roads were passable, while boats carried food and clothing to the more inaccessible regions.

Coroner Otto Marsh said it probably would be a week before he could hope for anything like a complete list of the dead.

Wire communication with the outside world, which has been cut off by floods since last Thursday, was restored tonight. For four days the only means of communication open to San Diego has been the wireless telegraph and ocean vessels. This fact delayed news of the disasters.

San Diego has pledged $10,000 for the aid of the flood sufferers. A clear, sunny sky with no threats of more rain is aiding the official relief work.

YUMA LEVEE THREATENED.

Officials, Railroad, and Residents Unite in Fighting Flood.

YUMA, Ariz., Jan. 30.—The ever-increasing flood waters of the Colorado River threatened tonight to destroy that part of Yuma which was badly damaged when the Government levee broke a week ago. Early tonight the levee protecting Yuma still was holding, but the banks of the river just below here were crumbling and the water was rushing over a part of Yuma Valley in Arizona and the Bard Indian reservation on the California side of the river.

Officials of the United States Reclamation Service, aided by all available men and equipment of the Southern Pacific Railroad and residents, have worked at top speed since yesterday to prevent a repetition of the recent floods. The crest of the flood was expected before midnight.

Another day passed without train service from the West.

HUNDREDS IN ARKANSAS FLEE.

Residents of Watson Send Appeal for Rescue Boat.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 30.—Hundreds of residents of the Arkansas and White River valleys fled from their homes today in fear of floods. Heavy rains added to the menace. Women and children crowded every available train leaving Newport. The levees protecting the town are not expected to withstand a flood stage such as is predicted by the Government Weather Bureau.

Preparations are being made to dynamite the Newport Reservoir lake forming a channel to carry flood waters around the town. All the male residents worked today to strengthen the levees.

Four hundred residents of Watson, Ark., near the mouths of the Arkansas and White Rivers sent an appeal tonight for a Government river boat to come to their rescue. The waters of the rivers, checked by the high water in the Mississippi have overflowed thousands of acres of bottom land.

Every stream in Arkansas was reported at flood stage tonight. Two drownings have been reported.

FOUR DROWNED IN OHIO.

All Lose Lives in Trying to Ford Swollen Streams.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Four persons were drowned in attempting to ford swollen streams in Ohio last night, according to reports received here today.

Wilbur Starr of Greencastle, Ind., a lyceum singer, and Chester Bowles of Stockport, Ohio, lost their lives when the carriage in which they were riding from McConnelsville to Chester Hill was overturned in Wolf Creek.

Mrs. Albert Clark, 49 years old, and her daughter Gertrude, 15, were drowned in Black Lick Creek when their buggy was swept down stream from a ford near Reynoldsburg.

AVALANCHE BURIES A CAMP.

Residents of La Plata City, Col., Flee from Snowslides.

DURANGO, Col. Jan. 30. — La Plata City, a mining camp northwest of here, is buried under snowslides, which have run down three mountains on to the town, according to advices reaching here tonight from May Day. Twenty-five families who fled to May Day are safe, but it is feared several other persons who remained have been overwhelmed by the avalanches.

Four trains, one a passenger, and ten locomotives are stalled on the Chili Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande between Antonito and Santa Fé, N. M. Rescue trains with provisions for the passengers cannot get through. At Silverton it is reported that the slides have uncovered indications of a large body of tungsten ore.

MINDANAO FLOODS SERIOUS.

Fourteen Days' Rain Causes Great Damage in the Philippines.

MANILA, Jan. 30.—Floods in the Zamboanga Province of Mindanao have been extensive in some settlements in the upper Agusan district, where the low country is entirely under water. Relief is being sent to Camp Keithley, which has been cut off from outside communication. The transport Liscum sails today with supplies and materials to repair the road to Camp Keithley.

The floods, which have resulted in great damage, are the result of fourteen days' rain, following a cloudburst. A few casualties have been reported among the Moros.

FEARS INVASION BY APHIDS.

Prof. Davey Wants a Flying Continental Army to Eat Them Alive.

"Smite the aphis! All the world's aphids are headed this way, increasing at the rate of millions a minute, and if we do not smite hard and surely the lusty aphis will have the world in his stomach within a few days, and then die of hunger because he has no more worlds to eat."

That is the warning of Professor John Davey, compiler of bug statistics, who has rid Kent, Ohio, of cats, sparrows, owls, hawks, and other animal crooks, and with the preparedness plan of adapting the new coast defenses to the use of insect powder, is headed for New York to head off the invasion of the terrible aphis. Another suggestion is that a continental army of kinglets and martens be allowed to form. Professor Davey says:

"One pair of kinglets will eat 6,000 aphids in one day and head off eighteen trillions of posterity. If a purple martin is feeling well he can eat 2,000 in one day if he doesn't have to dodge hunters' bird shot every time he sits down to the table.

"If unmolested, a male aphis and his wife would have three billion other aphids calling them grandfather and grandmother at the end of a season. This family—and it would be a small family in the aphis tribe—would eat every bit of plant life on the earth if all the members survived.

"Bird life is decreasing one-tenth every season, and in ten years the feathered standing army, already small, will be destroyed, and the country will be open for invasion at many more than 116 unfortified ports."

But there is still hope. Professor Davey gives free lectures on the strategic moves of fighting the aphis—oh, yes, that's a plant louse!—at the West Side Y. M. C. A., and if the audience hearkens, the vast army of two millions of aphids now preparing for a Spring drive will look worse by Fall than Napoleon's forlorn hope looked when kicked out of Moscow.

TRIAL SEPARATION LEAVES WIFE COLD

Thrice She Repulses Brown When He Brings Suitcase to Her Home.

HE'LL LEAVE FREEPORT NOW

When Justice Crane Decreed Absence for a Year He Thought It Would Mean Reconciliation.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Jan. 30.—Alexander S. Brown, who was compelled by a court order issued on Jan. 29, 1915, to live apart from his wife for a period of one year, in order that the two might better appreciate one another, today, when the year was up, made three separate and distinct efforts to renew amicable relations with Mrs. Brown, only to find that his absence had not made her heart grow a bit fonder. Mr. Brown was rebuffed each time he went to the door of Mrs. Brown's home, even though the suitcase he carried bore evidence that he had come to remain and not simply to complain over continuance of the alimony.

Mr. Brown was deeply hurt, and declared that his next move would probably be to go away from her forever, even leaving Freeport for Hempstead, L. I. He was determined, he said, that hereafter he and his wife would be strangers. Also, he said, alimony would be discontinued on and after Jan. 29, 1916.

Mrs. Brown, over the telephone, intimated that Mr. Brown might go to Hempstead for all she cared. Her counsel had assured her, she said, that the decree of separation for one year given her by the court was good for as long as she wished, and that being the case, she considered Mr. Brown's act in calling on her an insult.

Court Ordered Year's Separation.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown had been married nearly sixteen years, and had agreed until a little more than a year ago, when their conjugal troubles brought them into court. She alleged cruel and inhuman treatment, and he denied each allegation.

Justice Crane of the Supreme Court at Mineola, L. I., reviewed the case, and determined that the pair only needed a little time to think things over. Therefore he issued his decree, a separation for one year, $15 a week alimony to be paid the plaintiff during that period.

"I think you will both be glad to get together by that time," said the Justice as he signed the papers.

The year rolled by very slowly for Mr. Brown. Fifteen dollars, he intimated more than once, was a lot of money to pay every week and never see a penny of it spent. Also the burden was added to his woes of watching his wife every day, for Mrs. Brown after a sojourn for a couple of months in another part of town had moved next door to Mr. Brown on North Main Street. Their dining rooms were separated by scarcely fifteen feet.

This morning Mr. Brown awoke early. The big day was here. He could hardly wait until time for his call and reconciliation with Mrs. Brown.

At 9 o'clock, with suitcase in hand—for he felt that he must not spoil their first day together by having to go back for anything—Mr. Brown opened the front door of his dwelling and hurried across the little yard which had separated them in the last year.

Several of Freeport's curious citizens stopped on their way to watch the unusual spectacle of Mr. Brown calling on his wife. One of them remembered, as Mr. Brown opened the door, and they chuckled as they watched him take the front steps in two jumps, set the suitcase down with a bang and ring the door bell.

"Not at Home" to Husband.

The door opened and the watchers noticed some altercation going on. Mr. Brown appeared to be doing the talking. He seemed to be growing very angry. Then the door shut quickly in the very midst of his harangue. In a few moments Mr. Brown came down the steps slowly, and without deigning to look right or left marched into his own house. The spectators looked at one another and grinned.

"Guess Justice Crane wasn't much of a prophet," said the one who had remembered the case from last year.

At noon there was nobody around, so Mr. Brown made his second sally. This time he carried no suitcase. There would be time to get it after diplomatic relations had been resumed. He fared no better than before, except for the fact the door was not opened and he was saved the trouble of speech.

In the evening, he made a third attempt, this time executing a flanking movement to the rear of the house, but all he got was a glimpse of his wife and her brother calmly eating dinner. It was after this attempt that he declared himself through with alimony.

The Browns have two children, a boy and a girl. The boy lives with his father and the girl divides her time between the father and the mother. Mr. Brown is 40 years old, and his wife is 36.

STOLEN 'VIRGIN' IDENTIFIED.

Not a Murillo, but a Copy Said to Have Been Seized by Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A few weeks ago there was much talk of an alleged Murillo, said to have been stolen from a Belgian, which was recovered at Bordeaux when it was on the point of being shipped to America.

It has just been discovered that the supposed Murillo—in reality a replica of the celebrated Spanish painter's "Virgin and Child," now in Rome—was stolen by the Germans in 1871 from a villa at Meudon, near Paris, where a part of Prince Frederick Charles's staff was quartered. The painting, which belonged to a local doctor, was sent into Germany. Its present possessor says he received it from an aunt, to whom it was given by an Italian monk.

Whether this is true or not, the painting has been identified by a daughter of the doctor of Meudon from whom it was stolen.

The General Offices of

HODGMAN RUBBER COMPANY

Have been moved

From 806 Broadway

To Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Where their factory has been located for over fifty years

Local Sales Office, 8 West 40th St., N. Y.

Telephone 9270 Bryant

MEXICAN WOMEN ASK VOTE.

Hold Convention in Yucatan—Land Distribution Progressing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—According to a statement issued today by the Mexican confidential agency in Washington, the policy of making a more general distribution of lands which was one of the cardinal principles of the Madero revolution is being carried out in Mexico. The agency made known that yesterday the Secretary of Public Lands and Agriculture announced that in the region of San Luis Potosi the communal lands were being restored to their proper owners under a law of January, 1915.

"These lands," said the agency, "were illegally alienated from their rightful owners under the Diaz régime. The restoration is the beginning of the general program of restoration of the communal lands in accordance with the fundamental plans of the revolution."

Woman suffrage has become a live question in Mexico. The Mexican agency received a dispatch from Merida, capital of the State of Yucatan, telling of the adjournment of the Woman's Congress called by General Alvarado, Governor of that State. The session adopted a resolution setting forth that in view of the fact that the women of the Republic of Mexico were of equal intelligence to the men, all inhibitions upon the suffrage and the right to hold public office as applicable to women under the existing organic law should be removed.

The confidential agency received a cablegram from Mexico City today announcing that owing to much warmer weather and abundant rains, the typhus fever situation in the capital had shown a marked improvement. Within the last week, the cablegram said, the mortality rate had dropped 40 per cent. from that prevailing in December and throughout the early weeks of January.

General Jacinto B. Trevino, commanding the Constitutionalist forces in the Laguna district of Southern Chihuahua, reports that tranquillity now prevails, and that activities in industrial affairs have been resumed and are approaching normal conditions very rapidly.

Felix F. Palavicini, General Carranza's Sub-Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, arrived here today on a tour of study of the American school system. He said he was empowered to receive proposals from American concerns to build 300 schoolhouses in Mexico City. This week he goes to New York and Boston.

Mexican Duties Can Be Paid in Silver

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 29.—By order of the Finance Department today internal and import and export duties, which heretofore have been collected only in Mexican gold, may hereafter be paid in silver coin at the valuation of 75 cents gold per peso and 60 cents gold for half dollars and fractional currency.

CLUE TO ALBANY SHOOTER.

Chemist Shows Cartridge Loaded with Fulminate of Mercury.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Albany police are investigating the theory that the man with a silent gun, who on Friday night shot down four persons in the street, used cartridges loaded with a fulminate of mercury explosive. None of the persons shot heard any report.

A local chemist today took to Chief of Police Hyatt a revolver cartridge loaded with fulminate instead of powder. He told the Chief that these cartridges were being made by a New England firm for use in the war, and that the explosive gave the bullet three times the momentum given by ordinary powder. The Chief recalled that although the persons shot were wounded by .22 calibre bullets, yet the bullets were driven by a force not usual with revolver bullets of that size. Mrs. John McKown suffered a wound from a bullet which passed clear through her body.

The bullet in the chemist's cartridge matched in size and shape those taken from the bodies of two of the shooter's victims.

CHARGES HER FIANCE IS KEPT A PRISONER

Miss Lyons, Who Was to Marry William Ducker, Says His Family Forcibly Detained Him.

WEDDING GUESTS GATHERED

But Prospective Bridegroom Failed to Appear—Chance Remark Broke Up Plans.

Because of a careless word spoken to a stenographer in the office of his father, Morris Ducker, a hat manufacturer, who lives at 895 West End Avenue, the marriage of William Ducker, 25 years old, to Miss Ida Lyons, six years his junior, failed to take place a week ago last Saturday, it was learned yesterday.

According to Rabbi Aaron Eiseman of 175 East Seventy-ninth Street, who was to have performed the ceremony at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, all the witnesses and friends invited by Miss Lyons sat waiting in his home for the appearance of William Ducker. As the time went by the party grew more and more nervous. At 7 o'clock, when nothing had been seen nor heard of Ducker, Miss Lyons, who was hysterical, suggested that the party break up, and telling Dr. Eiseman and her friends that the news of the wedding had been kept secret from Ducker's family, asked to be taken to her home at 612 West 137th Street. She has been ill there ever since.

The next day, Miss Lyons says, she learned from a friend what had happened to Ducker on the afternoon of the wedding day. She was told that he had mentioned the fact of his approaching marriage in the course of a conversation with his father's stenographer, by whom it had been telephoned to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sol Levy, who lives in the same apartment with the Duckers. Mrs. Levy, it is alleged, sent an automobile post haste to the office with the message that young Ducker return at once to his apartment as his father had been taken suddenly ill.

On his arrival at his apartment, Miss Lyons was told, Mrs. Levy took steps which made her brother-in-law's presence at his marriage impossible, and frustrated any efforts on his part to communicate with Miss Lyons or any of her friends. According to Miss Lyons her fiancé was locked in his room on the seventh floor of the apartment house on West End Avenue, and all communication between him and the outside world submitted to the strict censorship of his family. A guard, she said, had been kept over her fiance for eight days.

At the apartment house where Mr. Ducker lives no corroboration of Miss Lyons's statement could be obtained yesterday. Members of his family said that they had nothing to say. Inquiry as to whether William Ducker was at home elicited the reply that he was out, and had been out all day.

Miss Lyons shows an engagement ring which she says Ducker gave to her. She says the marriage license was issued ten days ago.

Crew of Steamer Rescued at Sea.

Captain J. de Jong of the Dutch freighter Westerdyk, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday from Rotterdam, said that he had stood by the British freighter Pollentia for two days, Jan. 19 to 21, in 40 degrees north latitude and 33 degrees west longitude. He said the Captain of the Pollentia signaled there was eight feet of water in the hold and the crew of thirty-five men wished to be taken off, but the ocean was too rough to lower the boats. Several steamers were in the vicinity, and when the sea went down the crew of the Pollentia were rescued by the Italian steamer Giuseppe Verdi, which landed them at Genoa yesterday.

DEFENDS ESTIMATE BOARD.

Dr. Flexner Replies to President Churchill's Attack.

Dr. Abram Flexner of the Board of Education made this reply yesterday to the attack of President Churchill on the Board of Estimate at Saturday's annual dinner of the Men Principals' Association:

"Mr. Churchill's tirades against the Board of Estimate are not to be taken seriously. They are meant to raise a dust which will detract attention from his own performances and failure.

"Mr. Churchill, on becoming President of the Board of Education, advocated co-operation with the Board of Estimate. At that time co-operation with the Board of Estimate was a sound and wise policy. When, however, Mayor Mitchel began to improve the personnel of the Board of Education and when Mr. Churchill's doings began to alienate supporters, a war cry was needed which would distract attention from the merits of the situation. Hence the sudden heinousness of the Board of Estimate.

"The public may take comfort from two facts—first, the best of those who once made an effort to act with Mr. Churchill have left him; second, Mayor Mitchel has appointed to the board men and women of the highest character and standing—people like Professor Giddings, Dr. Atkinson, Miss Dreier, Mr. Fosdick, and a score of others, every one of whom, as soon as he surveyed the situation from the inside, has joined in the movement to displace Mr. Churchill. Is it conceivable that this would be the case if there were anything to be said for Mr. Churchill or his policies?

"The public does not know and can never know the repeated occasions on which during the last three or four years the schools have been sacrificed in order to advance personal and partisan interests. The election of Mr. Willcox, for whom twenty-nine or thirty votes out of forty-six will be cast, contains assurance of better things. There will be no axes ground under his administration; no personal favorite will be promoted to places they are unfit to hold. The City Superintendent will no longer be hounded, as he was hounded from the day the McKee bills were conceived up to the day when, seeing the handwriting on the wall, his enemies tried vainly to save themselves by masquerading as his friends.

"The people of New York need have no fear that the schools are going to be harmed by the Board of Estimate. The schools can be conducted with equal efficiency on less money. Of that there is no question whatsoever. We need only to install an administration that does not tremble before the teachers' organizations, and that has the courage and intelligence to reorganize the business side of the Department of Education. We shall get courage and intelligence in a clear-headed and high-minded business man like Mr. Willcox as President of the Board of Education."

THREE SLAIN AND ROBBED.

Sequel of a Drinking Bout—Fourth Member of Party Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30.—The bodies of Axel Olsen, 35; August Olsen, 37, and William Rhodes (colored) were found today in a dwelling which was formerly the New Haven Railroad station at Kingston. The Olsens, brothers, employed as section hands by the New Haven Road, had been slain with an axe, their skulls being stove in. Rhodes, who was a resident of Kingston village, had been shot. A fourth member of the party, supposed to be a section hand named Morris, is missing. It is said that he was seen leaving the building about 9 o'clock this morning.

The men evidently had been drinking. They visited the Kingston store last evening, and in purchasing food for Sunday displayed fair-sized rolls of bills. When the bodies were found the pockets had been turned wrong side out and were empty.

Gaining 36% Sunlight

With a permanent white, glossy, tile-like interior you can actually secure 19% to 36% more light. In over 3000 of the leading plants in the United States, this is being done with Rice's Gloss Mill White.

It will not turn yellow like other white paints, yet it costs no more. Sanitary. By the Rice Method it can be applied over old cold-water paint. Free—"More Light." Send for this booklet.

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence and New York.

RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday and Saturday!

War Books

FIGHTING FRANCE
DUNKERQUE TO BELFORT
By Edith Wharton
Illustrated. $1.00 net
2d Edition

VIVE LA FRANCE!
By E. Alexander Powell
Illustrated. $1.00 net
2d Edition

WHY WAR?
By Frederic C. Howe
$1.50 net

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

AUTOMOBILES.

Wanted—Experienced automobile salesman to sell popular high-grade cars; those at present employed preferred. Write Box 688, 1,364 Broadway.

New Patent Sugar Bowl

Manufacturers of "Sealtite" sugar bowl, new sanitary measuring sugar container, desire to get in touch with responsible firm, with view of establishing exclusive sales agency. For home, restaurant and premium use; field is tremendous. Made of silver and glass. Multiplex Faucet Co., 2d and Cass Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SKILLED HELP.

The New York Times Want columns are read by the most intelligent and skilled office help. Telephone 1600 Bryant.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Preparedness

Men may differ about preparedness for war, but all of us believe in preparedness for most things.

It is preparedness that sends the runner over the tape ahead of his rivals. It is preparedness that enables the advocate to sway judge and jury with his logic. It is preparedness that enables the manufacturer to out-distance his competitors. It is preparedness that has made the General Roofing Manufacturing Company

The Big Gun in the Roofing Business

The General's preparedness consists of the three largest and best equipped roofing and building paper mills in the world. Each is a complete producing unit, manufacturing the full line of the General's products. Each is advantageously located in the territory it serves, has cheap fuel and favorable transportation facilities.

The General buys raw materials in enormous quantities and far ahead. This means favorable buying and the pick of the market.

With manufacturing so perfected and cheapened, the highest quality is produced at the lowest cost.

This preparedness enables the General to make one-third of all the rolls of roofing used. All over the civilized world you will find

Certain-teed Roofing

The quality of roofing cannot be determined by looking at it, or by twisting or tearing. Its durability can not be tested except in actual use over a period of years.

Contrary to popular belief, roofing does not wear out—it dries out. CERTAIN-TEED Roofing is especially made to defeat this process of drying out, as it is thoroughly saturated with our properly blended soft asphalts and coated with a blend of harder asphalts, which keeps the soft saturation—the life of the roofing—from drying out. This produces a roofing pliable, yet durable, and impervious to the elements.

CERTAIN-TEED products are made under the supervision of our board of graduate chemists, and are the result of long experience in mining, refining, and blending of these materials.

CERTAIN-TEED Roofing is made to hold "its place in the sun" for 5, 10, or 15 years according to whether it is 1, 2, or 3 ply, respectively. Behind this guarantee stands the responsibility of the world's largest Roofing and Building Paper Mills. Past experience has proved that our guarantee is conservative, and that the roofing will outlast the period of the guarantee.

There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED, and a proper method of laying it, for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest sky-scraper to the smallest structure.

CERTAIN-TEED Roofing is sold by responsible dealers all over the world at reasonable prices.

You can identify CERTAIN-TEED Roofing by the name, which is conspicuously displayed on every roll or bundle. Look for this label, and be satisfied with none that doesn't show it.

GENERAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY

World's Largest Manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City, Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boston, Seattle, Cleveland, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Houston, Detroit, London, San Francisco, Sydney

NATIONAL RACQUETS DOUBLES TITLE WON BY THE WATERBURYS

WATERBURYS WIN RACQUETS TITLE

New Yorkers Allow Brooke and Wear Only One Game in Finals.

FINISH PROVES RUNAWAY

New Champions Accord but 9 Points to Rivals in Last Two Games—Their Team Work Excellent.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Lawrence and John C. Waterbury of New York came through in a fast finish to win in the finals of the national racquets doubles championship tournament here today from George H. Brooke and Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia.

The new champions were strong favorites before the match because of the skill they displayed yesterday against Pell and Mortimer, and this morning, except for a brief period early in the play, they very generally outclassed their opponents.

It took five games to decide the match, the Waterburys winning the first at 15–10. Lawrence Waterbury fell off in his play and missed chances for easy returns several times in the second game, which the Philadelphia pair took at 15–8.

After this the New Yorkers were never worried. They started with a lead of five aces in the third game, which they eventually won 15–11. In the last two games they simply walked away, finishing the fourth on Jack Waterbury's hand with a cluster of nine aces to win 15–4. In the fifth game, when a slight brace had given Brooke and Wear a 5–8 lead, Lawrence Waterbury held the service through twelve consecutive aces to win the final game at 15–5 and the match four games to one.

The play was not so brilliant as that seen at times in the early championship matches, but from the middle of the third game until the finish the Waterbury brothers teamed together beautifully. Lawrence Waterbury played with remarkable steadiness and scored repeatedly by changing speed and by his accurate back-hand driving to the corners. Jack Waterbury kept the ball in play all the time, leaving the hardest shots for his brother and with very satisfactory results.

Although clearly outplayed almost throughout, and really overwhelmed toward the finish, Brooke and Wear made the match a contest for three games by good placing. Their services, however, were not nearly as good as those of the New York players.

The Waterburys scored 68 aces in the match to 45 for Brooke and Wear, who, after they began to slip in the third game, scored only ten of the last 36 points played. The Waterburys' high hands were 12, 9, and 6, while Brooke and Wear had one hand of six aces and three of five aces.

In carving their way to victory, the new champions put out, in addition to today's losers, the following pairs: George R. Fearing and Philip Stockton of Boston and the former champions, C. C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of this city. The Waterbury brothers lost only five games in the tournament.

Following the championship match today, Jack Soutar of Philadelphia, world's professional champion, played David Gardner of Boston, giving him five aces and winning by three games to one. The scores were 15–12, 6–15, 15–12, 15–12.

The summary of the championship match follows:

FIRST GAME.

L. and J. C. Waterbury	1	4	1	6	2	2—15
Brooke and Wear	0	6	0	2	2	1—10

SECOND GAME.

Waterburys	0	5	0	1	2	2— 8
Brooke and Wear	4	1	2	6	2	2—15

THIRD GAME.

Waterburys	6	8	5	1	2	1—15
Brooke and Wear	1	4	5	1	1	1—11

FOURTH GAME.

Waterburys	0	8	0	3	2	0—15
Brooke and Wear	0	1	2	1	1	0— 4

FIFTH GAME.

Waterburys	3	1	12	2	1	5—15
Brooke and Wear	0	5	1	0	0	0— 6

FLOOD OF RELAY ENTRIES.

Thirty Colleges In Line—Harvard to Have Fast Quartet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The big colleges of the country are hastening to send in their entries for the twenty-second annual relay race carnival, to be held on Franklin Field on Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29. The invitations have not been out a week, yet already over thirty colleges have said that they would be represented. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Dartmouth, Michigan, Pennsylvania State and Michigan Agricultural are among those that have been heard from affirmatively.

The entry of the Harvard team promises that the one-mile race will be one of the notable struggles of the track season. Last year Harvard came to Pennsylvania expecting to win this event, but the Pennsylvania team upset calculations by snatching the victory, making a world's record for the distance. Harvard has lost only one of her great quartet, namely Tower. With Wilcox, Teschner and Bingham left Coach Donovan feels optimistic. Pennsylvania has lost Lippincott, one of the greatest of quarter-milers, and it will be a hard task to fill his shoes.

Transatlantic Motor Boat Cruises.

Owners of small motor boats will have an opportunity this evening at the Motor Boat Show at Grand Central Palace of learning how they may pilot their tiny crafts across the ocean just as if they were real deep-sea yachts. Captain Thomas Fleming Day, who has twice made the trip across the Atlantic, once in a 21-foot sailboat, the Seabird, and the second time in the 25-foot auxiliary, the Detroit, will lecture on "Deep-Sea Motor Boating." On his cruise in the Detroit Captain Day started from Detroit and landed at Petrograd.

National Bowling Tourney Plans.

The tenth annual national bowling tournament will be held in the Grand Central Palace on the Eureka alleys from March 18 to April 1 under the auspices of the New York Bowling Association. The National Bowling Association will again manage the tourney, and Major Gage will be in charge. There will be matches in singles and doubles and for five-man teams.

CHAJES WINS AND DRAWS.

Has Narrow Margin for Second Place in Chess Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	9½	½	Rosenthal	5	5
Chajes	7½	2½	Schroeder	4	6
Kostic	7	3	Hodges	6½	6½
Bernstein	6½	3½	Black	3	7
Janowski	6	4	Tenenwurzel	3	7
Kupchik	6	4	Perkins	2	8
Fox	5½	4½	Banks	1½	8½

Adjourned games from the eighth and tenth rounds of the Rice memorial chessmasters' tournament were played off at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon, and at the conclusion of play Oscar Chajes was still in second place with a score of 7½ to 2½.

Chajes first obtained the resignation of Fox of Washington in their unfinished game from the eighth round, Fox having a hopeless game and fully realizing it.

Chajes then sat down with Bernstein to conclude the game they adjourned at New Haven on Saturday. Bernstein was two passed pawns to the good, but Chajes cleverly advanced his pawns on the opposite wing and forced the black king into a corner. In order to prevent a checkmate, Bernstein had to resort to a perpetual check, and a draw was agreed upon after fifty-one moves.

Janowski of Paris failed to wind up with Rosenthal at New Haven Saturday. In this game each player had established a couple of passed pawns. The latter's, however, were not nearly so mobile, and the French champion succeeded in forcing his opponent to resign after fifty-seven moves.

The other adjourned game from the tenth round was between Banks, the draughts champion, and Hodges of Staten Island. The ending was highly interesting. In order to win Hodges was obliged to sacrifice a piece. This enabled him to force through some passed pawns, and Banks resigned after fifty-seven moves.

Kostic has moved up into third place, with Bernstein fourth and Janowski and Kupchik tied for fifth.

The eleventh round is scheduled to be played at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon in the following order:

Bernstein vs. Fox, Hodges vs. Chajes, Rosenthal vs. Banks, Schroeder vs. Janowski, Kostic vs. Capablanca, Perkins vs. Tenenwurzel, and Kupchik vs. Black.

HASLIN TROPHY FOR BURNS.

Wins Final Leg on Prize at Traps of New York Athletic Club.

Trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club ended their January shooting with one of the best week-end programs of the month. An excellent field of gunners was on the firing line. However, the conditions were not particularly easy, and as a result the scores fell below the average. R. L. Spotts was the high scratch gunner. He took the event with a 96 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap gunner was L. W. Thompson, who won the event after a shoot-off against W. R. Delehanty.

Interest centred in the final shoots for the various cups that have been up for competition during January. The Haslin Trophy was won by A. L. Burns, who was one of the shooters who scored a leg yesterday. The Tournament Cup was taken by R. L. Spotts, and the Accumulation Prize went to W. B. Ogden, who had five legs on the prize. L. W. Thompson was the winner of the Travers Island Trophy.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 30.—Tracy H. Lewis, Waldo Grose, and Hazen L. Hoyt, Jr., divided honors at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club this afternoon. Lewis, who was shooting from scratch, won a leg on the Monthly Cup by breaking 25 straight. Grose was the only one of the fourteen contestants to return a full score in the competition for a leg on the Yearly Cup. He broke 23 and was allotted a handicap of 3. Hoyt, H. F. L. Funke, and M. McVoy tied in the 100-bird handicap, the former winning in the shoot-off. G. H. Martin was high scratch man, breaking 91 targets.

NOTES ON BILLIARDS.

Some measure of the popularity of billiards may be gained from the fact that at the Amateur Billiard Club so many trophies have been offered, by those interested in the game, that not all of them can be played for this season. Six of the prizes will be held over for another year.

The three-cushion carrom billiard championship of the club is now in progress and Frank G. Airy, Secretary of the Amateur Billiard Club, is in the leading position, with the prospect that he will win the title.

One of the novelties this season will be a cushion carrom competition which will start on Feb. 10. It will be the first time that such a competition has ever been held at the Amateur Billiard Club, in fact, the cushion carrom game has not been over popular in recent years in any part of the country. At one time it was quite a prevailing style of play among the professionals, both Slosson and Daly being proficient in this type of billiards. The trophy for which the Amateur Billiard Club men will play has been offered by Paul J. Bonwit.

Firmin Cassignol and Welker Cochran will play an exhibition balkline match at the Amateur Billiard Club Wednesday night.

The final game in the handicap pocket billiard tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club will be played tonight between J. Howard Shoemaker, the amateur champion, and Arthur McAleenan.

Alfredo de Oro, holder of the three-cushion carrom billard championship, will have to decide within a short time as to where the championship match between himself and Charles Ellis, the challenger for the title, shall be played. Ellis challenged the winner of the Jevne-de Oro match in Boston, and as the challenge was dated Dec. 10 it became operative the following day. Under the rules which govern play for the championship the holder of the title must defend in not less than thirty days or more than forty, and must also give the challenger ten days' notice of the time and place where the match will be held.

Entries for the pocket billiard championship will not close for several days, but it is certain that several representatives from this section of the country will compete at Chicago. John Conconannan of Jersey City will undoubtedly enter, as will Morris Traberski of Schenectady, Edward I. Ralph of Hightstown, N. J., and Morris Fink of Philadelphia.

Indoor Tennis in Philadelphia.

The first Philadelphia indoor tennis championship will be held in the First Regiment Armory, beginning Feb. 25. The events to be decided are men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and junior singles and doubles.

THREE YALE TEAMS MAY LOSE LEADERS

Football, Swimming, and Wrestling Captains Tripped by Studies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—Although the probable reinstatement of Le Gore, Rhett, Milburne, Easton and Pumpelly, and the appointment of a new football coach hold central interest at Yale, the possibility of the resignations of three team captains because of scholarship technicalities has stirred up another hornests' nest on the campus. The cases of Captain Black of the football eleven, Captain Schlact of the swimming team and Captain McIntyre of the wrestling team, are under consideration by the authorities for scholastic delinquincies of one kind or another.

Most of the opposition to the election of Black at the close of the football season arose from the fact that his eligibility would be doubtful another Fall for scholastic reasons.

Black's friends insist at the present time that he will easily remove his scholastic disqualifications before the football season opens next Fall. He has engaged special tutors, and expects to raise his averages above the required mark.

In case of his resignation it is practically certain that Charley Sheldon will be chosen to the Yale captaincy. Sheldon was expected by many of the undergraduates to be chosen captain, and Black's election is said to have been by the margin of only two votes.

The announcement of the formal engagement of Tad Jones as head coach and Mike Sweeney as squad councilor is likely to be made tomorrow. It is unlikely that Captain Black will give then an announcement of his staff of assistant coaches. This will probably follow, however, within a week, and Captain Aleck Wilson of the eleven the past Fall, Nate Wheeler, "Red" Dunbar, and Billy Marting are expected to be numbered on the list. Marting has a contract as freshman coach for another season. Wilson will probably succeed "Bud" Talbott as press spokesman for the football management.

NO ELIGIBILITY DECISION.

Committee Postpones Action in Case of Yale Baseball Players.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—It has been decided to hold another meeting of the Joint Eligibility Committee, representing Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, before final action is taken in the case of the five disqualified Yale baseball players. The committee was in session in this city yesterday, and last Friday, but adjourned without action. This was the third meeting to consider the cases of Legore, Easton, Pumpelly, Rhett, and Milbourn, and to revise the eligibility code of the three universities to one of perfect uniformity. The new code will be reported after the next session of the joint committee.

CLOSE SOCCER GAMES.

St. George's Team Defeats Brooklyn F. C. In First Round, 1 to 0.

Sensational soccer by the players of the St. George's Football Club gave them a victory over the Brooklyn Football Club, at Harlem Field, yesterday, by 1 to 0, in the first round of the annual cup tie competition. The Brooklyn team was outplayed and the St. George's to enter the second round, in which they have been drawn to meet the Visitation F. C. of Brooklyn.

Twenty minutes from the start the ball was kicked up to Spicer, the Brooklyn left back, who backheeled to the right, where Crone got hold of the ball, went by Quinlan, and found the Brooklyn goal. It was a low shot that landed in the corner of the net. Brooklyn made a determined rally and Knowles worked the ball down to King, who made a try for goal, but shot over. In the second half, McNeil of the St. George's gave Brooklyn a penalty, but Quinlan shot wide of the mark.

Scores of other games:

At Woodside, L. I.—Continentals, 2; Camerons, 1.
At Hedley Field.—Subways, 8; Longfellows, 1.
At Chelsea Park.—West Side Rangers, 8; Yonkers Thistles, 2.
At Macomb's Dam Park.—Hungarians, 2; Clan Scott, 0.
At Bayside Oval.—Bay Side, 1; Clan MacDuff, 0.
At Macomb's Dam Park.—Fulton Camerons won from St. George, by default.

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS.

December used to vie with January and February as the worst month in the year for automobile sales. Last December, according to the reports of several dealers, was the next to the best month in the year, adding another illustration of the acclimatization of the car to cold weather.

The average car of 1916, according to one survey, is six-cylinder, 47 horsepower, five-passenger, and 120-inch wheel base.

Already some of the automobile dealers are receiving inquiries asking when 1917 models will be out. Among the standard manufacturers there is a well-defined movement to defer announcements as to new models until nearer the end of the year, and thus to get away from the bad practice of getting out the model for the next year even before the current year is half over.

Naturally a slump in transcontinental touring was to be expected this year, owing to the heavy automobile travel to the Panama-Pacific Exposition last year. On the contrary, the A. A. A. reports that there are more inquiries regarding projected transcontinental tours now than there were at this time

Andy Smith to Coach California.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 30.—Andy Smith, for the past three years head coach of the Purdue University football team, announced tonight that he has accepted an offer to become head coach at the University of California. Smith is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. The offer from the University of California came from J. A. Stroud, Jr., student manager.

Fox Hills Annual Meeting Tonight.

The annual meeting of the Fox Hills Golf Club, for the election of a Board of Governors for this year, will be held at the Hotel Knickerbocker tonight. The club is in the most prosperous condition that it has ever enjoyed, the last year having been particularly successful.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The severance of the connections which bound John G. Anderson to the sporting department of a local department store, however tenuous the bonds, is the first actual result of the strict ruling of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association with regard to the amateur status of golfers. This action by one of the foremost players in the country has a double significance; it indicates that players in doubtful positions are aware that the U. S. G. A. is serious in its intentions to live up to the letter and the spirit of its amateur regulations, and it shows that some of these players place the game itself above any pecuniary profit which may arise from their skill at it.

In the best interests of the game, it is fortunate that the first player to take a definite step in this matter was Mr. Anderson, for of all the prominent golfers who are connected in any way with the buying, selling, or handling of sporting goods he had one of the most tenable defenses, in that the buying of sporting goods was only a part of his varied duties, and his natural ability was of itself sufficient to enable him to hold his position, regardless of his affiliations with the royal and ancient game. If the strict rule drawn up by the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. left any doubtful or neutral ground, Anderson was standing squarely on that spot, and his action in leaving the equivocal position for the higher realms of amateurism will help greatly toward the solution of a vexing problem.

***

Can amateur track and field athletics stand on their own financial bottom?

The question was answered both in the affirmative and in the negative during the past week, but more decidedly in the affirmative. It remained for the Millrose Athletic Association to prove conclusively to the world of sport that athletic meetings, when handled in an efficient manner by a progressive organization, can be made financially important.

On the other hand, the junior championships of the Amateur Athletic Union in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Saturday night attracted few spectators, when the attendance is compared with the crowd at the Millrose games in Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening. The competition at the championships was just as good as in the Millrose games, but they lacked the classic entry of the latter, and that, in a measure, accounted for the difference in attendance. The Millrose games were promoted in a business-like way by business men, but it cannot be said of the junior championships that they were conducted in a manner worthy of high commendation. From official figures it is learned that more than 10,000 persons were at the Millrose games, while it is estimated that there were but 2,500 at the championships.

It may be the fault of the clubs associated with the A. A. U. that it has not had more success with its junior championships in recent years. They may not, and, in all probability do not, lend the essential helping hand, but if this is true, it rests with the governing body of amateur sports to win this aid. The Irish-American A. C. lost money on its games in 1915, while in 1914 it cleared nearly $1,500. Perhaps the Irish-American A. C. has fallen into the same slump which appears to have come to the A. A. U. Other organizations have profited by the promotion of games this Winter. It all seems to depend on the same potent necessity—organization—whether athletics are to be made profitable or unprofitable.

***

Firmin Cassignol, who has challenged Willie Hoppe for the 18.1 or 18.2 billiard championship, is acknowledged to be the only player in the world who compares favorably in point of skill with the title holder. The professionals in this country themselves admit that they cannot compete against Hoppe with more than a slight possibility of victory. The only professional tournament this Winter was a handicap event, but even in that Hoppe came to the front, apparently with as much ease as if he were playing on even terms with the other contestants. Hoppe is absolutely supreme in this country at the present time.

But now comes Cassignol from France, not expressly for the purpose of playing Hoppe for the championship, though this undoubtedly had some bearing on his making the trip. If nothing else has been accomplished Cassignol, by his challenge, has aroused an interest in the professional game. In practice he has clinched the belief in many minds that he is better than Hoppe. In touch and closeness of play he is the master, but many are of the opinion that a match between the two will depend on temperament perhaps more than playing ability. There is agreement that Hoppe is one of the coolest exponents of the game, never a flutter of excitement being reflected in his work with the cue.

Perhaps no billiard match ever staged would attract such wide interest as one between Cassignol and Hoppe, and it is unfortunate that the challenge to the champion will probably fall of the desired result. With no emblem at stake Hoppe cannot be forced into a match, and it is considered unlikely that at this time he will forsake his road tour with Yamada so that he may play Cassignol. Should the title holder refuse point-blank to play, it is the opinion of some that he would forfeit his championship, but there are many roads of evasion offering the indirect method of refusal. It is certain that Hoppe will demand, if he does play, an enormous purse, for the champion is every inch a business billiardist. And if he does not desire to play all that is necessary is for him to raise the demand so that it will be prohibitory. Among billiard players it is believed that there is little chance of the challenge being accepted.

***

New York has not seen a wrestler of Joe Stecher's ability for a long time. This young Nebraskan farmer is so much better than most of the ponderous, slow-moving giants who have been billed so long at the Manhattan Opera House that they do not seem like wrestlers at all in comparison. Stecher knows the catch-as-catch-can game thoroughly, and uses his legs to even better advantage than did Frank Gotch, when the champion was at his best. Stecher's repertoire of holds includes every kind of a grip known to the game. He is resourceful and a persistent worker all the time he is on the mat.

If there is any one in the wrestling game who can give Stecher a hard rub at the present time it is Strangler Lewis, who will be the young Westerner's next opponent. Gotch, the champion, will take up wrestling again this Summer, and, if he finds that he still retains his old strength and cunning, a match with Stecher will be arranged. Jack Curley, the promoter, stands ready to offer a big purse for the match in this city.

***

That American Pekingese fanciers are not dependent on the English breeders for their champions is apparent when one regards the number of homebreds entered for the annual show of the Pekingese Club of America. This ultra-fashionable breed has grown in number amazingly since the club's exhibitions here started six years ago. The Peke is a hardy little fellow and a really companionable dog. In spite of his diminutive size, and the efforts of many owners to spoil him by pampering and overfeeding, the breed will probably always be popular, because of the many fine qualities it possesses.

***

It seems that a mere man was intrusted by the women golfers of the metropolitan district with the task of capturing the women's national tournament from the hands of the U. S. G. A. delegates by a recitation of the charms of Baltusrol. The emissary failed to appear at the Chicago meeting of the U. S. G. A. and, in contrast to the eloquent appeal of the Belmont Springs delegates, the unsung glories of Baltusrol were buried in oblivion, and the tournament was lost. Wherefore the women have arisen in their might.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association at the Biltmore last Thursday the women decided that the autocratic reign of men over the destinies of the annual women's championship should cease, and in furtherance of their designs they passed two motions to the effect that the United States Golf Association should be notified each year prior to its annual meeting as to the wishes of the women golfers of the metropolitan district with regard to the selection of a course for the women's national championship, and the date for that event. A September date is not relished by the women, as many of the players have not ended their Summer sojourns at this time of the year. One woman declared that the earlier date was a mere convenience for the U. S. G. A. officials, and it was determined to send a petition to that body to have the date of this year's tournament changed to a week in October.

With the women thus upholding their rights and privileges, and the embryo association of professionals anxious to have a voice in the allotment, the dates, and the conditions of the tournaments for which they are eligible, the U. S. G. A. is likely to be shaken from its wonted complacency. The movements of the women and the professionals are well within the proper sphere of their activities, and the U. S. G. A. will probably accede to the requests.

***

The plan to appoint a baseball player as an extra member of the National Commission next year would mean a big boost for the game, according to the judgment of most baseball men. For one thing, it would bring the player and club owner into closer relationship and promote a more harmonious state of affairs than exists in baseball at the present time. The Baseball Players' Fraternity has developed into a strong union, and club owners have come to realize its power. As the player is the most important factor in the game there is no good reason why he should not be represented in the highest tribunal in baseball.

The higher executives in the game have been reluctant to recognize the importance of the Players' Fraternity, but the relations between owner and player are improving as a result of the unionizing of the players. The time has passed when the ball player must blindly follow the dictates of his employer, regardless of his own welfare. As in all other callings, the player demands recognition and justice. The standard of performers on the diamond is higher than ever before. There is power in the fraternity, and its object is to better the condition of the man who plays the game. The appointment of a player on the commission would give the player an added prestige which is now lacking.

***

The return to form of Howard P. Drew, the great colored sprinter, is pleasing news for athletic enthusiasts. For some time it was generally believed that the former Springfield flier had lost his speed, but his splendid showing in the Millrose A. A. games against Loomis, Morse, and Stephenson dispelled this opinion. Drew on Wednesday was apparently the same Drew of the Spring of 1914, when he stood alone in his class, quick as a flash off his mark, and even faster down the board lane to the beckoning tape. There was no sign of the lameness which probably prevented the world's record holder for 100 yards from winning the Olympic championship in 1912, and handicapped him severely in the championships at San Francisco last year. His legs seemed as sound as ever, and his performance of 7 1-5 seconds in the seventy-yard special apparently verified appearances.

Much credit is due the sturdy colored runner, who, in order to gain academic and athletic knowledge, has had to forego many of the pleasures of youth. To pay his way through college, Drew worked as a baggage smasher; he worked his way across the country as a Pullman porter to attend the University of Southern California, and, in order to prove his superiority as a sprinter, he worked his way back East to participate in the Millrose sports.

More will be seen of Drew before he returns to California—if he ever does return—and a fine performance can be expected every time he starts, for he is out to win in each race.

***

Apparently the Class B billiard tournament in Brooklyn holds great promise this year. With the first half of the event completed, three men, at least, have demonstrated that they are working gradually to the Class A standard. Both Edgar T. and Francis S. Appleby may reach that goal as a result of this championship, and Frederick C. Burnham, though not well up with the leaders, has evidenced a knowledge of the game that is surprising when it is considered that this is his first competition in a national tournament. On the play thus far these players stand out above the others.

In point of average this tournament is holding up to the standard better than last season's event. There is but one of the players who has not shown Class B qualifications. Though Charles E. White of Brooklyn is at present undefeated, his hardest games are to be played, and it is generally believed that one of the Appleby brothers will gain the championship.

***

The St. Nicholas Skating Club team, champion of the Amateur Hockey League, has clearly demonstrated its superiority over the two fast sevens representing Boston, the Boston A. A. and the Harvard Club of Boston. By defeating both of these strong opponents the St. Nicks are on the road to another title. There has been a big improvement in their play, more attention being given to combination play than to individual prowess.

In Baker, the St. Nicks have a player who is a team all by himself, but the system of play now followed shows a plan of action in which every player has an important part. Baker won many games for the St. Nicks last season single handed, but he is in a general plan of team play this season. In the second round of the league season the St. Nick's team will again meet the two strong Boston clubs, but, basing judgment on their work against the two formidable opponents in the first round, the result will be the same.

***

The successful exhibition of the Silver Society, held last week, illustrated that in cats as well as other animals the home bred can not only compete with but can often defeat its rival from abroad. It was not many years ago that unless an animal in competition or on exhibition had the letters Imp. before its name it was not taken really seriously by show ring judges. This is now changed, and a finer looking lot of American bred champions than those exhibited by the Silver Society could hardly have been found. While the ancestors of many of the cats shown last week may have come from abroad, they and their sires were born and bred in this country and undoubtedly would have defeated their progenitors of five and ten years ago.

DILLON TO MEET COWLER.

Will Clash with Corbett's Big Protege Tomorrow Night.

The leading bout of the week, which will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night, will bring together the rugged Indianapolis light heavyweight, Jack Dillon and Tom Cowler, Jim Corbett's big Vancouver boxer. Dillon is in every sense a fighter and much action may be expected in any bout in which he takes part.

Dillon disposed of Porky Flynn and Charley Weinert in decisive fashion, and although Cowler will have a big advantage in weight, height and reach, Dillon expects to overcome these handicaps by his aggressiveness and terrific punching power. Dillon hits as hard a blow as any of the heavyweights in the ring today. He bores in fearlessly and is always willing to take a hard smash to get one in himself. On the same bill Bill Shanks is listed to box ten rounds with Larry Williams of Philadelphia.

Three clubs will hold boxing shows tonight. At the Olympic A. C., Bill McKinnon, the Boston heavyweight, will meet Larry Williams, of Philadelphia, who is also booked at the Broadway Sporting Club's show on Tuesday night. Johnny Kid Alberts and Eddie Cook will be the main attraction at the Military A. C. and at the Vanderbilt A. C. Joe Smith will go against Young Hicks.

The Harlem Sporting Club will stage a show on Friday night, the main bout being between John Lester Johnson, the colored heavyweight, and Cleve Hawkins, a negro boxer newly arrived in these parts. In the preliminary bout Harry Donahue of Peoria will meet Jimmy Coffey, the Harlem boxer.

The schedule of the bouts thus far arranged for this week follows:

MONDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club, (Afternoon.)—Bill Jones vs. Frankie Gale.
Olympic A. C.—Bill McKinnon vs. Larry Williams.
Military A. C.—Kid Alberts vs. Eddie Cook; Paul Dixon vs. Harry Le Roy.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Joe Smith vs. Young Hicks.

TUESDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club.—Jack Dillon vs. Tom Cowler; Bill Shanks vs. Larry Williams.

FRIDAY.

Harlem Sporting Club.—John Lester Johnson vs. Cleve Hawkins; Harry Donahue vs. Jimmy Coffey.

SATURDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club.—Sailor Grande vs. Johnny Howard; Joe Matthews vs. Harry Burke.

The Scotch of great age
DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL

NATIONAL HOCKEY CONTROL

Roy D. Schooley Says Time Is Ripe to Form Governing Body.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 30.—A hopeful sign for a strong central hockey organization, to control the sport in the United States, is seen in a letter received by President Charles E. Webb of the American Amateur Hockey Association from Roy D. Schooley, manager of the Pittsburgh hockey team. Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, and New York are not this year affiliated with the association. The letter says in part:

"I think we should start at the very earliest date to organize a Governing Board for hockey in the United States, and the men who are interested in hockey in this country should absolutely control it without interference from Canadian organization."

Always say—
BURKE'S
GUINNESS.
Even though most places sell it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

The First American Railroad Came 38 Years Later Than Carstairs Rye
Railroads have undergone much improvement since then. So has Carstairs Rye. Every Carstairs bottle contains the result of 127 years of distilling experience. Distinctive for mildness, mellowness and purity. Carstairs Rye is in the non-refillable bottle—"A Good Bottle to Keep Good Whiskey Good."

PARKINSON LEADS HARLEM HARRIERS

Team Prize Goes to Macombs Athletic Club in Road Race Over Treacherous Course.

Despite adverse weather conditions, and a course that was coated with a thin layer of ice, twenty-five harriers turned out yesterday for the point race of the Harlem Athletic League. The event was contested from the headquarters of the Bradhurst Field Club, which only last week joined the league, and it was a Bradhurst representative who carried away the principal honors of the five and a half mile event.

Harry Parkinson, best known for his victories in the Brooklyn-Sea Gate marathon several years ago and in the Yonkers marathon last year, led the pack to the tape, aided materially by an allowance of one minute. His actual time was 27:18. He triumphed by about forty yards over Lew Heydet of the Morningside A. C., who was on the back mark, with 30 seconds' handicap. T. Mullane of the Glencoe A. C., off with 3:30, annexed third honors.

For the first time since the series of point races was inaugurated, nearly three months ago, representatives of the Macombs Athletic Club displayed enough strength to win the team honors. This small club finished men in third, fifth, seventh, eighth, and eleventh positions, for a total of 34 points. The Morningside A. C. harriers, who have frequently been successful, finished second with 41 points and the Glencoe A. C. third, with 52 points.

The Bradhurst Club had mapped out a new course for this race, and it would have been ideal, but for the poor weather. It led as far north at 181st Street and through the main thoroughfares.

Most of the early pace was set by C. Meyer of the Morningside A. C., who was on the limit mark with 5 minutes handicap. He led for nearly two and a half miles, when Parkinson, running strongly, caught him. For the remainder of the distance Parkinson took the field along at a merry clip, and kept far enough in front to be immune from defeat by Heydet, when the Morningside runner finished with a good burst of speed. The summary:

Name.	Club.	Handicap.	Actual Time.
H. Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C.		1:00	27:18
Lew Heydet, Morningside A. C.		0:30	27:05
T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.		3:30	31:04
E. Lillis, Macombs A. C.		4:00	31:35
W. Gunning, Morningside A. C.		2:15	29:53
F. Davies, Macombs A. C.		4:00	32:11
C. Meyer, Morningside A. C.		5:00	33:25
G. Tercy, Macombs A. C.		5:00	33:41
W. McMurray, Macombs A. C.		5:00	33:50
A. Hoffmann, Glencoe A. C.		4:15	33:17
C. Goldberg, Glencoe A. C.		5:00	34:29
T. Lally, Macombs A. C.		1:45	31:50
C. Dugran, St. Joseph's A. C.		2:15	32:53
S. Centrell, Morningside A. C.		4:15	34:54
A. Callanan, St. Joseph's A. C.		5:00	34:56
H. White, Glencoe A. C.		(5:00.)	36:03; C. Timmons, Glencoe A. C. (1:30.) 32:34; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (3:30.) 34:16; J. J. Halloran, St. Joseph's A. C., (3:30.) 35:24; J. Roth, Macombs A. C., (5:00.); 36:18; J. Colligan, St. Joseph's A. C., (5:00.) 39:01; J. J. McClain, Macombs A. C., (3:30.) 37:48; A. Wright, Macombs A. C., (3:30.) 37:50.	

TEAM SCORES.

Macombs A. C.	3	5	7	8	11—34
Morningside A. C.	1	4	6	13	17—41
Glencoe A. C.	2	9	10	15	16—52
St. Joseph's A. C.	12	14	18	19	20—83

Seventeen distance runners participated yesterday in the handicap road race of the Young Men's Catholic Union which was contested from the clubhouse of the St. Mark's C. C. in West 138th Street. Home club runners made a clean sweep of the first three places, with the main award being captured by C. Mitchell, who started with a two-minute handicap. Mitchell covered the distance in 17:30 actual time. He was pressed throughout by his teammate, J. Dance, who ran with a 2:15 allowance, and was clocked in 17:45. E. Jolly, another St. Mark's representative, finished third, from a 3:30 start, in 19:30.

Willie Deegan of the St. Anslem's Athletic Club started from the back mark and made the fastest time, 17:13. Only two clubs finished full teams. The point honors went to the St. Mark's squad with 25, and the St. Anslem's A. C. quintet was second with thirty points.

Owing to the lack of sufficient entries, the first road run of the recently formed Bronx Athletic League, which was to have been contested yesterday under the auspices of the Pennant A. C., was postponed until next Sunday. Instead, a four-mile race was staged, which attracted only six starters. Joe Dolan of the Mohawk Athletic Club was the winner, journeying over the course in 19 minutes 49 seconds. Willie Rozette, the Pennant veteran, gave him a hard race and finished second in 20:03, with third place going to M. J. Dwyer of the Bronx Church House in 20:04.

The first road race of the Bellwood Athletic Club in Harlem was contested yesterday, Charles Blankenburg of the Bronx Church House leading the field. The distance of the race was little more than two miles, and the victor made it in 11 minutes 30 seconds. Second place went to H. Hageney of the Glencoe A. C. in 12:20, and B. Eisdle of the home club finished third in 13:00.

In Homes, Clubs, Restaurants & Hotels
C AND C
IMPORTED
Ginger Ale
one of the few things properly qualified by the word BEST
Cantrell & Cochrane
Dublin & Belfast

MAY HOLD BRITISH MEET.

W. G. George Says American Athletes Would Win Track Titles.

The opinion prevails in England that athletics in that country will shortly experience a boom. The various Winter sports, including soccer football and skating, have been largely maintained, and it is considered probable that the English track and field championships will be resumed this year. This possibility is enhanced in the eyes of devotees of track athletics in England by the fact that the recent cross-country race for the Aldershot Command attracted the enormous entry list of 640 runners.

W. G. George, who in his youth was one of England's foremost professional runners, gives some interesting side lights on athletic conditions in England in a recent letter to a friend in this country. George made the record of 4:12¾ for one mile in 1886, and this mark withstood all attacks until Norman Taber, the former Brown athlete, lowered it to 4:12 3-5 last Summer on the Harvard track. George writes:

"So we are to have the amateur championship this year, and already the gossipers have been talking of some crack visitors from the States. They will be welcome, of course, as they always are, for they are sure to create a stir. It will be quite an easy matter to take away some of our championships now, for the best of our men are engaged in the war business. Those who are not drilling or in the trenches are engaged in the munitions factories.

"Most people versed in the Olympic games will remember E. E. D. Anderson of Cambridge University, who carried the light blue against Oxford in the intervarsity more than once. He was a member of the English team in Stockholm in 1912, but he failed to score successfully. He had gained the title of Captain in one of our regiments, but the poor fellow met his death not long since in the Dardanelles. Jack Hatfield, holder of several English and world's swimming records, is on the firing line at the Dardanelles, and is yet in the land of the living."

CADDIE BECOMES OFFICER.

C. F. Perkins Appointed a Lieutenant in English Army.

Many incidents in the

'GOD AND COMPANY' AN ABSORBING PLAY

Stage Society Presents a Bitter and Contemptuous Comedy of the Immoral Minister.

IT IS BY H. AUSTIN ADAMS

Graham Browne Heads an Adequate Production of Work by a Whilom Preacher Which Lost Ames Prize.

GOD AND COMPANY, a play in three acts, by H. Austin Adams. Presented for two performances at the Gaiety Theatre by the Stage Society.

Dorcas Bean	Alma Chester
Solomon Grubb	Gilbert Clayton
Grace Tolliver	Emily Callaway
Rev. Wesley Boal	W. Graham Browne
Agnes Boal	Marion Barney
Judge Tolliver	Edwin Holt
Donald Gault	Harry C. Browne

A bitter comedy, which holds up to mild derision the unpleasant, the hypocritical, and the lip-serving among churchgoers, and which holds up to blazing scorn the slyly lustful and altogether immoral parson—this is "God and Company," a new play in three acts, which after many vicissitudes was presented for the first time last evening at the Gaiety Theatre under the auspices of the Stage Society. A single matinée will be given today.

So far as this play makes any pretence to being a general criticism, it subjects to embarrassing scrutiny the minister's temptation to wallow in the hysterical adulation and devotion of some of the women in his congregation. It does this by means of a thoroughly and continuously interesting story, told with genuine and cumulative dramatic power. Mr. Adams's play is so forceful and so ably done in many respects that there were those in its first audience who could not help wondering how it came to give way—as it did—to "Children of Earth" in the now celebrated contest for the $10,000 prize offered by Winthrop Ames. To be sure it was said last night that in that competition, Augustus Thomas's vote was cast for "God and Company," and certainly many of the unofficial judges who have had the opportunity to see both works produced, must call this the better play.

"God and Company" belongs somewhere in the group of dramatic writings that includes "Michael and His Lost Angel" by Henry Arthur Jones, and a less widely known work by Israel Zangwill called "Plaster Saints." Although in dramatic force it approaches the former and is immeasurably ahead of the latter, it is, as a comedy and study of life, on a plane lower than either play. With widely different equipment, but in much the same spirit, both Mr. Jones and Mr. Zangwill turned to the problem of the genuinely devout and zealous clergyman, torn in the conflict between the ascetic and moral exactions of his calling and the temptations of the flesh.

But the author of "God and Company" would have no such perplexity of the sympathies, and whatever his intentions, he emerges with the product only of the teller of an interesting tale. He takes for his central figure a smug preacher, really interested only in the salary of his pulpit, the size and smartness of his congregation and in the allurements of the women he can meet clandestinely while living in outwardly serene domesticity with his wife. The Rev. Wesley Boal talks blandly of his determination to be recognized both as a minister and as a man but his secret problem is that involved in the difficulty of being both a minister and a whelp. For his altogether engrossing play, Mr. Adams has taken the ancient and easy target of the hypocritical divine.

As in "Plaster Saints," by the way, the events of "God and Company" are held within the span of a single evening, and, in this case, the task is cunningly done. You have all the suggestion of dramatic rush akin to the burst of flame from a long smouldering fire. It is the night when the Rev. Wesley is bidding good-bye to a Kansan congregation before moving to a snugger pulpit in Los Angeles.

Only his wife, who had been won by him in the hysteria of her conversion years before, sees through him and, perhaps to make amends for the lie of the loveless life she has led with him, she is willing to take disgrace and give him to the fascinated girl she finds with him in the church tower. But (by grace of an overheard conversation at the one point in the play where its machinery creaks loudly) the disgrace is the portion of the faithless preacher, and, as the final curtain falls, you have the immense satisfaction of watching him crawl upstairs to blow his brains out.

It was whispered about with considerable—and not altogether explicable—gusto last evening that the author of "God and Company" was once a preacher of the Gospel who followed that calling here, although an Englishman by birth. His play would suggest that his experience had thoroughly disaffected him. The church folk of the Rev. Wesley's congregation who are introduced are presented contemptuously. There is the whiskered elder who rolls his eye to heaven when speaking, who is more likely than not to murmur "Vengeance is mine," and who carries a stealthy flask of whisky. There is the energetic sister who reads the injunction to be about her Father's business as a hint that any one who keeps her eyes open need not let a day go by without its chance to tell some neighbor wherein he is sinful. There is not the slightest attempt to present the infinite variety of a congregation, to draw any contrast between the devout and the hypocritical. Mr. Adams does not want to be fair. "God and Company" is not that kind of play.

W. Graham Browne, the English actor who has played here with Marie Tempest, staged the play well, and played acceptably the leading part, once you grant that the Rev. Wesley was not intended to be a more stalwart and more imposing person and once you settle to the considerable satisfaction of seeing him presented as an arrant and transparent humbug. Emily Callaway does nicely as the hysterical girl, and Marian Barney, an actress of long experience in stock, plays admirably as the wife.

"The Princess Pat" to Tour.

The last two weeks of the engagement of the Blossom-Herbert operetta, "The Princess Pat," at the Cort Theatre has been announced. The musical play, which was first acted here early in September, will be sent on tour with Eleanor Painter and the other principals in their original rôles. "Any House," the new drama by Owen Davis and Robert H. Davis, will be the next offering at the Cort. The first performance is scheduled for Monday night, Feb. 14. The cast includes William B. Mack, Milton Sills, Frank Gillmore, Katherine Emmett, Edith Luckett, Louise Galloway, Hayward Ginn, Jay Wilson, Hunter Arden, James Seeley, Ralph J. Herbert, and Junius Matthews.

NEW BARITONE HEARD.

Maurice Beck Gives a Recital at the Princess—The Opera Concert.

The concerts of last night were the usual ones at the Metropolitan Opera House and the Hippodrome and a song recital by Maurice Beck at the Princess Theatre. Mr. Beck is a young baritone who has not yet appeared here in public. He sang a program which consisted of songs in Italian, German, French, and English, the last group comprising songs by H. Hughes, J. A. Carpenter, and H. L. Brainard, his accompanist for the evening. Mr. Beck shows a certain feeling for style and some emotional qualities about his work, but he is handicapped on the vocal side by a method of tone production which brings about a nasal quality in the middle and upper voice. He seems to show promise as a recital artist after he has corrected the defects which are now apparent. Mr. Brainard played the accompaniments well.

At the Metropolitan Opera House there was a Wagner program, with Mme. Melanie Kurt and Clarence Whitehill as soloists. Mme. Kurt sang Senta's Ballad from "The Flying Dutchman" and Isolde's Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Whitehill's numbers were the song to the evening star from "Tannhäuser" and Wotan's Farewell from "Die Walküre." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," Siegfried's Funeral March from "Götterdämmerung," the Overture to "Tannhäuser," and the "Kaisermarsch."

Maggie Teyte, soprano, was the principal soloist at the Hippodrome, where Sousa's Band played without Sousa. The march king was slightly ill, but it was said to be nothing serious. Giuliano Romani, tenor, sang two arias, and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle danced. Miss Teyte's numbers were "Depuis le jour," from "Louise," and four songs in English. The band played the "Oberon" Overture, Sousa's "Maidens Three," and Berlioz's "Rakoczy March," among other numbers.

Paquita Madriguera, a young pianiste who was to have made her American début at the Hippodrome concert last night, did not appear on the program because of the refusal of the Gerry Society to issue her a permit. Miss Madriguera is 12 years old, and when she applied for a permit on Saturday it was refused because of her age. She is a pupil and protége of Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, whose opera, "Goyescas," was given its first performance at the Metropolitan last week.

MOVIE BID FOR ZOO STOCK.

Fox Company Would Rent Wild Animals for Its Screen Plays.

If an offer made the city by the Fox Film Corporation is accepted, the animals in the zoo in Central Park will soon become movie actors. The Fox company has sent Park Commissioner Cabot Ward a letter outlining a plan whereby the company will pay a reasonable rental for the use of the zoo animals for a term of five years.

Wild animals are frequently needed for moving picture scenes and such an arrangement, the letter points out, would be a source of revenue to the city and would mean a great saving to the film company, which now has to send players to all parts of the world for the taking of certain scenes. The company offers to maintain a staff of animal keepers and to give bond for the safety of the animals while in their keeping. Many of the scenes, it is said, could be taken in Central Park under proper provisions for the safety of the public.

To Revive "The Idler."

Joseph Brooks has announced an early revival of C. Haddon Chambers's play, "The Idler." The cast will include Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Marie Tempest, Jeanne Eagels, Cynthia Brooks, Bruce McRae, Charles Cherry, H. Graham Browne, and Hubert Druce. Mr. Chambers, who is now in this country, is bringing the play up to date. "The Idler" was first performed Feb. 26, 1891, at St. James's Theatre, London, and the following year it was presented by Daniel Frohman at the old Lyceum. In the original American company were Herbert Kelcey, Nelson Wheatcroft, Eugene Ormonde, Georgia Cayvan, Effie Shannon, and Henrietta Crosman.

Concert to Aid Serbians.

There was a concert yesterday afternoon at the Central Opera House in aid of the Serbian refugees and war sufferers. Chedomily Myatovich, Serbian Minister to the United States, and other notables were in the audience. Stefan Stoyanovitch, a Serbian violinist, was prominent among those who contributed to the program. The benefit was arranged under the auspices of most of the Slavic journalists and associations of the city, formed into a committee of which Alexander M. Petrovich, a Serbian lawyer and representative of the Serbian Red Cross Society, was also a member. The committee will arrange a series of lectures and concerts to acquaint Americans with the real spirit of the Serbian people.

Concert for "Little Russians."

The weekly concert at Ellis Island for the benefit of the aliens detained there by the war was given yesterday by the Ukrainian Besida Association of New York, under the direction of Myron Korykora. Among the 350 aliens under sentence of deportation are a few Ukrainians, who are better known as Little Russians, and they enjoyed the concert very much. Commencing with the "Star-Spangled Banner," the program included several glees, solos, and instrumental pieces. Mrs. E. Kornat was the soprano soloist. Michel Zazulak, a pupil of Mrs. J. Fenner Hill, and E. Vasylenko also sang, and M. Korykora was the violin soloist.

Sir George Alexander to Act Here.

Walter Hast, an English theatrical manager, is in New York to arrange for the appearance here this Spring of Sir George Alexander. Sir George will be seen in a comedy entitled "The Basker," according to the present plan. Originally Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's latest drama, "The Big Drum," was chosen for the actor-manager's American engagement, but it is thought "The Basker" will have a wider appeal.

To Sing "Siegfried" on Feb. 17.

The performance of "Siegfried" in the matinée "Ring" cycle at the Metropolitan Opera House will take place on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 17, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. It had recently been announced for the following day, and the change restores the original schedule.

PRAISE FOR DR. SCHECHTER.

"Jewry Lost Great Champion," Dr. Moscowitz Says at Memorial.

More than 2,000 members of the Rumanian Jewish colony crowded into the synagogue of the First Rumanian Congregation at 91 Rivington Street last night to attend memorial services in honor of Dr. Solomon Schechter, the eminent Jewish theologian who died on Nov. 19 last. Dr. Schechter was the Honorary President of the congregation.

In the audience were many boyhood friends of Dr. Schechter. The family was represented by his daughter, Miss Amy Schechter, and Frank Schechter, a son. The principal address was made by Dr. Henry Moscowitz, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. "Jewry lost a great champion and we lost a friend," said he. "Dr. Schechter was a great scholar. In Israel a scholar received more honor than a merchant or one in any other profession. Dr. Schechter's life was a refutation of the saying that Jews are a commercial, or a material people. He was more than a scholar; he was a great interpreter of Jewish life and ideals."

Other addresses were made by Rabbi Israel Konowitz, Nathan Rosenweig, and Dr. P. A. Siegelstein.

TWAIN'S TRAGEDY A MOVIE THRILLER

"Pudd'nhead Wilson's" Many Exciting Incidents Well Adapted to Film Needs.

MOST OF THE HUMOR LOST

But Tale of the Negro Slave Who Put Her Son in the Heir's Place Makes a Stirring Drama.

The insatiable movies, in their mad march through literature, came to the works of Mark Twain yesterday, when a screen version of his "Pudd'nhead Wilson" was shown in the Strand Theatre. The Lasky Feature Play Company has acquired the cinema rights to the writings of the great American humorist, a five-foot shelf that should furnish some lively evenings for movie followers when "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberyy Finn" are reached.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson" was no doubt chosen first to be embalmed in celluloid because its story is more typically a movie one than some of the others. A modern scenario writer could scarcely concoct incidents any more melodramatic than Mr. Twain's tale of the slave who mixed the babies up so that her pickaninny grew up to be the master and the legitimate heir his slave, the truth to be discovered by the use of finger prints years later when the real negro had become a murderer.

That is the rather tragic feature of this new form of expression—it is a leveler, and the writings of the great American humorist translated into it are little different from the scenarios of some obscure potboiler burning the midnight electricity in some moving-picture city in far-off California, that the director may have material with which to work against the morrow.

Tale Holds the Spectators.

Not that "Pudd'nhead Wilson" isn't a good picture measured by existing standards—the plot is intricate enough and the story dramatic enough to keep the audience in its seats to the last flicker—but one unacquainted with Samuel Clemens's writing would get little idea of it from the picture, beyond the fact that he was a rattling good storyteller. It will be interesting to observe in the pictures that are to follow how much of the humor of Twain can be transmitted through the medium of animated pictures.

Humor is one of the most difficult things to convey on the film, and usually the heartiest laughs are produced not by the pictures themselves but by the illuminated words that make up the subtitles. Thus, in "Pudd'nhead Wilson," the only glint of the humor of the original retained is where Wilson remarks he wished he owned "half of that dog," referring to a collie barking its head off in the inn. And then he adds in a subtitle, "I'd kill my half." No amount of miming, no matter how skillful, could ever get this across the wordless gulf that separates the movie screen from the spectators.

One of the most striking scenes of the picture shows a cotton field with negro men and women at work picking cotton. Then follows the escape of the mammy who mixed the babies and the empty pursuit of the bloodhounds. The cotton field is no trumped-up studio affair, with cotton batting atop sunflower stalks before a painted drop, but a real one in the sunny South, and just as obviously the hounds are regular bloodhounds and not veteran Great Danes or mastiffs, footsore from crossing many stage streams on pasteboard cakes of ice.

A Silhouette Well Used.

Half way through the picture a striking bit of photography flashes on the screen and draws an audible murmur from the audience. The impostor has come to the hut of the voodoo woman at night, and as he opens the door to enter, before he appears on the screen, his figure in silhouette is thrown against the cabin door. Some day, when all the combinations of violent deaths and abductions have been used over and over till the movie mind can no longer register a sensation, directors will pay more attention to capturing such stunning scenes, and the artistic value of their product will ascend rapidly.

Theodore Roberts acted the title rôle. This excellent portrayer of vigorous characters has found a happy field in movieland. His Pudd'nhead Wilson is another of a series of fine portraits he has had indelibly recorded by the films.

Since the last visit to the Strand was reported in these columns a new stage setting has been acquired. It looks suspiciously like one of Joseph Urban's creations, with great spotches of indigo sky seen between the walls of the massive arch. A curtain of white flowers that decorate most Urban scenes hides the screen when not in use, and in niches in either wall of the arch are large orange urns with black cameo figures upon them. The effect is very satisfactory.

The third picture for which Douglas Fairbanks has acted for the Triangle was shown yesterday at the Knickerbocker. It is called "His Picture in the Papers," and shows the indefatigable Mr. Fairbanks in an endless chain of thrilling escapades. Other features shown in movie playhouses yesterday were "The Ruling Passion," with William E. Shay and Claire Whitney, in the Academy of Music; "The Foundling," with Mary Pickford, in the Biltmore; "Destruction," with Theda Bara, in Proctor's Twenty-third Street; "The Price of Power," with Orrin Johnson, in the Eighty-first Street.

Cohan's Revue Opens Feb. 7.

The première of George M. Cohan's new musical revue has been announced for the week of Feb. 7 at the Astor Theatre. It will be called "The Cohan Revue, 1916," and will continue the series the actor-manager-playwright began last year, when he wrote "Hello Broadway." His comedy, "Hit-the-Trail Holliday," will be transferred to the Harris Theatre after this week for an indefinite stay.

MAGAZINE FOR MOVIES.

Articles by Noted Men Will Be Translated Into Pictures.

Novels, dramas, stories, cartoons, and the daily paper have been translated into movies, and now the magazine is to be adapted for the screen. It became known yesterday, before the Paramount Corporation was ready to announce it, that that company has in preparation a movie magazine to be released weekly to the theatres throughout the country served by it.

Some of the best known men in the country have been asked to contribute, and in the first four numbers ready for release are articles by Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick Palmer, Hugo Muensterberg, and Elmer and Lawrence Sperry, who applied the principle of the gyroscope to the aeroplane. The plan of the magazine will be this: Each contributor will write his article in condensed form. All superfluous words will then be eliminated, and in their place will be substituted pictures which will tell the writer's story. Thus, if a writer says that New York is at the mercy of an invading fleet, a sub-title of a few words will state this, and then pictures will take up the story, and a city collapsing under a bombardment will be shown. Some of the pictures will be tricks of the scene painter, while others will be taken from life.

QUITS THE FRENCH COMPANY

Mlle. Mery Says She Can't Get Along with Manager Bonheur.

Andrée Mery, the French actress, who has been a member of Lucien Bonheur's French company at the Berkeley Lyceum since the beginning of the season, will play her last rôle there in "La Marche Nuptiale" this week and will then return to Paris. In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mlle. Mery says she is leaving the company because she finds it impossible to get along with Mr. Bonheur.

"I shall leave with regret," writes Mlle. Mery, "but it has become impossible to stay with Mr. Bonheur. I shall go with the comforting feeling that the press and the people are sympathetic to true art and with the hope that some day the French Theatre will be quite worthy of its name and of its public."

Mlle. Mery told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that numerous little things had happened to make her further stay with Mr. Bonheur's company impossible, but that she did not care to discuss the matter for publication. Mr. Bonheur denied any knowledge of any misunderstandings between his star and himself. He said he had retained Mlle. Mery for three weeks more than the twelve of her original contract, and that now she was returning to Paris since the other stars of the organization were to fill out the remaining weeks of the season.

50 LIEUTENANTS TO DRILL.

First Squad Begins Today to Learn How to Command Soldiers.

Fifty Police Lieutenants, the first squad of 548, will begin receiving military instruction and drill at Police Headquarters this morning. They will be relieved from all other duty for two weeks, and will report daily at Police Headquarters in order to get the rudiments of a training which would enable them to command bodies of soldiers. Two weeks from now the second squad of fifty will begin to train, and this will continue until the entire 548 have received preliminary instruction in officering soldiers.

Some of the Lieutenants who have not yet been assigned to desk duty, and others who are imperfectly instructed in the duties of a desk Lieutenant will be trained in the afternoons to take charge of precinct stations. Lieutenant Scofield, who was trained as a soldier, and is now in charge of the school for recruits, will be the military instructor.

Police Commissioner Woods encouraged police officers to attend the Plattsburg Camp last Summer, and has other plans for furthering military preparedness in the department. One of the aims of the special training for Lieutenants is to increase military discipline and bearing in the department. The salute from policemen to officers and other signs of the semi-military character of the department have not been strictly observed.

14,000 WORKERS MAY QUIT.

Children's Dressmakers Likely to Strike in 600 Shops Today.

The indications last night were that the strike in the children's dressmaking industry in New York City would go into effect today, or tomorrow. Both manufacturers and the unions seem determined to make a test of the issues upon which negotiations were broken off some days ago. The figures given out by the labor organization are that 14,000, most of them girls, will quit their benches in 600 firms and contract shops.

The Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association say the demand for $1.50 advance in pay for each worker, and five additional holidays, is more than they can possibly grant. They are anxious, too, to make an end of the yearly disturbances caused by the demands of the unions, and want a working understanding that will enable them to carry on their business in peace.

An official of one firm in the manufacturers' association said last night it would cost him alone $6,000 to $8,000 a year to grant the increases demanded.

"There are a number of manufacturing firms not in the association," he said, "who are not asked to comply with the demands imposed upon us. The result is we are constantly subjected to competition that is hard to meet. These non-association firms pay less than we do, and can sell for lower prices. If the unions can force all the manufacturers to meet their demands, well and good."

NEW LONDON DENS RAIDED.

State Police Surprise Gamblers and Local Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 30.—State policemen made a wholesale raid on the principal gambling houses here this morning, and five proprietors and sixty patrons were taken to the police station. Neither the prosecuting attorney nor local policemen knew the raid was to be made, and the arrival of the State police with their prisoners at the station house was a big surprise. The raiders visited five gambling houses simultaneously, using automobiles and doing their work in lively fashion.

The doors of two gambling houses were smashed. All of the paraphernalia in the rooms was confiscated.

The raid was the result of the complaints by parents whose sons have been losing their earnings at gambling. The five proprietors were placed under $200 bonds, while the sixty frequenters were let off on a $25 bond. The majority of the young men arrested are residents of the city.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, West 42d St.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT CURTAIN at 8:20 | FIRST TIME
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger Will Present
Elsie Ferguson
With a Carefully Selected Cast
IN HALL CAINE'S LATEST ENTHRALLING PLAY
Margaret Schiller
Seats Selling for Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday Holiday Matinees.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
3rd EDITION—EVERYTHING NEW.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
MRS. FISKE in the Brilliant Comedy Brilliantly Acted, ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evening World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. and Sat. | LAST WEEK
SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU
Next Week. "Hit-the-Trail Holliday."

CRITERION THEATRE B'way 44 St. MON. FEB. 7
JAMES K. HACKETT in SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH VIOLA ALLEN
Evenings 8 Sharp. Matinees 2 Sharp. SEATS THURSDAY

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w, Thurs. & Sat. Extra Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
Moves Next Monday to Harris Theatre. Coming to Astor Theatre Week Feb. 7 THE COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
ABE POTASH AND MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

8 1st THEATRE — THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing Griffith-Ince-Sennett TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre.
ORRIN JOHNSON in "THE PRICE OF POWER." | KEYSTONE COMEDY, "LOVE WILL CONQUER."
Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. MAT. TODAY, 10c & 15c. EVENINGS, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People.
SOUSA & HIS BAND | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to Mch. 18
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAY—All Features—SOUSA

TRIANGLE PLAYS Douglas FAIRBANKS Continuous, 12 Noon-11 P. M. "HIS PICTURE IN THE PAPERS"
ROSCOE ARBUCKLE & MABEL NORMAND in the Keystone Komedy, "HE DID AND HE DIDN'T"
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way, at 38 St.

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.
The PrincessPat
BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT | With ELEANOR PAINTER

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tues. 25 & 50c
'ROLLING STONES'

P. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25 to $1
Ruth St. Denis, George Nash & Co., Geo. Mac-Farlane, Sam & Kitty Morton, Belle Blanche Oliver & Olp, "Discontent"

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY.
Maude Fealy & Co., Norton & Lee, Riggs & Witchie, Ben Welch & others.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH Matinee Daily
"CHARMING WIDOWS."
Extra—Agoust & De Beryl in "Ma Cherie"

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c.
Next Wk, Anna Held in Theodore Roberts in "Pudd'nhead Wilson" Strand Orch. & Soloists "Mme. La Presidente."

Loew's American Roof 43d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
Jane Laurence, "The Handicap Girls," O'Neil & Gallagher, Reed Bros., & oths. ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

BRANDRETH 100 Years Old PILLS
An Effective Laxative
Purely Vegetable
Constipation,
Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.
OR at Night
Small Coated or Plain

At the British-American War Relief, Lady Herbert, President, Matinee To-morrow, at the Century Theatre, the programme includes Gertrude Atherton, Eleanor Painter, Blanche Bates, Ada Lewis, Jack Hazzard, Pedro de Cordoba, Paul Draper, Daisie Irving, Rex MacDougall, Harriet Sterling, Kitty Gordon, Jack Wilson, Malvina Longfellow, Hugh Dillman, Eugene Ormonde and Vivian Leland. Prices 50c to $3.00. Seats on sale at Century Theatre (Phone 8800 Columbus) and Tyson's, Manhattan Hotel. Cheques to Henry J. Whitehouse, Treasurer.
P. S.—The second of these Matinees on Tuesday, February 8th, will have Complete Change of Programme by Artists Equally Distinguished.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos (debut); Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8:15, Cavalleria Rusticana. Zarska, Braslau; Botta, De Luca; foll'd by Goyescas. Fitziu, Ferini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. at 2:30, Rheingold. Matzenauer, Rappold, Ober; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Ruysdael, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Leonhardt. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Damacco, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Ballo in Maschera. Kurt, Duchene, Garrison; Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Hempel; Sembach, Well, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Tomorrow at 8, Manon. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
HALLMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Frl. Aft., 2:30, CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist LEO SCHULZ
Stahlberg, Volkmann, Weber-Weingarten, Goldmark.
Next Saturday Evg., at 8:15, Carnegie Hall,
ALL WAGNER
Soloist OLIVE FREMSTAD
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Mr. Alfred Noyes THE WELL-KNOWN BRITISH POET WILL GIVE AUTHOR'S READINGS
For the Benefit of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund.
At AEOLIAN HALL, Feb. 11th, 8:30 P. M.
Orchestra Seats, $2.50. Balcony, $1. Boxes, $20. Tickets now on sale at J. T. McBride, 71 Broadway and branches. Also Aeolian Hall Box Office.

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex.Sun.)
CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing. | Tea Saturday, 4 to 6. World Champion Ice Skaters.
Adm. free 6 to 9 to table d'hote Dinner $1.50, & a la carte. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper. Table reservations Din., Sup. Tel. 5935—Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE.....Special
To-day (MONDAY) AT 2:15
THE STAGE SOCIETY will produce 1 PERFORMANCE ONLY A Modern American Play in 3 Acts By AUSTIN ADAMS
'GOD AND COMPANY'
Produced and played by W. Graham Browne

MOTOR BOAT SHOW GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
OPEN NOW
Jan. 29 to Feb. 5, 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. ADMISSION 50c.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, February 1st, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 20 West 11th St. Tickets at 2 East 64th St., 327 West 76th St., 16 West 11th St. THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. & 43d St.

BURTON HOLMES TODAY MAT. AT 3. THE GRAND CANDLER THEATRE. CANYON
POPULAR PRICES, 50-75c, $1.00, $1.50.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone Bryant 9059.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
"La Marche Nuptiale" with ANDRE MERY

GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Ave. 4539 Mad. Sq. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.)—Sat. 2:15.
EMANUEL REICHER'S TRIUMPH The Weavers

Aeolian Hall, Frl. Aft., Feb. 4, at 3.
CHOPIN RECITAL HERBERT FRYER
Benefit for "CONCERTS AT THE FRONT."
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 3, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL by Ethel Newcomb
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL ADELAIDE FISCHER
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb. 5, at 3.
Harold Bauer
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Princess Theatre, Thurs. Aft., Feb. 3, at 3.
SONG RECITAL, MARIAN CLARK
Tickets at Music League of Amer., 940 Aeolian Hall.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Wonderful War Film—10 to 11 P. M., 15c to 50c.
EUROPE'S Reign of TERROR

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15.
Song Recital by VIVIAN Gosnell
(Knabe Piano.) Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., E. of B'way. | Charles Hopkins | Mrs. Hopkins
TREASURE ISLAND
Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Tel. 1366 Circle

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 813. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 50c-$1
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
"Clod," "Roadhouse," "The Tenor," "Red Cloak."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices.
THE LIBERTY GIRLS with JACK CONWAY.

OPERA TICKETS. PHONE 1458 Greeley | Choice seats for all operas and theatres. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th Street.
OPERA TICKETS 8800 Bryant. | Choice Seats for All Operas. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 West 40th St., n'r B'way

The Little Impromptu

gatherings that take place at Shanley's are most delightful. More people every day find their way here at tea time.

And at night the cabaret is also the center of attraction. From seven to one.

Lunch here before the matinee—seven courses—75c. (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

TRAVELERS appreciate the comfort and restfulness provided at Hotels Statler (Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit). You do not merely rent a room; you buy a *service* of comfort and convenience.

A good bed in a pleasant room; a private bath room; circulating ice-water; a well-stocked writing desk; a morning paper before you wake; cheerful restaurants, serving good food; extra-comfortable lounging rooms—these things are but the background of that complete, courteous, interested service which we call *Hotel Statler Service.*

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO 450 Rooms 450 Baths Rates from $1.50 a day
DETROIT 800 Rooms 800 Baths Rates from $1.50 a day
CLEVELAND 700 Rooms 700 Baths Rates from $1.50 a day
300 more added in building

—you can request a selection from your favorite opera, at the
Prince Ilma Concert
Every Eve. at 11 P.M. Sunday Concert 7 P.M., Main Dining Room
HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY & FORTY-THIRD STREET

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE At 58th Street
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1
SERVED 6 TO 10—SUNDAYS NOON TO 10.
EVERY PORTION COOKED TO ORDER
Genuine Old-Fashioned BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25
Private Banquet Halls. Ball Room. Fantastic Garret under the Rafters. Catering. Estimates Submitted.
"Merry Moments" Tuneful Cabaret, with a Bevy of Beautiful Girlies
Featuring DORALDINA in Hypnotic Hula-Hula and Spanish Dances.
TWICE NIGHTLY, 7:30 and Midnight. No Admission Charged.

DANCING AND REFINED CABARET EVERY EVENING
Jansen wants to see you AT THE FAMOUS
HOFBRAU HAUS
30th Street and Broadway and 30th
NEW YORK'S FINEST TABLE D'HOTE $1.00
11 EAST 22ND ST.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30
SOUTHERN COOKING—CORN MUFFINS AND BEATEN BISCUITS.

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

Large and small suites, offering unsurpassed possibilities for bankers' and brokers' offices or insurance companies, for rent in the Times Building, Times Square. Most access

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franek, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..817 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....609 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....820 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai, with the exceptions noted.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture and Magazine Sections and Review of Books	2.50	.25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75. Binder for Magazine Section and Review of Books, $1.25.		
Canada, Sunday only	3.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) three months, $1.25; six months, $2.50; one year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Bound volumes, ten numbers, Cloth, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, three months, 75c; six months, $1.50; one year, $3. Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six monthly issues, Cloth, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1916.

THE RESPONSE OF THE PEOPLE.

The response to the President's appeal to the country has been immediate and unmistakable. In the first forty-eight hours of his taking counsel with the people he has made sure the enactment of the legislation for preparedness. Beyond the walls of the banquet room in New York where he addressed hundreds, far outside the more spacious audience halls in Pittsburgh and in Cleveland where many thousands heard his voice, even to the remote borders of the land, Mr. WILSON'S summons to the men and women of the Republic to take thought about the Nation's need and to give their firm support to his plans for preparation and defense has been listened to with deep attention. From the very beginning it has been evident that he has the whole sympathy of his greater audience, and the bursts of enthusiasm with which his immediate hearers have greeted his eloquent and telling presentation of the argument for preparedness attest at once his personal popularity and the convincing quality of his addresses.

He has gone forth, as he says, to take counsel with the people. As their servant he renders his accounting, informs them of the true condition of their estate, tells them what is needed for its safeguarding, for their interest and security. He wants not a great standing army, but half a million men at call, men with some training in the use of arms, familiar with camp life; he wants coast defenses adequately equipped and manned; he would give greater power to our navy, raising it from the fourth in rank among the nations to, we suppose, the second place.

There neither is nor can be any denying him when to this specification of moderate requirements there follows the President's ringing appeal: You have laid it upon me to keep us out of this war, you expect me to keep the honor of the Nation unstained, "do you not see that the time "may come when it is impossible to "do both of these things?"

President WILSON has the country at his back, the people trust him, support him, accept and approve his counsels of preparedness. On his return to Washington he will be in a position to speak to Congress with the full authority of the ascertained will of the people, to demand in their name that the defense measures be promptly enacted.

"You cannot afford to postpone this thing," said the President at Cleveland. Thorough sifting and debate he invites of Congress, but when he tells the country that "we are daily tread-"ing among the most intricate dan-"gers," that "no man in the United "States knows what a single week or "a single day or a single hour may "bring forth," the action he enjoins becomes not merely one of duty but of urgency. Opposition born of partisan interest or selfish personal scheming must cease. There is place for but one opinion when the call is sounded for the honor and the security of the Nation.

OUR FORTUNATE FARMERS.

At the recent meeting in Chicago of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America it was officially declared that there are some seven billion dollars of investments in farm mortgages. Of this $600,000,000 is foreign capital, and the tendency is to increase, rather than diminish. There are few demands for payment, renewals at maturity being the rule. That is confirmation of the report that the insurance companies now are favoring farm mortgages rather than city mortgages. The explanation probably is that the rise in values of farm products has enhanced the values of farms, and that the results of taxation are felt less in the country than in the city.

For a year or two past the effect of rising taxation in this city has been the depression of the mortgage market. The rate has been 5 and 6 per cent., and only when valuations have been reduced conservatively have loans been allowed to stand undisturbed. There are signs of a relaxing tendency, there having been offerings of 4½ per cent. money within the last few days. That perhaps may be a reflection of the increasing signs that the taxes will not be allowed to increase further.

In any case it is sure that there is no such movement for the assistance of borrowers upon city mortgage as there is for the relief of farm borrowers, who need it less. Government assistance to farm loans is now the fashion at Washington, assistance to cotton having "gone out," amid laughter, and not without some disgust. And yet can it be said that the grain farmers are any worse off than the cotton planters? Are not both of them so much better off than ever before that they might waive their demands upon the public attention in favor of the more truly needy?

MR. BRANDEIS.

A matter very distinctly bearing upon the nomination of LOUIS D. BRANDEIS to the vacant Supreme Court Justiceship should have the serious attention of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is of grave concern to the court and to the country.

In response to the request of the committee for a list of the names of the persons who had recommended Mr. BRANDEIS for appointment the Attorney General, it is said in Washington, replied that there were no recommendations. The suggestion of Mr. BRANDEIS'S name to the President "is attributed to Attorney General GREGORY." A correspondent whose letter was printed in THE TIMES yesterday observes that this "is not surprising." Suits brought under the Sherman act against the Steel Corporation, the Harvester Corporation, the steamship pools, and other combinations said to be in restraint of trade are now pending before the court. Having been concerned in the preparation and prosecution of these cases while he was Attorney General, Justice MCREYNOLDS can take no part in deciding them. If the remaining eight Justices should be evenly divided in their opinions the fate of these prosecutions would be determined by the Judge filling the vacancy to which Mr. BRANDEIS has been nominated. Says our correspondent:

> Presumably the Department of Justice is most desirous to succeed in this group of cases, and it would be helpful to that result if a man were appointed in the place of the late Mr. Justice LAMAR who could be absolutely depended upon to vote for the prosecution in every case where the defendant was a "combination" corporation. If such were the object the selection of the nominee is ideal.

But Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed for their learning, their uprightness, and their independence, not because of their preconceived and known opinions. To nominate and confirm with intent to "pack" the court for the Government prosecutors would be as flagrant a breach of trust as to put upon the bench an avowed partisan and active advocate of the defendant corporations. There was stern criticism of President ROOSEVELT when he was reported to have declared that he would not fill a vacancy upon that bench until he could find a firm supporter of "my policies." Should the appointing power of the Executive be prostituted to such ends our independent and coördinate branch of the Government would be reduced to servitude and the Constitution would be rent in twain.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

Mr. OTTO H. KAHN'S World's Work article might be called the reactionary view of the railway problem, but it is not reactionary in the sense of approving a return to old abuses. On the contrary, it is remarkable for its approval of the reforms which have been accomplished, even after reserve of the destructive manner in which the work has been done. The article is not progressive in the sense that it would go further in the same manner, and therefore is reactionary from the views of Mr. BRANDEIS, CLIFFORD THORNE, and even some of the Interstate Commerce Commission most receptive to their arguments. Mr. KAHN is rather sympathetic than critical, recognizing that impossibilities have been expected from the Commissioners. He cordially recognizes their "great ability, vast industry, and devotion to duty." He deprecates the idea that they are hostile to railways upon principle, believing that they are "earnestly striving to do "justice according to their conscience "and judgment." They could hardly say more for themselves as individuals or for the body which they compose than that it has "greater "power and greater responsibilities "concerning the industrial life of the "nation than probably any other "tribunal anywhere in the world "exercises." Neither can the Commissioners deny that "there has never "yet been appointed a man who came "to it qualified by first-rate experi-"ence in railway operation, or by "broad business experience, or any "considerable experience in business "matters." These simple facts are contrasted with the declaration of Mr. PROUTY that the Commission should be "adequate to its trust."

Mr. KAHN'S idea is that, while there might be degrees of adequacy, no equal number of men could deal with the tasks imposed upon those whose capacity was inadequate from the beginning. The record of their labors is stupendous. The reading of 200,348 pages of testimony annually approaches an impossibility, and is a small part of the Commission's work. The cases must be heard, and the decisions must be prepared. There is much traveling to be done, and the tasks are constantly being enlarged. In order that the work can be done at all there is an increasing reliance upon subordinates even less qualified than the Commissioners for such intricate and delicate duties. The result is a series of decisions which are both tardy and insufficiently considered, as evidenced by frequent reconsiderations and modifications, until stability, consistency, and principle are hardly discoverable in the results to which the railways and the country must conform.

Mr. KAHN is even severer regarding the conflict between State and Federal jurisdictions, and the unhappy results. The Arizona Commission collectively proposed a decision respecting the issue of Southern Pacific securities upon terms regarding the conduct of the company's business in Arizona. The company declined a transaction with a color of an invitation to official bribery at a cost of $275,000. And there are forty-three State Commissions, twenty-two of them elective, some of them of a grade and quality indicated by a salary of $1,500. These Commissions frankly regard it patriotic to regulate the railways in a manner discriminating in favor of their respective communities, although the prevention of discrimination is of the essence of honest regulation.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the fact is that the spirit of enterprise has gone out of railroading, and that expenditures are the least that can be made. Over two billions of railway securities are in receivership, and the difficulty of extrication from embarrassment is shown by the fact that the receiverships last years instead of months. Abating nothing of what has been accomplished, much remains to be done, and the provisions for doing it are "grossly and fundamentally faulty." Mr. KAHN would have the conflict of jurisdiction removed by increasing the control of the national over the State bodies. He would preserve the principle of regulation of rates, but would not give the power of making rates to the Commission, the railways being better qualified. Increases should be allowed for practical reasons, rather than upon a doctrinaire standard or theory, and minimum rates should be made legal as well as maximum. Mr. KAHN draws a parallel between the national character of the railways and the banks, and thinks that the railways should be dealt with as the banks were, that is by the creation of a strong central body with regional subsidiary boards, according to geographic groupings. It is peculiarly timely that he remarks the suitability of giving control over wage disputes to those who determine rate disputes.

WHY MORE DELAY?

It is difficult to understand the proposal of Senator NEWLANDS of Nevada for the appointment of a joint Congressional committee to consider the various branches of the subject of national defense. The regularly constituted committees of both houses, Naval and Military, have been collecting tons of material for the study of this all-important subject for a long time. Is it the Senator's idea to merge all four committees in one or to have a new committee appointed which will take over their duty? Or does he propose to let the present House and Senate committees continue their pottering and have his joint committee take up the subject at the beginning, without regard to anything they have done or may intend to do?

It is the understanding in Washington that Mr. NEWLANDS thinks that his plan would simplify the matter. As the reports of the War and Navy Departments and the General Naval Board and Army General Staff are all in the hands of the existing committees, who should by this time know all their details by heart, the matter ought to be simple enough already. If Senator NEWLANDS will employ his energy and his influence to induce the Senators and Representatives who belong to the four committees to come to an agreement in accordance with the facts presented to them as soon as possible he will serve the nation and the cause of preparedness better than he can by suggesting new machinery to increase the delay.

MANN OF CHICAGO.

An earnest and well-meaning correspondent of THE TIMES yesterday sought to trace resemblances between JAMES R. MANN and President MCKINLEY; he could hardly have found two men more utterly unlike. Aside from the fact that MANN is the chief figure on the Republican side of the House, and that MCKINLEY once divided that title with REED, there is no similarity between the solemn statesman who sometimes yielded his judgment and sometimes his will to other men and the galvanic battery in trousers, pugnacious, humorous, shrewd, and slightly devilish. MANN never yielded judgment or will to any human being. He resembles Uncle JOE CANNON more than any other statesman; there is a touch of LINCOLN in him, a little of JOHN RANDOLPH, something of TOM REED, but he is no composite. So far is he from it that his is the most definite personality in either house of Congress.

They started a Presidential boom for him. MANN killed it. "The bee never got in my bonnet," he said. His sense of the ridiculous and his undisguised contempt for Favorite Sons as a class prevented him from getting into it. He addressed the Favorite Sons with shattering candor, advising them to quit. "We cannot win with a two-spot," he mercilessly said, and since the utterance of that sentence their booms have become comic. Common sense in the degree in which MANN has it is an uncommon gift; he has common sense to such an extent that if he had any more of it it would be a vice. This uncommon sense is guided by a seeing eye and that rarest of all things, a real sense of humor—which does not mean an ability to make or see jokes. He not only hates humbug, but he recognizes it under any disguise. He does not look in the least like Uncle Sam, with his aggressive square gray beard and peering eyes and staccato voice; but he is more Uncle Sam than anybody else now prominent before the public. His joy in a fight is only equaled by his success in it. He carries a chip on his shoulder, and while he is willing to have anybody knock it off he prefers to have it knocked off by a fool or a Pharisee. He works like a steam engine, never tires, has the whole business of Congress at his fingerends, and is in five places at once. "The Senator from New Hampshire is the grasshopper of this body!" shouted the indignant TILLMAN. "The "pitchfork can't stick the grass-"hopper," retorted the mobile and restless CHANDLER. Excellent characterizations; but MANN is pitchfork and grasshopper both.

The public welfare is his chief consideration, modified only by a prudent eye on the permanency of his Congress seat. He is willing to toss a sop to foolishness where it is necessary to the stability of his job, as he showed when he consented to father the so-called white slave law and thereby satisfy the ignorant and clamorous. He yields enough in what he considers nonessentials to make his great driving force count all the more in his uncompromising battles for essentials. He is not only an elected leader, but a real leader, and the Republicans of the House follow him not because they elected him or because they love him, but because they have faith in his capacity, his integrity, and his insight. He is very much of a man, and he is highly different from the ruck of Congressmen; he is not a chip cut from a general block or a yard cut from a bolt of cloth. His blasts of common sense shiver solemnity and stupidity; he labors for the country's good as he sees it, and labors none the worse because he does not talk stiltedly or act pompously. He suggests the prairie, though he lives in a great city and is the most urban and knowing of men. Chicago made the nation quite a present in JAMES R. MANN.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sunday Work Practically Condemned.

The Biblical authority in favor of six days' work each week is approved by the British munitions committee for the most worldly reasons. In the words of LLOYD GEORGE, "It is better to work overtime during the week than to have Sunday work." Accordingly, the Government controlled factories will stop all Sunday labor as the result of an investigation by a special committee, with the conclusion that Sunday work rather diminished than increased the output. That may be true of the workers, but it is impossible not to wonder at the application to the factories of the theory regarding the hands. In the desperate need for munitions it would seem that the factories, the plant itself, might be worked continuously with fresh shifts of employés. There is a theory about the fatigue of metals as well as of men, but there is no metal trade union, nor is there any need for moral scruple about working metals into the scrap heap as fast as there is advantage in it, under war conditions, even if there is no profit in the excessive wear and tear of machinery.

The experience of the British Government as an employer may be commended both to some few workers who drive themselves faster than they are driven, only to meet untimely ends, and to some few inhumane employers with impractical views regarding the waste of human material which they think costs them nothing. There can be no permanency about the industrial staff which is constantly disintegrated by excessive wear and tear, with the effect of diminishing output through the diminished energy of the workers as a whole, and the waste through the undisciplined efforts of untrained labor which has only energy instead of experience and skill. The worker whose youth will be his possession but once may well consider the saying that a year's work can be done better in eleven months than twelve.

The men who are managing the British munitions factories are thinking of the last lap of the most strenuous struggle within human experience, and are slowing up for a whirlwind finish when the adversary is distressed. To accomplish that it is necessary to survive to the last lap. There are too many men dying before the last lap, wasting themselves in the middle of the race, and without the excuse of war's necessity. It is an indication of a mental defect, as well as of unbalance between mental and physical powers.

The Day of the College Man.

After many gibing years the young college man is about to come into his own. It is beginning to be recognized that he really has some added value, because of his college training, for a career in the workaday world. The announcement of the President of the American International Corporation that that organization purposes to recruit what will eventually become an army of employés largely from among young college graduates and train them for its use in foreign countries is the most important of a number of recent indications that the current is turning squarely in that direction. Very likely the tradition that recent college graduates are of less value in business life than young men who have had no college experience has owed most of its strength to its musty age. Perhaps the business world is just beginning to catch up with the facts in the case. Perhaps also the more practical trend of college curricula nowadays has had something to do with the changing attitude of business men, while the immensely increased percentage of graduating classes looking forward to business as a profession has also had its influence.

A curious sidelight upon the matter is furnished by the reports of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations for Women, which has found, ever since its establishment a few years ago, that the demand for college-trained women in business is very marked. It has found that employers greatly prefer the college to the non-college woman, and that the higher and more efficient the class of service desired the more insistent the demand for the college training. A comparison of initial salaries commanded by college men and college women made four or five years ago showed the women to have the advantage. The explanation seems to be in the force that tradition exercises over men's minds. The young women did not have to combat a deep-seated prejudice that their minds would be less useful because they had had some training.

Labor Discrediting Labor.

Last week the United Mine Workers of America, in national convention, passed resolutions approving the management of the Colorado strike. On the same day a Colorado jury acquitted the man who shot one of their officials whose conduct had caused a fatal affray. There had been other jury trials with the same result, so that there is the highest evidence known to our institutions that labor is not without its share of the blame which it officially rejects. Is there nothing so inhuman or inhumane that some labor organizations will not approve it when done in the name of labor, although to the prejudice and discredit of labor?

Unions elected convicted dynamiters to office after their conviction. Unions are unrepentant for the Los Angeles murders done by misguided zeal for union causes, although the series of convictions was added to only within a few days. How can labor blame capital alone for their common excesses unless it reforms itself? Bombs and the boycott are as bad when used by labor as when used against labor. The use of such weapons is certainly as bad as the use of private armies by capital to defend itself in default of public protection. Labor loses a point when it allows it to be said that capital is more responsive to public condemnation than labor, and admits its errors and seeks to reform itself while labor is unrepentant and seeks to use the methods of war in the foolish idea that similar methods will not be used in retaliation, either by capital or by Government, in execution of its duty to repress crime by any criminals.

The Pod of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

Not the least welcome of the great sodality of esteemed and valued contemporaries; peculiarly welcome, indeed, for the richness and rarity of its poetic name, is The Pea Ridge Pod of Pea Ridge, Ark. The Pod is in its third year; may it live for many and many a happy year! Its uniqueness has been infringed. A Colorado concern founded Empson's Peapod last year. But the one and only Pod grows at Pea Ridge, and it is full of local news, those little glimpses of country people and places so interesting to the urbanite, even amid the congestion of his own local news.

The presiding genius of The Pod has his quips and gibes:

> A Pod admirer writes: "I like your little sheet. I enjoy reading the advertisements immensely." The Pod paragrapher fails to see the compliment, but that individual fell out of a cherry tree when he was quite young and hit his head on a grindstone and has never been just right.

A neater humor is shown by the presence on The Pod's editorial page of news and editorial comment, slyly and with seeming innocence placed in a collocation that must be ironical. Thus:

> JORDAN MISER was expected in from the hospital at Fayetteville the first of the week.
>
> LON BONE'S baby boy, GLENN, after a very severe spell of sickness, is again well.
>
> BRYAN'S Commoner for January has been received and ably upholds the fight against militarism.
>
> JORDAN MISER has recovered. LON BONE'S baby has recovered. Is there no hope that Mr. BRYAN may recover some day from his fight against "militarism"? Ironical Pod!

Untapped Up-State Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend visiting me from Steuben County was greatly impressed with the publicity given by the New York City dailies to the work and appeals of the various foreign relief committees. She said the people in her part of the State, reading the local papers, were not kept in touch with these movements, and so were not contributing as they very well could. She proposed on her return home to try to impart to her fellow-villagers some of her own enthusiasm aroused by seeing nearly every one she met down this way giving at least a little to one or more of the funds.

If the above is a general condition in the rural communities of New York, it would seem to be well worth while to make a special effort to appeal to them in behalf of the Belgians and others. The women in these hundreds of prosperous villages are wonderfully organized for good work, and, having their own house in order, with poverty and intemperance virtually abolished, should hail with delight this new field for their zeal. Country editors are more than willing to give a worthy cause free advertising, and bargain sales held at this time of year in the rural dry goods stores offer the kind-hearted tempting opportunities to supply for little money the warm clothing and materials so badly needed by the suffering in Europe.

L. V. H. P.

New York, Jan. 27, 1916.

PEACE—1916 MODEL.

Look! When ye build a shrine to me—
That Peace toward which ye dream
Making fond-foolish offering to my name—
Put no sweet statue of a meek-faced saint,
With trailing garments and with waving branch.
To decorate a ponderous façade.
But 'neath its pillars,

Staggering with a weight undreamed,
Place me a warrior with blunted sword,
Who hacked a fervent way
Through flesh and bone to Righteousness!—
Him—in whose drumming heart
The hot blood rushed;
Him—in whose famished lungs
The hot breath strove;
Who, not content to dream
Of Peace through languorous days,
Or prate her speech
Of big-mouthed words,
Flung to the fight his all—
His battered body gave
To guard the hell-rent ramparts
Where he fell!

C. HILTON TURVEY.

ART NOTES.

Freedman Collection of Paintings to be Sold in April.

The American Art Galleries announces that the sale of the Andrew Freedman collection will take place at the Plaza next April by direction of Walter G. Oakman, Samuel Untermyer and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, executors. Mr. Freedman had brought together a considerable number of works of the modern schools of painting under the guidance of connoisseurs, many examples coming from famous American collections. Corot's "Nymphs Bathing" was in the Mary Jane Morgan and Alexander Blumenstiel collections; "The Falconers," by Fromentin, came from the H. S. Henry collection, and Troyon's "Normandy Pastures" from that of Theron R. Butler. Among the other artists whose names will be in the catalogue are Charles Jacque, Diaz, Schreyer, Marie Dieterle, Henner, Dupré, Harpignies, Pasini, Alma Tadema, Vibert, Ziem, Fantin Batour, Thaulow, Gérôme, Charlemont, Julian Weiss, Blakelock and Isabey.

Textiles at the Metropolitan.

The special exhibition of textiles in the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be continued through Sunday, Feb. 13, after which the gallery containing it will be closed in preparation for an important exhibition of early Chinese art, to be opened at the beginning of March.

Art and Industry.

The Architectural League makes a significant announcement in connection with its forthcoming exhibition. The members of the league have invited representatives of the various firms advertising in the catalogue of the exhibition to an informal private view and smoker on the evening of Feb. 5. This has been done in recognition of the active and friendly assistance received from commercial firms and industrial corporations, the first public mark of appreciation given to the advertisers in the thirty-one years of the league's existence. The particular reasons for so unwonted an expression of gratitude and obligation on the part of an artistic organization toward the business world are not important. What concerns the public is the indication it gives of a new attitude existing between business and art. The fine arts, the arts and crafts and our national industries have suddenly become aware of the brotherly relation existing among them. The oftener they have a family party the more merrily will work go on in the various fields entered by art. "Getting together" is an educational process.

Saracenic Art.

The Kouchakji Galleries have put on exhibition a special group of Saracenic faience and Arabic enameled glass. These Oriental wares, which had their origin so far as is known in the potteries founded at Rakka in the ninth century, reveal a wide range of color and surface, from the dull and creamy browns, cooled by blues both strong and dim, to the more brilliant turquoise and lustrous blacks. The Syro-Egyptian ware has a creamy white glaze superimposed on the incised decoration of a body as delicate as the finest porcelain. The thirteenth century Persian Sultanabad bowls have the strongest aesthetic appeal for connoisseurs intrigued by the reticent dignities of early pottery as against the more aggressive and scintillating charms of porcelain. The exhibition lasts until Feb. 19.

MARTIAN CANAL DIGGERS.

Size of the Planet Makes a Tremendous Difference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Robert Peele's most interesting and instructive letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 20th on the engineering difficulties of constructing the canals which Professor Lowell sees on Mars fails to take into account the difference in the attractive force of gravitation on Mars and on the earth.

The bigger the planet on which you live the harder it is for you to move about. A steam crane would be a welcome assistance in moving your body about on the sun if you could live there. Mars is only one-ninth as massive as the earth. Hence you would weigh much less on Mars than you do here. A Martian porter could easily carry as much as a terrestrial elephant. A Martian baseball player could bat a ball a mile. Because this planet is not able to pull him down with the attractive force that the earth exerts upon us, the typical Martian has conceivably attained a stature which we would regard as gigantic. Three times as large as a human being, this creature has muscles twenty-seven times as effective. As a canal digger—assuming that he has no machinery—he would be a tremendous success, because he could excavate a canal with a speed and efficiency of a small terrestrial steam shovel.

But why should we assume that a Martian works only on an earthly scale? Ages older than the earth, Mars has conceivably reached a point of development which is as far in advance of our civilization as the modern European is in advance of the cave man. If we grant that the canals are of artificial origin, there is no reason why we should not take this into consideration.

To Mr. Peele's objection that Lowell discovered canals which seem to have appeared upon the Martian surface with a suddenness utterly absurd to an engineer, it may be answered that the lines which have been called "canals" are seen simply because of the vegetation which fringes their banks. In other words, we never see the canals themselves. If a trench twenty miles wide were dug for a distance of a thousand miles on Mars, it is doubtful if we would see it at all. But as soon as water is turned into the trench and vegetation begins to grow along the banks we would see the excavation in its entire length. It would apparently grow in length as Spring advances. This is exactly what happens with all the canals on Mars. They disappear with Winter and reappear in the springtime.

A canal may be in process of construction for half a century on Mars, and yet we would never see it until it began to fulfill its purpose of conducting the polar water to the arid equatorial regions.

The engineering problem of conducting water from the Martian poles to the equator, as well as the entire problem of constructing the Martian canals, has been ably considered by C. E. Housden in "The Riddle of Mars." WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT.

New York, Jan. 29, 1916.

The Greatest City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The claim that New York now leads London in population holds good only so far as "Greater" New York and "Central" London are concerned. The only fair comparison is between the two cities in their "greater" sense. Central London, which may be compared with Manhattan, is now practically full, and its population is decreasing. It is becoming more and more a business and pleasure section and less a place where people live. Its resident population, however, is 4,500,000. Around this central section are the suburbs, with a population of 3,250,000, the whole metropolitan area containing 7,750,000 people. The highest claim for Greater New York is a population of 5,500,000, though the real figures are seemingly 500,000 less than that.

The London that is controlled by the Metropolitan Police, the London of the Post Office, the London of the Metropolitan Water Board, is Greater London. It is a geographical whole and does not include places entirely separated from the main body. The fact that the municipal administration of the London County Council does not extend beyond Central London cannot reasonably be employed to rob the British imperial capital of its old pride of place as the greatest city on earth. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Scranton, Penn., Jan. 27, 1916.

NAVY BUILDING PLANS.

Capacity of Our Yards to Add to the Present Fleet.

U. S. S. Vermont, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to your recent editorial, "Support for Defense Plans," in which you make the statement that "the Navy Department plan provides for all the increase we shall be able to make within the next year."

If you will consult the recommendation made by the Navy General Board you will find that your statement is misleading. It is peculiarly unfortunate, I think, that the public should be misinformed. There are many who believe (as your statement indicates that you possibly do) that the shipbuilding facilities of the country will not permit the laying down of more than four capital ships by the time those which Congress may authorize this Winter can be designed, contracted for, &c.

You will find by consulting the General Board that this matter has been gone into, and that eight ships can be taken care of by our shipbuilders. If this were not so, then steps ought to be taken to make it so, by installing additional building ways, &c.

Whether it is wise to urge the immediate laying down of all possible ships is a matter I am not in position to answer; perhaps this might cause delay in Congress. But the failure to urge this ought not to be laid to lack of shipbuilding facilities.

If the ships proposed to be appropriated for by the Administration program, in small numbers yearly and extending over a period of several years, are needed at all, they are needed at the earliest possible date. No man knows how soon this statement may be proven, to our great misfortune. If a man owns property which he decides should be insured against fire, he does not take out a policy to become effective five years hence; he does it at once. Precisely the same reasoning that influences him in doing so applies to the building up of our navy. Eight capital ships are believed to be within the capacity of our shipyards at present, and to procrastinate deliberately in laying them down is to forego deliberately the protection which they will afford.

Either we must have a navy able to keep any enemy from securing a foothold on our shores and from supplying his troops which may be operating there, or we must have an army of at least 500,000 men ready to attack the first expeditionary forces of the enemy, after he has landed, and able to defeat him before he can be reinforced. This means a great standing army.

If our navy can control the sea with certainty, it is clear that no enemy whose troops must cross the ocean can operate on our shores—and therefore, no great army would be needed to attack him. Unfortunately we are so weak on the water now that there are several nations, any one of which would have an excellent chance of breaking down our naval defense; and, this once accomplished, they could invade our homes. Some of these possible enemy nations could with certainty break down our naval defense. This is why a great army is now imperatively needed. Since we have so foolishly allowed both branches of our national defense to become weak, we are at the mercy of several possible enemies.

As long as the navy remains weak we shall need a great army ready. This means a great standing army. What is obviously the only wise course to pursue? Strengthen the navy as soon as possible, commencing at once, not years hence. And when this shall have been accomplished, then, and only then, will it be safe to maintain a small standing army with some form of reserves.

The country must choose between: Endeavoring to keep the enemy off our territory—means, a strong navy; deliberately inviting him to come ashore and fight it out in the midst of our homes—means, an insufficient or inefficient navy, with a great standing army; inviting defeat and humiliation with little or no resistance—means, an insufficient navy and an insufficient army.

We are now in the situation last mentioned. Many of our people do not believe this. They don't know the truth. If they cannot be awakened to it, and if their representatives cannot be made to realize the danger, there must be a frightfully sad awakening some day. There can be no possible doubt about it in the minds of reasoning men; it is not a question whether war will come or not—the question is when will it come? Any one believing the contrary is trusting to some agency or to some chance that has never yet in the history of mankind given immunity from war.

H. O. STICKNEY,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

Hyphenated Motor Numbers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A notice has recently appeared in the newspapers that the Secretary of State of New York has announced that in the future number plates of motor cars will be hyphenated for the purpose of making it easier for the motor cycle officer, patrolman, and other officers of the law to catch and remember the number of the car. It is stated that the use of the hyphen was decided on after several experiments had been made by the State Automobile Bureau to determine the efficiency of the dash between the numbers, and it was found that in nearly every case the persons shown a hyphenated number plate for the fraction of a second could later on recall the numbers, whereas in the case of a plate numbered in the old style it was difficult to correctly enumerate the figures.

Owing to the increasing frequency of accidents and the efforts of some unscrupulous automobile drivers to get away without detection, it is very important that the numbers on the plates should not only be perfectly legible, but should be so arranged as to be easy to recall. For instance, if a number of six figures were spatially arranged, say 89-35-26, one would more easily remember it as eighty-nine, thirty-five, twenty-six than as eight hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and twenty-six. I notice also that some of the principal railroads have, presumably for the same reason, adopted hyphenated numbers on their baggage checks.

Would it not be worth while for the State Automobile Bureaus of other States to give the suggestion their consideration?

SAFETY FIRST.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 26, 1916.

Discontent with Transit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Fifteen minutes to Harlem," the slogan of the subway when it was first built, was a reality on the Ninth Avenue expresses long before the subway was ever thought of, as the running time between 116th Street and Christopher Street used to be from fifteen to eighteen minutes.

This morning it took just one hour to make a trip that formerly took thirty-five minutes. I am sure from the comments that I hear every morning from the users of the old expresses that they are quite disgusted with the new arrangement, and that if the Public Service Commission were to inquire among the Ninth Avenue riders, it would find that they are overwhelmingly in favor of restoring the old "through express" service that made no stops between 116th and Christopher Streets.

OLD COMMUTER.

New York, Jan. 27, 1916.

THE BOOK STORE LAW.

A Decision When a Case Was Tested in Chicago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your editorial comment of Jan. 27 on "The Wickedness of Jewelers and Booksellers" in connection with the proposed regulation. The article comments very justly on what, in my opinion, is a misapplication of the underlying principles governing the new ordinance.

The basic principle and reason for the regulation or control of a business by license is that the prosecution of such business or calling involves questions that seriously affect public health, morals, or the public safety. When no such questions are involved, any legislative interference by exercise of the police power simply becomes an impertinence and an unwarranted encroachment upon private rights.

The real reason for the enactment of this ordinance was to assist the police in the discovery of stolen property and the apprehension of thieves. The booksellers of this city may, at times, come into the possession of stolen property along their particular line, but the occasions are so rare and the number of articles so small in comparison with the volume of business done that the benefit to the community is practically nothing and certainly not enough to justify their regulation under such an ordinance. I am sure that such was not the intention of the Police Commissioner or the department which he represents when he urged the passage of the law. If, without his consent, some embryonic solons in brass buttons have prematurely misinterpreted and misapplied the act, only a short time will intervene before he hastens to chasten their overweening ambition. So it would be wise to wait a little longer before passing definitely upon the matter.

This question of book dealers has arisen before in the City of Chicago in the case of Eastman vs. Chicago, 79 Ill., 178. Mr. Chief Justice Scott, delivering the opinion of the court, says:

> This prosecution was commenced under the last clause of Section 1, Chapter 24, of the ordinance of the City of Chicago, that declares "any person who keeps a store, office, or place of business for the purchase or sale of second-hand clothing or garments of any kind, or second-hand goods, wares, or merchandise, is hereby declared to be a dealer in second-hand goods."
>
> Defendants are booksellers dealing in such stock as is usually kept in a retail book store, and buy and sell in connection with their other business second-hand books. Whether buying and selling of old books come within the definition given in the ordinance of a "dealer in second-hand goods" is a question that admits some discussion. The contents as well as the clause of the ordinance cited would seem to indicate the penalties imposed are leveled at "junk dealers" and dealers in cast-off clothing. What is meant by "second-hand goods, wares, or merchandise" is not defined, and is by no means clear as those words used in the ordinance.
>
> The offense with which defendants are charged is not expressly defined, and if their trade is rendered unlawful it is by the use of the comprehensive and rather indefinite terms "goods, wares, or merchandise." But what warrant can there be for designating "old books" as "second-hand goods, wares, or merchandise"? Like old paintings, they may have a peculiar value for the reason they are old. Certainly they cannot with any degree of accuracy be classed with old metals, rags, cast-off clothing, and other refuse matter. * * * Old books, including those imported as well as those bought over the counter, constitute but part of the stock carried by defendants. Their trade consists chiefly of what are strictly new books. Obviously, the trade in second-hand books is a mere incident to their business. Exchanges of new books for old editions of the same work, or, perhaps, for old books, are constantly being made, and in turn they are sold as customers may be found; but that, we suppose, is done by most booksellers everywhere to a greater or less extent. It would be plainly unjust to characterize defendants as "dealers in second-hand goods." Trading in old or second-hand books is not their principal business, except so far as they import old and rare works. Surely it was not intended the provisions of the ordinance should be applied to importers of old and rare books. It is not so declared in the ordinance, and we are not willing to extend its provisions so as to include that trade by judicial construction. The local trade of defendants in second-hand books is insignificant, and is at most only incidentally connected with their main business, and does not, in our opinion, render them liable to the penalties denounced against dealers in "second-hand goods" without having first obtained a license so to do.

M. J. SWEENEY.

New York, Jan. 28, 1916.

Art, Truth, and Dinner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are probably quite right in supposing that any practitioner of the art of letters would prefer a dinner of herbs with freedom and independence to a stalled ox bought for him by a wealthy patron—provided, of course, that he were one of those who write because of an inward compulsion and not for the material rewards of literature. Neither the one nor the other, however, is likely to be offered to him. A dinner of herbs with freedom! The artist asks nothing better. But dinners, even of herbs, are not so easily had by those who have nothing to offer in exchange but art and truth, and commonly cannot be had by the would-be purveyors of such wares except by the sale of their souls.

Your idea of educating the public to appreciate genius is excellent, but does not promise immediate results. Before

EVERYBODY SINGS IN PEOPLE'S CHORUS

Under Barnhart's Magnetism Old and Young Find Voices They Didn't Know They Had.

REHEARSE IN A HIGH SCHOOL

Five Hundred Persons Meet in Stuyvesant Building to Prepare for a Public Concert.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to demonstrate that all men are born free and equal as far as singing goes, there are Harry H. Barnhart of Rochester and the People's Chorus of New York to do it. Some 500 persons whose proudest boast is they have never taken a lesson met yesterday afternoon for the first time in the Stuyvesant High School, at Fifteenth Street and First Avenue, and sang such things as "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," "Nancy Lee," and the Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhäuser" for about two and a half hours and would only tear themselves away when it was pointed out there were such things as dinners.

This was the first meeting of the People's Chorus in their permanent home at Stuyvesant High School. There had been a meeting of the organization the Sunday before at Washington Irving High School, at which some singing was done, but yesterday the chorus settled down definitely to its series of ten rehearsals which, the director promises, will put them in shape for a public concert.

There is nothing quite like the People's Chorus. Its motto is: "Every one can sing, and if you don't believe it, come and try." There are no voice trials, no examinations as to ability at sight reading, and no questions as to previous experience. You just go in, decide all for yourself whether you are a soprano, alto, tenor, or bass, sit among those who have decided they have the same kind of voice as you have picked out for yourself, and then sing as the spirit moves you.

In the end the director will have something to say about it, but no one in this unique chorus suspects that yet. He has a way of implanting the principles of chorus-singing on the crowd without their being aware that they are doing anything except having a good time.

This director is as unique as the chorus. He stands on the platform with a white negligée shirt and soft collar replacing the more customary upper garments of the choral conductor, occasionally waves a little stick, more often sings in the manner he would have his chorus imitate, and when he is not doing either, tells them what he thinks of them in terms fitted to coax an army mule into thinking there is a higher life.

When things threaten to get a bit dull, which is not often, Barnhart speaks a word to his clever accompanist, Fred Watson, and then branches off into a solo. When his fine baritone voice is silent there is rapturous applause from the chorus. So he sings an encore. That livens everybody up, and they plunge into the intricacies of the next choral number with renewed vigor.

There never was such a chorus as THE TIMES reporter saw yesterday going through its paces. There were almost as many men as women, which any choral conductor will tell you is astonishing, and both sexes were of all ages. Down in the front rows, among those who had decided they were called upon to be basses, were not a few men with white hair. There were others full-bearded. Several of the women sat among a little flock of sons and daughters. It was exactly what it set out to be, a people's chorus, with a membership such as you could recruit at any time at a free lecture or a firemen's parade.

Most of them sang heartily all the time. There were a few who, even though they had been attracted there by one lure or another, still felt a little shyness about raising their voices in song. And the director exhibited once and for all his genius by never giving a single sign to show that he suspected them. They will be there next time—and they will sing.

There were three or four automobiles drawn up by the curb of the high school, which belonged to wealthy persons interested in the movement. Their chauffeurs would probably have been much astonished if they had had a look inside the hall, for they would have seen their employers singing with the rest. It will probably not take more than one or two "rehearsals" to get the chauffeurs themselves inside and singing.

Barnhart says it is all bosh about technical training; everybody can sing, and everybody wants to. Just get them to work, and suddenly they will realize they are not afraid of printed notes any more. He has organized community choruses on this basis in Rochester and performed difficult works. Once he invaded a county fair near Rochester, divided the people around the grand stand into groups, and had them singing like mad in five minutes. It is not altogther improbable that he could make a cigar-store Indian sing "Ridi, Pagliacci" if he turned his attention to it seriously.

So, if you want a unique experience, leave your dignity at home next Sunday afternoon and drop into the Stuyvesant High School just about 3:30 o'clock. They will give you a book of songs, and within ten minutes you will be singing as if you had been at it all your life. And don't worry as to whether you have a voice or not. Barnhart will attend to that!

At yesterday's meeting officers of the Choral Society were elected. They are: S. M. L. Barlow, Chairman; W. Kirkpatrick Brice, Treasurer; John Collier, Secretary, the latter for a term of two weeks only. Among those elected to the Executive Committee are Dr. Edward Stitt, Arthur Farwell, Max Morgenthau, Jr., Sam A. Lewisohn, Jonathan P. Day, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, and Mrs. Howard Mansfield.

100th Anniversary of Church.

The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the New Church in East Thirty-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, was celebrated yesterday morning at a special service, at which the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Julian K. Smyth, preached a historical sermon, outlining the growth of the Swedenborgian Society since the foundation of the first church in London in 1787. In 1865, said Dr. Smyth, the ideas of Swedenborg reached New York, and a church was established here. Since then two other churches, one in Brooklyn and one in Orange, have followed.

Home for Hebrew Infants Now.

The Board of Directors of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, at Kingsbridge Road and University Place, the Bronx, decided at its meeting yesterday to change the name to the Home for Hebrew Infants, in order to prevent its being confused with the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. It was announced that $50,000 had been raised for the nurses' home which is to be erected near the asylum. The annual report of President Aaron E. Nusbaum showed that 583 infants had been cared for at the institution in 1915, and that there had been thirteen deaths.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

FLEET TESTS RADIO PHONE.

Wireless Experiments Successful in Winter Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Important experiments in radio telephony are being conducted by the Atlantic fleet during its Winter manoeuvres off Cuba. These are the result of the successful outcome of experiments carried on for the past year by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company in co-operation with radio stations under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department by which long distance wireless telephony has been made possible.

On Sept. 29 last the human voice was wafted 4,600 miles in messages sent from New York via the navy radio stations at Arlington, Va., and San Francisco, Cal., to Honolulu. A little later wireless telephone conversation was sent from the radio station at Arlington to the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Now the experiments are being carried a step further in an effort to ascertain the military applicability of the wireless telephone to the work, tactics, and strategy of a great battleship fleet.

In these experiments radio-telephone transmitters have been installed on the Wyoming, Admiral Fletcher's flagship, and on the Texas. These transmitters are being used in sending messages to the other units of the fleet, which, while not equipped with the telephone transmitters, are able to receive the messages by radio-telegraphic sets.

Lieutenant William R. Furlong, the fleet radio officer, has reported that the experiments have been successful.

URGES A CITY MANAGER.

Henry Bruere Says Mayor Should Be Non-Partisan.

Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain, speaking at the Free Synagogue last evening on "What May the City Expect With a Reform Administration," declared that New York should have a non-partisan Mayor elected, if possible, by all political parties. He reiterated his former statements that the city needs a manager to look after the administration of its government, such as many Western cities have.

He praised the present administration for its work in reducing the city budget. Public officials, he said, will become efficient only when they respect public opinion. No Mayor of New York should be bound by any political ties, he asserted.

The job of being Mayor of New York, he declared, was an unprofitable one because there is so much to do. He said he believed we were rapidly coming to the point where New York would have a city manager.

Mr. Bruere expressed the opinion that Chicago and Philadelphia had gone back in city government and said Boston "has never been a pacemaker since the time of Emerson."

FIND ANCIENT RELIC IN PARK

Stone Set 100 Years Ago to Mark 7th Av. and 77th St.

A surveyor's monument more than a century old has been found near a walk in Central Park, where it was placed evidently to mark the spot where Seventh Avenue was to cross Seventy-seventh Street before Central Park was planned. Strolling through the park recently Alexander J. Wohlhagen, assistant librarian of the New York Historical Society, noticed a piece of granite, and upon investigation found the numbers 7 and 77 impressed upon the stone, and on top the grooves where a surveyor's cord once had passed. The stone was found to be almost a duplicate of one in the Historical Society's museum, which was found in Madison Square Garden, and marked the crossing of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

A Commissioner's map in the New York Historical Society's building shows the "layout" of the city, made between 1807 and 1811, so that the relic is more than a century old and worthy of being cared for. The Commissioners appointed to make the survey of Manhattan Island in 1807 were Gouverneur Morris, Simeon De Witt, and John Rutherford. That was before Central Park was on the map.

FIRE ENGINE IN RUNAWAY.

Scared by Hail, Three Horses Dash Driverless for a Mile.

Three horses attached to Engine 25 were standing before the fire house at 223 East 119th Street early yesterday morning when hail began to fall. One of the horses became frightened and tugged at its harness. A moment later the engine, driverless, was being pulled down the street by three panic-stricken horses.

From the engine house in 119th Street, near Second Avenue, across the city for more than half a mile to Morningside Park the horses had an unimpeded thoroughfare. They were seen by Patrolmen Rafsky and Kroost of the West 125th Street Station, who stood in the middle of the roadway and waved their nightsticks. The horses swerved and crashed into a park railing.

Firemen arrived a few minutes later and found that neither the horses nor the engine had suffered from the crash. The horses were driven back to the engine house.

Miss Barradale Married.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 30.—Miss Blanche Lillian Barradale, daughter of James G. Barradale of this place, was married to George Washington Wiley of St. Cloud, West Orange, last evening by the Rev. A. F. Dunnels, pastor of the Elmwood Avenue Presbyterian Church. The best man was Robert P. Barnes of Summit.

Mrs. Ellen Craig's Estate $500,000.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 30.—Jeanette C. Allen of 4 West Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, servant, and Daniel Rees of Manhattan, a coachman, who were employed by Mrs. Ellen McDonald Baylis Craig, who died a couple of weeks ago at her home in Manhattan, receive generous bequests in her will, which was filed in the office of Surrogate Strong on Saturday. Jeanette C. Allen receives $10,000 outright, and a sum in addition, equal to twelve months' wages, as a reward for her long service. The coachman, Daniel Rees, is given a sum equal to a year's wages. Mrs. Craig had a fine Summer home at Quogue, and in her will she remembers a church near there, and also leaves money for the support of a colored mission there. The amount of the estate is not given in the papers, but it is said to be more than $500,000.

Alphonse Franconi Dies.

Alphonse Franconi, manager of the Insurance Department of the American Cotton Oil Company, died on Friday at his home, 201 West Eighty-first Street, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in San Francisco, coming to this city thirty-five years ago. Mr. Franconi had been connected with the company for more than twenty years. His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Eighty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and will be followed by interment in Calvary Cemetery. His wife survives him.

Dutton's
Valentines
A large display in our special card room on the second floor.
Bring the children.
The complete Book Store.
681 FIFTH AVENUE
near 54th Street

MAYOR URGES HASTE ON BRIDGE ROADWAY

Approves Kracke's Repavement Plan and Asks $144,000 for Queensboro Span.

CONDITION DANGEROUS NOW

Complaints of Automobilists, Manufacturers, and Contractors to be Acted on Speedily.

Mayor Mitchel has approved Bridge Commissioner Kracke's plans to repave the roadway of the Queensboro Bridge, the condition of which has been causing a storm of complaints among automobilists. It was announced yesterday that the Mayor had sent a letter to the Controller expressing the desire that the Corporate Stock Committee of the Board of Estimate report favorably upon the appropriation of $144,000 asked for by the Bridge Commissioner for this purpose. He has also written the Bridge Commissioner expressing his approval of the plan, and saying that he had asked the Corporate Stock Committee to report at the earliest possible moment.

In his letter to Controller Prendergast the Mayor said:

"For some time I have been impressed with the necessity for prompt action on appropriation for repaving the roadway of Queensboro Bridge. The present paving is in a dangerous condition. My office has gone over the situation very carefully, and I understand the engineers of the Bureau of Contract Supervision and the Bridge Department are in substantial agreement as to just what should be done. The Bridge Commissioner is anxious to let the contract and begin work at the earliest possible moment. I shall appreciate it very much indeed if your committee can see its way clear to make a favorable report for the next meeting of the Board of Estimate."

Those who have followed the efforts to have the bridge improved were convinced that the Mayor's approval would mean that in the near future automobilists would be able to cross the Queensboro Bridge without experiencing the sensations of riding in Coney Island bumper. The bridge roadway, they complain, is now a series of ruts and hummocks which make automobiling over it actually dangerous.

In his letter to the Mayor, Comissioner Kracke outlined his plans for improving the bridge. They provide for relaying a wood block pavement on a foundation reconstructed to meet specific conditions, he said. The present foundation is of concrete and is improperly drained, and after storms the pavement is saturated with water so that heavy vehicles in passing over the roadway make deep cracks in it.

"The plan presented is the result of two years of experimental work," Commissioner Kracke wrote the Mayor. "Our plan further contemplates the removal of the present surface car tracks from the bridge roadway and the transfer of this service to the tracks on the outer brackets of the structure."

In explaining this feature of his plan, which the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens disapproved, the Commissioner said it would be necessary to take up the tracks to lay the composite foundation to be used and to strengthen the buckle plate floor. He said the improved transit facilities would prevent congestion of traffic under the new system, which called for a single track in each direction.

Commissioner Kracke sent to the Mayor letters from a number of large companies that use the bridge to considerable extent, complaining of its present condition and urging that it be repaved. One from the Ford Motor Company said this bridge was its sole artery of connection between the factory in Long Island City and its New York and New Jersey business, and that the present condition of the roadway was "absolutely disgraceful." The company approved the removal of the trolley tracks from the roadway, and expressed the opinion that the new subway and elevated lines would provide ample accommodation for the passenger traffic for many years.

The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company was another that wrote urging the removal of the tracks and the improvement of the roadway, as did the Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Company.

SIR C. R. MARKHAM DEAD.

Noted Explorer Introduced the Chinchona Tree to India.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 31.—Sir Clements Robert Markham, former President of the Royal Geographical Society, died here yesterday. He was born in 1830. One of his most important services to the empire was the introduction, during 1859-62, of the quinine-yielding chinchona trees from Peru to British India, where the drug was manufactured and extensively used, becoming eventually the basis for an important industry.

Sir Clements was born in Stillingfleet County, Yorkshire, and was educated at Cheam and the Westminster School. He entered the navy in 1844, and during 1850-51 served in the Arctic expedition. In 1852 he left the navy and for two years traveled in Peru. Later he became geographer of the Abyssinian expedition, and during 1863-8 was Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society. In addition, Sir Clements was a former Secretary to the Hakluyt Society and assistant Secretary in the India office during 1867-77. He was President of the International Geographical Congress during 1894-99, and was also a former President of the Geographical and Elizabethan Clubs, the Hakluyt, and Royal Societies. Sir Clements was one of the Governors of Westminster School and of Dr. Busby's Charities.

He was a Knight Commander of the Bath, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Doctor of Science from both Cambridge and Leeds Universities. His books on travel and historical subjects are widely known.

John Morrison Dies in Church.

John Morrison of Carey Avenue, West New Brighton, Richmond Borough, was stricken by heart failure while entering the Church of the Sacred Heart at West New Brighton yesterday to attend 8 o'clock mass. He died before his family could be summoned. Mr. Morrison had been a sanitary inspector in the Department of Health of New York for twenty-five years until retired on a pension two years ago. When he was in the United States Navy he was cabin boy to the late Admiral Robley D. Evans. He was 63 years old and a widower. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

ADMIRAL BARKER DEAD.

First Officer to Fire High Explosive Shells Expires in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Rear Admiral Albert Smith Barker, who is credited with having been the first naval officer in the United States to fire high explosives in shells, died at his home here today of pneumonia, after an illness of a month.

Admiral Barker, who was a native of Hanson, Mass., was born in 1843. He was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from Massachusetts, graduating in 1862, and was promoted to Ensign soon afterward. He was placed in command of the Mississippi during the war, and served for two years in the Gulf Blockading Squadron, participating in the bombardment and passage of the forts at the entrance to New Orleans. In an attack on Port Hudson in 1863, the Mississippi was destroyed, and Admiral Barker was placed in command of the Monogahela, taking part in the siege of Port Hudson.

At the close of the war Admiral Barker went to the Pacific Squadron. In 1878 he was made Inspector of the Eighth Lighthouse Inspection District, and later took command of the ironclad Montauk. Three years later he ran a line of deep-sea soundings around the world. He served for a year on the Board of Navigation, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain was in charge of the navy yard at Mare Island. When the war began he was appointed to the Board of Strategy. He commanded the famous Oregon for a time.

The following year he was placed in charge of the Asiatic Fleet to relieve Admiral Dewey, followed by his transferrance to the Navy Yard at Norfolk. Three years' service at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn followed. From 1902 to his retirement, in 1905, Admiral Barker was Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet.

The closing years of Admiral Barker's life were spent in Washington. He will be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery on Tuesday.

JOHN R. EMERY DEAD.

Former Vice Chancellor of New Jersey Retired on Jan. 1.

John R. Emery, former Vice Chancellor of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Morristown, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year, of heart disease. He was retired on Jan. 1 of this year, after twenty years' service. Last Friday Chancellor Edwin R. Walker and the Vice Chancellors presented to him a silver loving cup and a set of resolutions in which they paid tribute to his service on the bench.

Judge Emery was a veteran of the civil war, during which he served with the Fifteenth New Jersey, N. J. V. G. He was born in Huntington County, N. J., and was graduated from Princeton University in 1861. He was a member of the Morris County Golf and the Morristown Club. His wife, four sons, and one daughter survive him.

John Jacob Herrick.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—John Jacob Herrick, former President of the Chicago Bar Association, died at his home here yesterday of pneumonia. He is survived by four children, one of whom is Mrs. Arthur Havemeyer of New York. Mr. Herrick was born in 1845 in Hillsboro, Ill., moving to Chicago with his parents in 1846. His father, who was a prominent physician, was first President of the Illinois State Medical Society. After graduating at Bowdoin College Mr. Herrick entered a law office in Chicago, later becoming a member of the firm of Dexter, Herrick & Allen. Mr. Herrick was a member of the Law Institute of Chicago and the Citizens' Association, and of the University, Chicago, and Chicago Literary Clubs.

James McIntyre.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—James McIntyre, lieutenant under Daniel Manning and D Cady Herrick in Albany County Democratic politics for the last twenty-five years, died in Yonkers today. He was born in Albany eighty-two years ago, and lived there up to two years ago, when he made his home with his niece in Yonkers. He had been Clerk of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, Assistant Superintendent of the Capitol construction, City Assessor, and Police Commissioner under four Mayors.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN W. BUTLER, a produce merchant for forty years at 216 Washington Street, died yesterday in his apartments at the Hotel Ansonia in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Ireland and came to this country with his parents when 4 years old. Mr. Butler was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, the Hotel Men's Association, the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, and the New York Athletic Club. His wife survives him.

ROBERT BESWICK, who settled more than fifty years ago in what was then known as the "Yellowdale" part of Passaic, died on Saturday at his home, 167 Harrison Street, Passaic, in his eighty-eighth year.

Dr. PETER JEROME CURREN died on Saturday at his home, 217 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. Dr. Curren was for many years in charge of the rabies clinic of the Department of Health.

JULIUS WOLFF, a commission merchant in general merchandise with offices in the Bijou Building, died on Saturday at his home, 182 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his sixty-fourth year. He is survived by a widow and five sons.

The Rev. RICHMOND FISK, D. D., former President of St. Lawrence University, died at the age of 79 years in Ayer, Mass., on Saturday. Dr. Fisk studied at Williams College, and later was graduated at Union College, after which he studied law in Hudson, N. Y.

Dr. JOHN A. VAUGHAN died on Saturday, after a long illness, at his home, 91 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 70. Dr. Vaughan was a specialist in the treatment of rheumatism, and was the founder and long the head of the Vaughan Institute.

The Rev. JAMES A. CLOHERTY of the Faculty of Seton Hall College died on Saturday in South Orange. Father Cloherty, who was in his thirty-eighth year, was formerly chaplain of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Newark.

Dr. DANIEL W. BISSELL, for many years a practitioner in Yonkers, died on Saturday at the age of 63. Dr. Bissell retired some years ago.

FRANCIS THOMAS GLASGOW, father of Miss Ellen Glasgow, the novelist, died on Saturday at his home in Richmond, Va., at the age of 87. Mr. Glasgow, who was at one time Manager of the Tredegar Iron Works, was associated with the company for sixty years.

JAMES TRAINER, formerly proprietor of Trainer's Hotel, where Dimbel's now stands, died yesterday at the age of 74 at the Hotel McAlpin, where he had lived since it was opened.

Mrs. MINERVA CHENEY EASLEY, wife of Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, died yesterday at the Hotel Colonial. Mrs. Easley was born in Ohio in 1860.

Mrs. ADELINE B. TUNIS died at the home of her niece in Bernardsville, N. J., yesterday after an illness of many years. She was 79 years old. Mrs. Tunis is survived by three sons and a brother.

Mrs. JULIA KELLY, wife of former Alderman Edward Kelly, President of the Board of Trade of Dover, N. J., died yesterday after a long illness at the age of 57 at her home in Dover.

HARRY SHIRK, who was in the clothing business in New York, died yesterday in his forty-fourth year at his home in Dover, N. J.

Sets for the Library
at a discount worth while
during February
We have been preparing for months for this SALE OF STANDARD AUTHORS, having due regard to Paper, Print and Binding, according to Price and Edition. Most of the STANDARD WRITERS are included, affording a wide selection.
The Binding of these SETS has been carefully selected, and has been done by our own Binder—all handwork, no machine work.
Also, a number of CHOICE SETS purchased from PRIVATE LIBRARIES.
BRENTANO'S 5th Ave. and 27th Street, New York.

Born

FRANKLIN.—Jan. 26, 250 West 112th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Franklin, a daughter.

GILBERT.—Jan. 28, 101 West 73d St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Gilbert, a son.

HELLER.—Jan. 25, 120 West 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Heller, a daughter.

HIRSCHLER.—Jan. 29, 501 West 113th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hirschler, a son.

KANNER.—Jan. 27, 600 West 165th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Kanner, a son.

KAPLAN.—Jan. 28, 549 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kaplan, a daughter.

MICHELSON.—Jan. 29, 604 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Michelson, a daughter.

STAMPER.—Jan. 24, 1,218 Wheeler Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Stamper, a daughter.

Engaged.

GLICKMAN—KEMP.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kemp of 502 West 136th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Hattie, to Mr. Jack Glickman. Announcement of reception later.

AMBROSE—STEINER.—Frieda Steiner to Henry Ambrose.

BAERNCOPF—FEFFERMAN.—Marie Fefferman to Joseph B. Baernecopf.

BERG—STEINER.—Estelle Steiner to Charles Berg.

BLOCK—BUTLER.—Helen Butler to Samuel Block.

COHEN—JUNGHANS.—Blanche Junghans to Charles Cohen.

COHN—ROSENTHAL.—Clara Rosenthal to Joseph E. Cohn.

EPSTEIN—FROELICH.—Cora Froelich to Sig. Epstein.

FEIGENBAUM—GOTTLIEB.—Mildred Gottlieb to Louis Feigenbaum.

FEIST—SHAPIRO.—Florence Shapiro to Sydney K. Feist.

FERGUSON—LAUTMAN.—Carolyn F. Lautman to William M. Ferguson.

FRANKLYN—BERNSTEIN.—Carolyn Bernstein to H. R. Franklyn.

FRIED—FEIGENBAUM.—Ethel Feigenbaum to Harold Fried.

FRIEDMAN—MARGOLIS.—Helen Margolis to Benjamin B. Friedman.

HIRSCH—STURMAN.—Sophie Sturman to Edward Hirsch.

HORWITZ—KLEIN.—Fannie Klein to Dr. Samuel Horwitz.

KASNOWITZ—LINDIN. — Rose Lindin to Elias Kasnowitz.

LANDSBERG—DONIGER.—Ethel B. Doniger to Jacob J. Landsberg.

LEVY—KURASCH.—Anna Kurasch to Dr. A. Nathan Levy.

LOCKE—PEYSER.—Miriam R. Peyser to Peter A. Locke.

MINDLIN—BRAFMAN.—Bess Brafman to Dr. Jefferson Mindlin.

MOCH—KRONE.—Evelyn R. Krone to Irving Moch.

RICHEIMER—LEVY.—Mattie B. Levy to Jerome Richeimer.

ROSANSKY—LISHINSKY.—Celia Lishinsky to Julius Rosansky.

ROSENBERG—BAYLES.—Honey Bayles to Joseph Rosenberg.

RUDOLPH—WOLFE.—Sarah Wolfe to Jacob Rudolph.

SPEISER—NEUMAN.—May Neuman to Milton Speiser.

STRAUS—SCHWARTZ.—Pauline Schwartz to David Straus.

STRISIK—REHBOCK.—Reine Rehbock to A. Rodger Strisik.

WEINSTEIN — MOUCHARSH. — Dorothea Mouchsarh to David Weinstein.

Married

BIGELOW — MOORE. — On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29, 1916, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Katharine Moore, daughter of Mrs. William B. Sayles of New York, to Ernest A. Bigelow, Jr., of Oyster Bay.

BOARDMAN — BOARDMAN.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29, 1916, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Clarinda Starbuck, daughter of Mrs. Lansdale Boardman, of New York to Bradford Boardman of New York.

MARTIN—HUTCHISON.—At Christ Church Chapel, Philadelphia, on Jan. 29, 1916, by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, assisted by the Rev. J. R. L. Nisbet, Agnes Wharton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Pemberton Hutchison, to George Whitney Martin of New York City.

NASH—ALLEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, in Grace Church Chantry by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, Jessica Crosby Allen, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Huntington Allen, to James Rowland Nash.

CANTOR—SIEGEL.—Jan. 25, Dolly Siegel to Louis Cantor.

GERNSHEIMER—LEVI.—Jan. 28, Emma Levi to Dr. Ludwig Gernsheimer.

HORTON — KAMACK. — Jan. 29, Pauline Kamack to Frank L. Horton.

MESHEL—RAPP.—Jan. 25, Flossie Rapp to Harry Meshel.

MITCHELL—CHARASH.—Jan. 26, Frances Charash to Meyer D. Mitchell.

RESNICK—GOLDMAN.—Jan. 27, Ruth Goldman to Alexander A. Resnick.

ROSENBERG—RAVIN.—Jan. 30, Diana V. Ravin to Samuel Rosenberg.

Brooklyn.

PITTS—GILBERT.—Jan. 27, Ada E. Gilbert to Cecil J. Pitts.

Died

ALCOTT.—At her late residence, 2,785 Broadway, on Saturday, Jan. 29, Adelaide Janette, widow of Charles W. Alcott. Services Tuesday morning, 10:30 A. M.

ARNOLD.—Jan. 29, 1916, Ellen Frances, (nee Halliock,) beloved wife of August Arnold. Funeral private. Interment at Marathon, N. Y., from her late residence, 98 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

BABBITT.—Alice Babbitt, beloved mother of Searles and Wellington Babbitt, on Jan. 30, 1916, aged 87, at the residence of her son, Searles Babbitt, 14 West 75th St. Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

BACON.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, at her residence, Elizabeth Simpkins, wife of Dr. Gorham Bacon, and daughter of the late John Simpkins. Notice of funeral later. Boston papers please copy. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent.

BANTA.—Helen Durie Banta, Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, wife of the late Garret H. Banta, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward C. Strifler, 315 West 107th St., city. Funeral private.

BEAUMONT.—At Brighton, England, on Jan. 3, 1916, Jessie, wife of Captain Henry Cecil Beaumont and daughter of the late George, A. Fellows. Funeral service will be held at the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Monday, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BLASS.—On Jan. 30, 1916, Gustave Blass, at his residence, 3,718 Pitmville Av., Williamsbridge, Bronx, of pneumonia. Funeral services Monday, 8:30 P. M. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 1, 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

BICKFORD.—On Jan. 28, Mary Jane Bickford, in her 76th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, Jan. 31, at 11 A. M.

BOCKAR.—Mrs. Dora, wife of Mr. I. Bockar, mother of Mrs. H. Abramowitz of Montreal, and Alex Bockar, died Sunday morning, Jan. 30. Funeral Jan. 31, from her late residence, 947 Park Av., at 10 A. M.

BUTLER.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, Tunis E. Butler, beloved husband of Frances Shipman Butler, in his 78th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,412 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BUTLER.—Sunday, Jan. 30, at his residence, Hotel Anaonda, John W. Butler, beloved husband of Josephine King. Requiem mass at Church of Beloved Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M. Savannah (Ga.) papers please copy.

CAMPBELL. — Henry. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Campbell Building. Time later.

COURTENAY.—Entered into rest, in her 76th year, on Friday, Jan. 28, 1916, Elizabeth Hall, widow of the late Abram Courtenay. Funeral services at her late residence, 432 East 57th St., Monday, Jan. 31, at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

COYTE.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Jan. 29, 1916, Helen Mehrhof, beloved wife of Lester E. Coyte, aged 44 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 49 Hobart St., Ridgefield Park, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock.

Died

CURREN.—Dr. Peter Jerome Curren, on Jan. 29, at 3 A. M., at his late residence, 217 Lafayette Av. Funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M., thence to the Cathedral of the Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

DONOHO.—Suddenly, at his residence, 130 West 57th St., Friday evening, Jan. 28, Ruger Donoho, aged 58 years. Funeral services at his residence on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

EASLEY.—Minerva Cheney, wife of Ralph M. Easley, Chairman the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, died at Hotel Colonial, Sunday morning, Jan. 30. Mrs. Easley was born in Meschanisburg, Ohio, 1860, and is survived by her husband and daughter, Donna R. and son, Ronald M.

ELKIN.—On Jan. 24, 1916, at Los Angeles, Cal., Iva Hudson Elkin. Burial at Kensico Cemetery, N. Y., on Jan. 31.

EMERY.—John Runkle, beloved husband of Alla MacKie Emery, and son of the late William P. and Ann Runkle Emery, at his home, 27 Elm St., Morristown, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, in his 74th year. Notice of funeral later. Philadelphia, Trenton, and Flemington (N. J.) papers please copy.

FROMER.—At Lakewood, N. J., Friday, Jan. 28, 1916, Clara E., widow of Louis F. Fromer, formerly of Whitestone, L. I. Funeral services will be held at the home of her sister, Mrs. Samuel J. Ashley, 747 St. Nicholas Av., New York, Monday, Jan. 31, 1916, at 8:15 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GRAFF.—Suddenly, at her residence, 504 West 111th St., Sophy, beloved wife of Aaron and mother of Harold A. Graff, aged 59 years. Notice of funeral later. Syracuse and Rochester papers please copy.

GREEN. — Samuel, suddenly, at Murray, Idaho, beloved husband of the late Sophie Green and father of Vivian Green. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—At his residence, 550 Park Av., Sunday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, Oswald Jackson, only son of Ella Willing and the late Oswald Jackson, aged 45 years. Funeral private. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston papers please copy. Please do not send flowers.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, Harry H., on Jan. 29, son of Mrs. Benjamin Y. Butman. Funeral services Tuesday, at 11 A. M., from 1,908 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

LEE.—Suddenly, on Jan. 30, 1915, Benjamin Earl, son of the late Earl and Mary Louise Lee, aged 24 years. Funeral from the home of his sister, Mrs. Robert G. Bull, 28 North Way Av., Corona, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LEONARD.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, 1916, at 666 Park Place, Ruth Margaret, daughter of George S. and Anna R. S., aged 6 years. Funeral service on Monday, Jan. 31, at 578 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

LUCAS.—At Sound Beach, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 29, 1916, Agnes Daniel, wife of Colonel Eugene W. Van C. Lucas. Funeral services and interment at Wilmington, O.

McGAHAN.—On Jan. 30, Frank, beloved son of the late Bernard and Mary McGahan. Funeral from his late residence, 301 West 46th St., Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M., to Church of St. Malachy, West 49th St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary.

McKELVEY—Suddenly, on Jan. 30, of pneumonia, Charles Wylie McKelvey, Jr., in the 4th year of his age. Funeral private.

MOORE.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, Anna Buckham Moore, wife of Russell Wellman Moore and daughter of the late George Wellman Wright and of Georgianna B. Wright of Boston, Mass. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 10:30 A. M.

MOORE.—The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, announces with deep regret the death of a beloved member, Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore (Anna Buckham Wright.)
MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL,
Regent.
JULIA RAYMOND LIVINGSTON,
Recording Secretary.

PECK.—Friday, Jan. 28th, at his residence, 57 West 58th St., Douglas Wheelock Peck, son of Mrs. Amelia A. Walcott and the late Dr. Edward Sprague Peck, in the 30th year of his age. Funeral services at Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Monday, Jan. 31st, at 11 A. M. Interment private, Burlington, Vt., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

PLATT.—Suddenly, at Watchung, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 30, 1916, Benjamin P. Platt, in his 84th year. Services from the Wilson Memorial Church, Watchung, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M. Interment in Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield, N. J.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, 1916, at her residence, 29 West 12th St., Mary Frances, wife of the late Henry Rogers and daughter of the late Anthony Rutgers Livingston, in the 94th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, on Monday, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent.

ST. PIERRE.—Joseph P., on Sunday, Jan. 30, beloved husband of Jennie M., (nee White,) at his late residence, 171 Lexington Av., Jersey City. Funeral services Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Brooklyn papers please copy.

SCHUREMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, Cornelia A. Schureman, in her 80th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 225 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M.

STICKNEY.—On Jan. 30,

Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis
General Mtg. Refunding 4s Due 1953
Price 87¾ and Interest
To net 4.70%
Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Information on Listed Stocks
Special Circular
If you are in any sense interested in railroad and industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, we suggest that you send for our special circular describing over one hundred different issues. We classify these stocks as investment, semi-investment and speculative, and the information as set forth in the circular with respect to the various issues should be of considerable interest and value to you.
Write for Circular 1561
"Railroad and Industrial Stocks"
Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Government of the Dominion of
Canada
5% Bonds
Due 1st December, 1925
Price 97½ and Interest
Yielding Over
5.30%
Send for Circular A-2
Wood, Gundy & Co
14 Wall Street
Toronto New York London
Telephone Rector 7848

ESTABLISHED 1857
Statistics
Our facilities for supplying current information concerning stocks and bonds is, we believe, exceptional. We are fully equipped to be of assistance to the investor, and offer our services in helping to solve investment problems.
To secure the essential facts before investing is to be forearmed.
H. E. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
No. 64 Exchange Place
Members of New York Stock Exchange

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Travelers Letters of Credit

WE OFFER
Baltimore, Md.
Registered 4½s
Due March 1, 1955
Price to yield 4.09%
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

$300,000
Buffalo, N. Y.
4½% Bonds
Due 1926 to 1965
Price to yield 3.90%
Description on Request
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Toledo Cincinnati Chicago

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The low price for stocks in January to date was reached on the 29th, and the high price for bonds on the 28th. In the immediate causes of this contrast between the conditions under which bonds and stocks are ending the month lies practically all of the explanation of what happened in the stock market in the first month of 1916. The hope of a January rise which was entertained by traders partly as a matter of tradition and partly because of the exceptionally favorable state of trade and of the money market were disappointed. That hope was not without foundation, but traders who expected that the country's prosperity would be reflected in a renewed rise at the very outset of the new year made the mistake of underestimating the influence to be exerted by the foreign liquidation and even more by the technical condition which the new year market inherited from the old.

Save only that the exaggerated expectations of war-order profits are in many instances not being realized the hope of expanding business and favorable trade and banking conditions has in no wise been disappointed. The factors counted on to bring about a rise in January have not been lacking in any essential respect, but other factors still more intimately related to the course of prices controlled the state of the market. These factors we have already named—the selling from abroad and the lack of buying power due to the fact that for the most part brokers in furthering the widespread speculation in industrials last year had borrowed as much as their capital permitted them to borrow safely—and the banks have been insisting upon safe borrowing.

These two factors, though apparently entirely distinct, have as a matter of fact operated in very close conjunction, and as will be seen with divergent effect upon different securities. The contrast between the course of the stock market and of the bond market is directly traceable to the combined effect of these two factors operating in a situation which in other respects was ideal for an advance in all classes of securities—business prosperity and very great ease in money. There has been no lack of money seeking investment nor has there been anything in the situation to cause real concern regarding the future. There has, however, been wanting a reserve buying power among brokers through whom the public acts in speculative transactions in securities, for the most part of course in stocks, and here is where the contrasting effect of the influences at work during January make themselves clearly seen. The class of securities bought outright were strong; those for the most part bought on margin declined.

There was heavy foreign selling of bonds as well as of stocks, but that did not stand in the way of a ready absorption of the bonds offered nor of a rise in their price. The rise extended from the general run of bonds to the highest of tax exempt issues. The $25,000,000 of New York State 4s sold on the 27th brought an unexpectedly high price at the public sale, and went to a still higher premium in the open market, 104½. Such a situation in the bond market is in striking contrast with the expectations generally entertained regarding the effect of the war on the cost of capital, but that is aside from the present discussion.

The point to be remarked is that bonds which are taken outright by financial institutions and investors rose, while stocks which are bought on margin declined. They did so in no small degree because the banking institutions of this city are not lending themselves to the inflation in the form of speculative commitments in the stock market which could easily have come about this month—which almost certainly would have come about—had the banks been no more watchful of loans on stocks than they had been on some past occasions when the public at large was in a mood to speculate. And the public, it should be remembered, has been and apparently still is inclined to turn a profit in the stock market by buying stocks on margin, but brokers, the majority of them, have not been able to carry any more stocks than they were already carrying for customers. That meant that many customers and many houses were barred from buying in any large way on margin.

How did this condition come about in a market which had back of it an exceptionally favorable business situation and an extraordinarily easy money market? Through the simple fact that bankers, realizing the extraordinary opportunity which existed for inflation and wisely wishing to forestall the consequences of inflation in the stock market, have been much more exacting than they had been in the past in respect to the margin on loans. The facts can be put in concrete terms. Formerly bankers freely loaned to brokers 80 per cent. of the market value of stocks offered as collateral for loans. In other words the banks in effect required a 20 per cent. margin from brokers to carry stocks for them. Now a rule very widely followed is to require 25 per cent. margin from brokers, and in many instances even a 30 per cent. margin has to be maintained.

Nor is this the full extent of the change. Each bank in the past, as now, has made its own rules in respect to lending on stocks and always some stocks or classes of stocks have been preferred in loans to others, but it is now a common practice among the banks besides requiring a larger margin to exact also that stocks in many instances shall be valued for the purpose of borrowing on them not at the price quoted in the market but at a lower, some times a much lower, price put upon them by the lending institution. It thus happens that in a great many instances loans on stocks instead of being protected by a 25 per cent. or 30 per cent. margin are actually protected by a much larger percentage of the market value of the collateral.

One result has been that brokers in turn have required much larger margins from their customers than they were wont to ask in the past. This, however, has not prevented the reaching of a limit to the buying power of many brokerage houses and for the reason that the sufficiency of the margin offered on a loan is only one of the tests which a bank applies to brokers' loans. Each firm has its rating as each commercial house has, and no firm can much exceed the amount of that rating. To do so would lead to the imposition of onerous terms or to refusal of additional loans. The amount which a house may borrow bears a rough relation to its capital, and when the limit imposed by the amount of its capital has been reached it cannot conveniently borrow more.

If in the present instance the limit has been reached in a great many cases it is only because both the banks and the brokers have been following a much more conservative course than usual. This makes for a sound market position, but it also puts speculation in stocks under check. This explains why the foreign selling of stocks has put stocks down while bonds have advanced despite perhaps equally large selling from abroad. If stocks as a class were bought for investment to the extent to which bonds are, prices even now might be rising despite foreign liquidation, but stocks always are more dependent than bonds upon speculation.

These are the internal conditions with which the market has been contending. If the news had controlled prices they must almost certainly have risen. The restoration of the dividend on United States Steel common at the old rate, the increase in the dividend on the common stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the excellent earnings statements which came from the railroads and from industrial companies as well, and the encouraging character of other news from industry and trade, coupled as all these were with a most comfortable money market, would almost certainly have stimulated buying of stocks were it not that other causes limited the market's buying power. But a limitation of buying power such as is here described does not affect intrinsic values. They are dependent mainly upon the volume of trade and upon the size of profits, and both are as satisfactory as well could be wished. Profits may be lowered in some instances through the settlement of labor demands by the grant of higher wages, but at the present scale of prices profits will still be large, and in some directions prices are still rising. It is a situation which offers opportunities to those who base their judgment of securities on underlying value rather than on market price, and the longer the present tendencies in trade and in the stock market last the greater will those opportunities be.

The effect of the factors here described in explanation of the decline which took place last week in pursuance of a movement of earlier origin was accentuated by the Washington news which indicated a renewal of strained relations with Germany.

An estimate of the part which this may play in shaping the course of the market must await the development of a situation about which the public was but partly informed at the close of the week. The suggestion that a break might at last come with Germany caused some concern, but there were many in the Street who, despite the news from Washington, doubted whether such a course was really contemplated by the Administration after a wait of over eight months.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Government Seeks Ways to Encourage Thrift.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The speeches of prominent banking men during the week attracted much attention, especially that of Sir Edward Holden of the London City and Midland Bank, who was one of the loan commissioners to your side last year. All speakers laid strong emphasis on the heavy financial responsibilities of Great Britain in connection with the war and urged afresh rigid economy on the part of the public. The question of national savings and thrift is being taken up more energetically by the Government, and the committee presided over by Edwin Montagu, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to make important and drastic recommendations in its forthcoming report.

The continued rise of ocean freight rates is regarded with much concern, and with a view to releasing tonnage for the carriage of the more essential articles the Government proposes to prohibit the importation of raw tobacco, many building materials, furniture, woods, and veneers, and some fruits, besides greatly restricting the importation of pulp and other papermaking materials. This probably means smaller newspapers.

Stocks continue quiet, but some interest was aroused on Friday by the announcement of the removal of minimum prices from colonial and provincial Government securities, stock of the Bank of England, and a few miscellaneous issues. Considerable disappointment was felt because a bolder policy had not been adopted and all minima removed, but the step taken should bring some increase in business.

The Treasury added forty-four American railroad bonds to the list acceptable under the mobilization scheme, thus further reducing market business in Americans. The restoration of the steel dividend and the increased dividend on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul had little effect on this side owing to slender dealings.

The money market faced somewhat stringent conditions early in the week, but the position was easier at the close owing to the maturing of a large amount of Treasury bills, only part of which were replaced with fresh purchases. The discount market is inactive and inclined to weakness.

BOURSE IS LESS ACTIVE.

Tone Is Steady, with the Dealings Restricted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Bourse has been steady. Transactions have been restricted, the activity shown at the beginning of the year not having been maintained. Rentes are 61. The market is disposed to look for lower prices, but regards the security as attractive for permanent investment.

Money is less easy, owing to the first calls being payable on the war loan, combined with the proximity of the month-end settlement.

The Spanish group shows continued strength. There has been activity in shipping shares, in rubber and copper stocks, and also in Argentine bonds, which have been bought for Buenos Aires account.

The stock of the Bank of France gained 35 francs on the publication of the report submitted at the annual meeting and on the statement that 2,680,000,000 francs of premoratorium bills were retired last year. During the last week war financing was increased by 110,000,000 francs. Despite heavy Treasury selling the exchanges continue to move upward. Sterling is 27.99 after having touched 28.01. New York cables are quoted at 5.87.

Exchange on London at Par in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 30.—Exchange on London at ninety days has been officially fixed at par.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 29, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$24,510,000	$110,859,500
Same period last year	12,945,000	56,546,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.23	87.15	*87.23	86.68
Same period a year ago	83.86	83.65	83.86	81.51

*Jan. 29.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	85⅛	84½	85¼	3
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	113	112½	112½	7
Albany & Susq. 3½s	86⅝	86⅝	86½	26
Alleg. Valley 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	23
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	10
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	98½	98	98	24
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96½	96⅝	96⅝	28
Am. H. & L. 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	8
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	113	112¾	113	10
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	3
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92⅝	92⅛	92¼	68
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	191
Am. Thread 4s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	17
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	70	70	70	1
Ann Arbor 4s	66	65¼	65¼	5
Armour & Co. 4s	94⅜	94	94⅜	88
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	95	94½	95	294
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s/55.	106¼	105⅜	106⅜	32
A., T. & S.F. cv.4s/'60.	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝	409
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅛	101½	101½	43
A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	8
A., T. & S.F.ad.4s,stp.	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	86
A., T. & S. F. Trans. S. L. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
A., T. & S. F., E.O.4s	96¼	96	96	10
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	3
Atl. Coast Line 4s	94	93½	93½	60
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87½	86⅝	87½	49
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93½	93⅜	93⅜	90
B. & O. g. 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	144
B. & O. g. 4s, reg.	90	90	90	1
B. & O. cv. 4½s	98⅝	98¼	98¼	58
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92½	92⅛	92¼	21
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	80½	80¼	80¼	32
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	23
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	23
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	6
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅞	101	56
B'klyn U. El. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100¼	61
B'klyn U. El. 5s, sta.	100¾	100¼	100⅜	11
Buffalo Gas 5s	25	25	25	4
B. & S. Iron deb. 5s	90	90	90	5
Bush Terminal 5s	88	88	88	2
Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	88½	88½	88½	17
Cal. Gas. & Elec. 5s	98¾	97⅝	98¼	38
Central Leather 5s	102	101½	101½	90
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	7
C. of Ga.,Chat.Div.4s	83½	83½	83½	1
C. of Ga.,Mob.Div.5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Cent. New Eng. 4s	82	82	82	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	118¼	117	118¼	38
C. of N. J. 5s, reg.	117	116½	117	9
C.R.R.& B.of Ga.5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1
Central Pacific 4s	91	90⅜	90⅝	94
Central Vt. 4s	83	81	81	6
Ches. & O. fund. 5s	98	98	98	9
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	106½	106	106	14
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	88⅝	88	88½	206
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	83	83	83	6
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93¾	92⅞	92⅞	32
Chicago & Alton 3½s	43½	43½	43½	20
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93½	92⅞	93½	57
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	396
C., B. & Q., Den.Div. 4s	99¼	99	99	2
C., B. & Q., Ill.Div. 3½s	87	86½	87	30
C., B. & Q., Ill.Div. 4s	96	95	96	30
C., B. & Q., Ia.Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	82	82	82	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s				
4s, Series A	93½	92½	93¼	40
C. M. & St. P. 4s	94.93	92⅝	93	176
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	18
C.,M. & St. P. r. 4½s	94¼	93⅝	94¼	4
C., M. & St. P., C., St. P. & M. & O. 6s	115½	115½	115½	1
C.,M. & St.P. cv. 5s	109⅝	109	109	200
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
C.,M. & St.P. W.Y.6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	3
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	95¼	95	95	13
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	116	116	116	7
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	109	108½	109	27
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	95¼	95¼	95⅛	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	84	83	83	10
C. & N.W.deb. 5s, '33.	104¾	104¼	104½	8
Chicago Rys. 5s	98¼	97⅞	98¼	16
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84¾	84½	84½	53
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10
C., R. & I. P. ref. 4s	64½	64	64½	137
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	44	43½	43⅝	15
C., R. I. & P.d.5s,t.r.	42	42	42	1
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, T. R. Sta.	41½	41½	41½	8
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	2
C., St.P.,M.& O. d.5s	103	103	103	1
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	80⅜	80	80	8
Chile Copper 7s	133¾	133⅜	133	80
C.,C.C. & St.L.gen.4s	80	79¾	79¾	25
C.,C.C. & St.L. Sp.4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	12
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	101½	100¼	100½	128
Col. Industrial 5s	75	75	75	1
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91½	91⅞	19
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	86½	85⅝	85⅝	30
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	87	82¼	82¼	484
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	125¼	123⅜	123⅜	814
Corn Pr.Ref.s.f.5s,'31.	100¼	100¼	100¼	6
Corn Pr.Ref.s.f.5s,'34.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	24
Cu.-Am. Sug.col.tr.6s	102¼	102	102¼	57
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100	99½	100	15
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	24
Del. & Hud. cv. 3s, sub. rec'ts, full pd.	107¼	106⅜	106⅜	26
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	2
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16.	100½	100½	100⅝	14
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	58¼	57⅝	58	191
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84	84	84	8
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	81	81	81	24
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78¼	77½	77⅝	32
Det. City Gas 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Det. & Mack. gold 4s	85	85	85	3
Det. River Tun. 4½s	94	94	94	12
Detroit United 4½s	76¼	76	76	7
Dist. Securities 5s	71⅜	70⅜	70⅜	44
Du Pont Powder 4½s	103½	102⅞	103½	115
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	1
E. T., V. & G. c. 5s	105½	105½	105½	2
Ed. E.I.,Bklyn.,cv.4s	88½	88½	88½	6
Erie R. R. con. 4s	87	86	86	45
Erie gen. 4s	77	76½	76⅝	137
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	72½	71½	72	28
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	81½	80½	80½	322
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	89¼	88½	88½	1
Erie fund 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	110½	110½	110⅞	23
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	93¾	93	93	11
F. W. & D. C. 6s	105½	105¼	105¼	15
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105	104⅞	105	59
Gila Val., G. & N. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Ga. & A. 1st con. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	2
Granby Cons. 6s	108	107	108	83
Gran. Con. cv. 6s	108	107	108	193
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100	99⅜	99⅞	17
Grand Rap. & I. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	2
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100	99½	100	68
Hocking Valley 4½s	94	93⅜	93⅜	8
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	74	73	73½	21
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30¾	30¾	30¾	49
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	97⅝	97½	97½	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	89	89	89	8
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	87	86¾	87	80
Ill. Cent. 3½s, 1951	85	83½	84⅜	105
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89½	89½	89⅝	21
Ill. Cent., Omaha 3s	71	71	71	1
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	102⅜	102½	102⅜	17
Ill. Steel 4½s	92¼	91⅝	92¼	144
Int. R. T. 5s	99½	99⅜	99⅜	131
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	6
Indiana Steel 5s	101⅝	101½	101⅝	131
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75½	75¼	75⅜	54
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	97⅝	97½	97½	2
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s	192.184⅞	178	178	4
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	102¼	100½	102¼	11
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	102½	100	101⅜	2,358
Int. Navigation 5s	99	99	99	22
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102¾	102	102	41
Int. Paper cv. 5s	81⅞	81	81	1
Int. St. Pump 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	1
Int. St. Pump. 5s, t.r.	79½	78	78½	24
Iowa Central 1st 5s	89	87½	89	10
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	56⅞	52⅜	56½	143
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	98½	98½	98¼	11
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	109½	110	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	70½	70½	70½	10
Kan. City Gas 5s	91	91	91	1
Kan. City So. 3s	70½	70½	70½	11
Kan. City So. 5s	93¾	93	93¼	44
Kan. City Term. 4s	89	88½	88¾	41
K. & D. M. 1st 5s	58	58	58	4
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	84¾	84⅜	84⅜	5
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	85	84⅝	85	22
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	98¼	97⅝	98¼	105
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	97	94½	95¼	188
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101½	101½	101⅜	1
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	83½	83⅜	83½	5
Lake Shore 3½s	86	86	86	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¾	95¼	95¼	21
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94⅝	94⅞	74
Lake Shore 4s, '31, r.	94½	94½	94½	1
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Lehigh Val. of Penn. con. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	125⅞	125⅛	125⅝	41
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	102	102	34
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	102	102	102	1½
Long Isl. cons. 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	5
Long Island ref. 4s	88⅛	87½	88	6
Long Island gen. 4s	90	88	90	3
Long Island deb. 5s	97	97	97	2
Lorillard 7s	125¾	125	125⅜	7
Lorillard 5s	101¾	101¼	101⅜	27
Lorillard 5s, reg.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112⅜	112¼	112¼	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95⅜	94⅜	95⅜	59
L. & N. A.,K. & C. 4s	90	89⅝	89½	13
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	5
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1936	108	108	108	1
L. & N.,St. L. Div. 3s	62	62	62	1
L. & N. & Mob. & Mont. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	8
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92½	92⅜	92½	19
Met. Pet. cv.6s,Ser.A.	113	107½	100	35
Mex. Pet. cv.6s,Ser.C.	112	110	110	21
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	90	88½	90	89
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¼	100	100	3
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	93	91¾	93	3
Mil.,L.S. & W. 1st 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	58	52¾	58	105
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	88¾	88¼	88¾	2
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.cn.4s	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	5
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼	6
Mo., K. & O. 5s	66	66	66	18
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78½	78¼	78¼	54½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	50¼	47½	47½	59
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	53	53	53	3
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42¼	41	41	9
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	66	65	65	6
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100¼	100¼	100½	12
Mo. Pacific 4s	45	44¾	44¾	12
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rts.	44¼	44	44	33
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	45	45	45	18
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r.	45	44½	44½	15
Mob. & O. St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Montana Power 5s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	18
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
N., C. & S. L cons.5s	107	107	107	2
Nassau El. R. R. 4s	76	76	76	3
National Tube 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	38
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	105	104¼	104¼	37
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	110⅝	115¼	115½	1,232
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	93¼	92⅝	93	29
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	79⅜	79⅜	79⅝	24

N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, tr. r.	88	84¼	87	305
N.Y.C., M.C. col. 3½s	80⅜	77½	80	41
N.Y.C., M.C. 3½s, reg.	77⅝	76½	77⅝	3
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	83⅞	83½	83⅝	60
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	137
N. Y. C. eq. 4½s, '24.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
N.Y., C. & St.L.1st 4s	95	94¾	94¾	25
N.Y.,C. & St.L.deb.4s	83½	83½	83½	1
N. Y. Conn. R.R.4½s	99½	99½	99½	2
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s.	105	104⅝	104⅝	7
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s.	86	85½	86	32
N. Y. & Jer. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	1
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.6s.	115½	115¼	115½	35
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	114½	114½	114½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. deb. 4s, '55.	81	80⅝	81	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. deb. 3½s, '54	72	72	72	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. deb. 3½s, '47	73	73	73	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. deb. 4s, '55.	81	80⅝	81	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. deb. 4s, '56.	81¾	81¼	81¾	7
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	4
N. Y., O. & W. ref.4s	82	81½	81½	12
N. Y. & Put. 4s	90¼	90	90	45
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	39
N. Y. Rys. ad. 5s	59¼	58¾	58¾	175
N. Y. & Rock. B. 5s	102½	102½	102½	10
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	86	85¾	85¾	17
N. Y., S. & W. ref.4s	98½	98½	98½	4
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	99¼	98¾	99¼	182
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	10
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	63
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	118½	115¾	116	19
Norf. & W. 10-25 cv. 4½s	117¼	116	116	2
Norf. & W. div. 4s	91	90	90¾	42
N. & W., P.,C. & C.4s	90¼	90	90¼	25
Nor. Pacific 4s	94½	93⅝	94½	130
Nor. Pacific 3s	67	65¾	65¾	335
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Ore. R.R. & N. cn. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	74
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	101
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	1
Ore.-Wash. 1st ref. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	30
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	90	90	90	7
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	100½	100½	100¾	6
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¾	100¼	100⅝	44
Penn. 4s, 1948	99¾	99¾	99¾	14
Penn. Consol. 4½s	106½	105¾	106	100
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101⅞	101½	101⅞	54
Penn. gn. 4½s, tm. cs.	102	101¾	101⅞	167

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

In view of the prosperous condition of the Oil Industry, the present reaction in the market prices of the stocks of the above companies offers a favorable opportunity for investment.

Private wires to
MONTREAL
TORONTO
HARTFORD

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST
TEL HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

We Specialize In

American Lt. & Traction
American Public Utilities
Cities Service
Standard Gas & Electric
and all other
Public Utility Securities
Inquiries Solicited

Hoit & McWilliam
Phone 3109 Rector 71 Broadway, N. Y.

We Offer Subject to Sale
(Any Part Of)
1,000
Gulf States Steel Rights At 5
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ONE WALL ST., UNION BANK BLDG., New York. Pittsburgh.
'Phone Rector 8166.

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
PIERCE OIL CORP. 6s
HOUSTON OIL COMPANY
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD.
NEW STOCK
N. Y. TITLE INSURANCE CO.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad, 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Amer. Gas & Electric Co.
Am. Light & Trac'n Co.
Central Petroleum Co.
Cities Service Co.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
Standard Gas & Elec. Co.
Western Power Co.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

We beg to announce to our friends and customers that our telephone number has been changed to 9717 Rector.
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS IN
All Powder and Miscelaneous Securities
Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Reo Motor Car
Reo Motor Truck
Washington Water Pow.
Western Power
Ford Motor of Canada
Amer. Pub. Utilities
Alfred H. Ebert & Co.
60 Broadway New York City
Telephone Rector 5312

Wanted
CRIPPLE CREEK CENTRAL RY.
Common & Preferred
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York
'Phones Broad 695

INTERNATIONAL
STEAM PUMP
Old and New Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Special circular in preparation. Will be forwarded on request
HERBERT M. SOLOMON
68 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD { 4467 / 3752 }

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 29, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,418,056	15,025,300
Same period a year ago	1,501,490	5,075,717

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.86	86.03	91.87	86.03
Same period a year ago	64.05	61.59	64.68	60.07

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	147½	Jan. 3	ADAMS EXPRESS..	150	150	150	..	200
26½	Jan. 7	23⅝	Jan. 24	Alaska Gold Mines††	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛	17,300
10¼	Jan. 7	9⅛	Jan. 28	Alaska J. Gold M.††	10⅛	9½	10	+ ⅝	8,800
31⅛	Jan. 4	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27⅞	25⅝	26	— 1	7,700
83	Jan. 7	76½	Jan. 24	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	80	75½	78½	— ½	2,100
72¼	Jan. 3	67	Jan. 11	Am. Ag. Chemical..	69¼	68	68¼	— 1⅝	1,600
99½	Jan. 5	97	Jan. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	98	97	98	..	700
69	Jan. 4	64½	Jan. 29	Am. Beet Sugar	67¼	64½	64⅝	— 1¼	4,900
94¾	Jan. 17	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	94	94	94	..	100
103½	Jan. 28	102	Jan. 8	Am. Brake S. & F...	103½	103	103½	+ 1	200
193¼	Jan. 3	193	Jan. 5	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	..	..	193	..	....
64¾	Jan. 17	59⅞	Jan. 5	Am. Can	64⅝	61¼	61⅞	— 1½	90,450
113⅞	Jan. 26	112	Jan. 3	Am. Can pf.....	113⅝	112¾	113⅜	+ ⅜	1,500
78	Jan. 7	64⅞	Jan. 12	Am. Car & Foundry.	68	65½	65½	— 2	14,025
118½	Jan. 12	117½	Jan. 3	Am. Car & F. pf....	118	117½	117½	— ½	200
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	225	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products..	173½	164	164	— 9⅜	15,600
116⅜	Jan. 7	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	116	116	116	+ ⅜	200
115¾	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. F. pf.,s.c.f.p.	..	..	115¼	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	53	Jan. 29	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	53	53	— 2¼	1,020
99¾	Jan. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	99¾	99¾	99¾	..	100
140½	Jan. 4	128½	Jan. 3	Am. Express	130	130	130	..	35
12	Jan. 3	9⅞	Jan. 28	Am. Hide & Leather	11	9⅞	10¼	— ⅞	2,700
57	Jan. 18	50¼	Jan. 26	Am. Hide & L. pf...	54½	50¼	51¼	— 3⅜	4,000
27½	Jan. 25	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	27⅞	25½	26⅝	— 1⅜	6,800
25¼	Jan. 26	21⅜	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed	25½	22	22⅜	— ⅞	23,900
43½	Jan. 15	38⅜	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed pf.....	43¾	40¾	41	— ⅞	4,400
69	Jan. 3	63¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive....	66⅞	62⅝	63¾	— 1⅛	23,400
103	Jan. 27	100¾	Jan. 5	Am. Locomotive pf.	105	101¾	102⅜	+ 1½	1,050
9⅜	Jan. 19	8⅛	Jan. 17	Am. Malt Corp'n...	9⅜	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛	1,700
34½	Jan. 25	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	34½	32½	32½	— 1½	500
113⅝	Jan. 4	99¼	Jan. 20	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	104½	99¼	99¼	— 4⅝	71,124
114⅛	Jan. 27	112	Jan. 6	Am. Smelt & R. pf..	114⅛	113	113½	+ ½	1,325
93⅜	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A....	93	92⅜	93	..	1,735
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B....	87¼	86⅝	87¼	+ ⅛	900
148⅞	Jan. 10	148⅞	Jan. 10	Am. Snuff	..	..	148⅞	..	....
110	Jan. 27	108	Jan. 17	Am. Snuff pf.....	110	110	110	+ 2	100
61¼	Jan. 4	53	Jan. 27	Am. Steel Foundries	57⅝	53	55	+ 2⅛	5,000
116⅝	Jan. 8	112⅜	Jan. 29	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	114⅞	112¾	113	— ⅞	3,300
118⅝	Jan. 4	117¼	Jan. 10	Am. S. Ref. Co. pf...	118	117½	117⅝	+ ⅜	700
64⅝	Jan. 11	63⅝	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable....	..	..	63½	..	....
128½	Jan. 15	127	Jan. 3	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	127⅝	127	127⅛	— ⅛	4,400
208¼	Jan. 4	200¾	Jan. 11	Am. Tobacco	205½	201	201	— 1⅝	2,300
108½	Jan. 10	106½	Jan. 11	Am. Tob. pf., new..	108⅛	107½	108⅛	+ 1⅛	425
53⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	..	..	53⅜	..	....
53¾	Jan. 22	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen tr. rcts.	52¾	48	49¾	— 2⅝	12,500
95	Jan. 3	94¾	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen pf.....	..	..	94¾	..	....
97⅜	Jan. 22	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	97⅛	96¼	97	— ⅜	700
13⅜	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛	300
70¾	Jan. 6	66	Jan. 14	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.†	69⅜	67	67	— 2½	5,200
91¼	Jan. 3	85½	Jan. 29	Anaconda Cop. M.†..	88⅝	85½	85⅝	— 2⅜	92,400
8	Jan. 4	6	Jan. 24	Assets Realization..	6½	6	6	— ⅛	300
77	Jan. 3	62½	Jan. 28	Associated Oil	65¼	62½	62½	— 2⅜	2,400
108¼	Jan. 4	105	Jan. 27	Atch., Top. & S. F..	106⅝	105	105⅝	— 1½	12,650
100⅜	Jan. 28	98⅞	Jan. 4	A., T. & S. F. pf....	100⅜	99⅜	100⅛	+ ⅛	3,600
115	Jan. 3	112½	Jan. 25	Atl. Coast Line	113	112½	113	..	1,200
118⅝	Jan. 3	103⅞	Jan. 12	BALD. LOCO. WKS	110⅝	105¼	108	— 1⅝	100,400
108¼	Jan. 21	107¼	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108½	108½	108½	..	300
96	Jan. 4	88¼	Jan. 29	Baltimore & Ohio...	92¼	88½	88½	— 3⅞	25,900
80	Jan. 15	77¼	Jan. 3	Baltimore & Ohio pf	77⅞	77¼	77⅝	— ⅝	3,150
3⅜	Jan. 3	2⅜	Jan. 29	Batopilas Mining††	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	3,950
493	Jan. 18	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	475	456	465	— 7	1,470
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	130	130	130	—10	800
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fish. 1st pf...	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	86¼	Jan. 10	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	87	86¼	87	— ¼	3,200
132	Jan. 14	130¼	Jan. 29	Brooklyn Union Gas.	131½	130½	130½	— 1	600
52	Jan. 24	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	52	52	52	+ 1½	100
99⅜	Jan. 11	95⅜	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	..	100
14	Jan. 12	11¼	Jan. 29	Bruns. T. & R.R. sec	12	11¾	11¼	— ⅞	200
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf....	..	..	*109⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	83¾	Jan. 15	Burns Bros	84¾	84	84½	..	845
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	100	..	....
100	Jan. 3	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	100	..	....
31	Jan. 11	30	Jan. 6	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	— 1	100
79⅜	Jan. 26	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior††	79¾	74	75¼	— ⅝	28,600
42⅝	Jan. 3	29¼	Jan. 29	CAL. PETROLEUM	32	29¼	29⅝	— 2¼	15,100
80⅜	Jan. 3	60⅛	Jan. 24	Cal. Petroleum pf..	66	60⅛	61½	— 3½	8,300
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canadian Southern...	..	..	58⅝	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	167	Jan. 29	Canadian Pacific...	174⅞	167	167⅜	— 7⅝	29,075
88⅝	Jan. 18	86	Jan. 14	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	— 2½	100
56¼	Jan. 18	52¼	Jan. 12	Central Leather	54	52½	52⅜	— 1½	7,200
110½	Jan. 27	108⅜	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	110½	110⅜	110⅜	+ ½	650
290	Jan. 18	290	Jan. 4	Central of N. J.....	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	135	135	135	..	10
66⅞	Jan. 5	61¼	Jan. 29	Chesapeake & Ohio.	64½	61¼	61¼	— 3¼	14,800
10⅝	Jan. 7	10¼	Jan. 7	Chicago & Alton...	..	..	10½	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	12¼	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	14	12¼	12⅝	— 1½	4,800
39⅜	Jan. 3	35⅞	Jan. 29	Chi. Great West. pf.	38	35⅞	35⅞	— 2¼	5,200
102¾	Jan. 3	94⅜	Jan. 27	Chi., Mil. & St. P..	99	94⅜	96⅛	— 3	27,650
136¼	Jan. 5	131	Jan. 27	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	133½	131	132½	— 2	2,500
134⅝	Jan. 3	130	Jan. 27	Chi. & Northwestern	131½	130	130	— 1⅞	1,500
175	Jan. 11	174¼	Jan. 4	Chi. & N. W. pf....	175	175	175	..	100
108¾	Jan. 3	106½	Jan. 28	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	107⅝	106⅛	106¾	— 1	7,350
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf..	136	136	136	+ 1	138
25⅝	Jan. 5	23¼	Jan. 21	Chile Copper	24	23⅜	23½	— ⅛	6,200
55⅜	Jan. 4	52⅜	Jan. 27	Chile Copper†††	54⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— 1⅛	15,300
47⅞	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 29	C., C., C. & St. L....	40	40	40	— 6⅞	200
76	Jan. 11	74	Jan. 20	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	74	74	74	— 1	100
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts....	..	..	70¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Clev. & Pitts. spec...	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	72	Jan. 12	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	73	73	73	— 1	450
112	Jan. 24	110¼	Jan. 13	Cluett, Pea. & Co.pf.	112	110¾	110¾	— 1	500
53	Jan. 4	45⅞	Jan. 26	Col. Fuel & Iron....	47	43¾	44	— 2½	19,800
32¼	Jan. 7	28	Jan. 28	Col. & Southern....	29	28	28	— 1	200
55	Jan. 13	51	Jan. 24	Col. & South. 1st pf.	51	51	51	— ½	200
48	Jan. 11	48	Jan. 11	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comput.-T.-Rec.Co..	52	49	49	— 3	1,900
115	Jan. 4	114	Jan. 24	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	114	114	114	— 1	100
144¾	Jan. 8	137½	Jan. 29	Consolidated Gas ..	142	137½	137¾	— 4⅝	8,700
86½	Jan. 3	78⅜	Jan. 12	Continental Can	81¼	79	80	+ ⅝	700
108	Jan. 4	108	Jan. 4	Continental Can pf..	..	..	106	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref..	25¼	21⅝	22	— 1¼	156,816
101½	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	100⅝	96¼	96½	— ⅝	9,000
..	.....	..	.....	Crex Carpet Co.....	..	..	41	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	27⅜	..	....
78⅝	Jan. 3	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	73¼	63¾	64¼	+ 4	185,450
111⅝	Jan. 28	106¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	111⅝	100⅛	110⅝	+ ⅝	1,560
187½	Jan. 21	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	186	176	176½	— 8⅞	2,300
106	Jan. 12	106	Jan. 12	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	106	..	....
96¼	Jan. 3	96	Jan. 6	DEERE & CO. pf...	96½	96¼	96¼	+ ¼	300
154¼	Jan. 19	150	Jan. 27	Delaware & Hudson.	153	150	150½	— 3½	600
225	Jan. 6	223	Jan. 25	Del., Lack. & West...	224	223	224	+ ½	500
14	Jan. 3	11¼	Jan. 11	Denver & Rio Gr....	13	13	13	..	100
24	Jan. 3	19½	Jan. 27	Den. & Rio Gr. pf....	20⅞	19½	19½	— 1¼	800
137½	Jan. 18	132½	Jan. 8	Detroit Edison	141	139¾	138¾	+ 2¼	145
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
81	Jan. 29	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	81	78¾	79⅜	+ 8⅝	300
108	Jan. 15	106¼	Jan. 4	Diamond Match	..	..	107	..	....
48⅝	Jan. 3	43⅜	Jan. 12	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	47½	43⅜	43⅜	— 3⅝	23,300
29	Jan. 3	26⅜	Jan. 27	Dome Mines	28	26⅜	27	— ⅝	4,100
6	Jan. 11	5	Jan. 29	Dul., S. S. & Atl...	5	5	5	— 1	200
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	10	10	10	— 2	100
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Sup. Trac...	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	62	Jan. 27	Elec. Storage Bat...	63⅝	62	62	— 2	1,000
43⅜	Jan. 3	35⅞	Jan. 27	Erie	39½	35⅞	36	— 3⅝	97,300
59¼	Jan. 3	50⅜	Jan. 27	Erie 1st pf.....	55¼	50⅜	52	— 4	12,300
54½	Jan. 3	46¾	Jan. 28	Erie 2d pf.....	48	46¾	46¾	— 3⅝	800
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pittsburgh†..	..	..	*62½	..	....
85	Jan. 7	80	Jan. 11	FED. MIN. & SM..	..	..	83½	..	....
57¼	Jan. 7	51	Jan. 27	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	55¼	51½	53½	— 2¼	600
305	Jan. 26	290	Jan. 21	GEN. CHEMICAL..	305	305	305	+15	189
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf...	116	115½	116	— 1	300
178½	Jan. 17	170¼	Jan. 12	General Electric	173¾	170½	170½	— 2¾	3,450
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	485	470	470	— 5	600
116½	Jan. 3	112	Jan. 27	General Motors pf..	112½	112	112½	— ⅞	300
70¼	Jan. 3	68¾	Jan. 29	Goodrich (B. F.)....	72½	68½	69½	— 1½	82,500
113⅝	Jan. 8	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	112¾	110	112½	+ ⅛	1,300
94	Jan. 28	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	94	87⅜	91⅞	— 2⅜	12,900
127½	Jan. 4	120¾	Jan. 27	Great Northern pf....	123¼	120¾	121	— 2¾	14,000
50⅜	Jan. 3	43⅜	Jan. 27	Gt.Nor.ofs.for ore pf	47½	43⅜	44⅜	— 2¾	82,400
51	Jan. 3	46¾	Jan. 20	Greene-Cananea†† ...	48⅞	47	47⅜	— 1	3,010
24½	Jan. 3	22¼	Jan. 29	Guggen. Expl'n†....	23	22¼	22¼	— ⅝	9,080
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. &P	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co....	..	..	185	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	112½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
126¼	Jan. 12	126¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining..	129½	128½	129	..	122
106¼	Jan. 8	105¼	Jan. 29	ILLINOIS CENT....	107	105¾	105¼	— 1⅜	900
..	.....	..	.....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
47⅞	Jan. 18	44	Jan. 20	Insp. Con. Cop.††	46	44¼	44½	— 1⅜	30,500
20½	Jan. 24	19	Jan. 20	Int.-Met. w. t. cfs...	..	..	19	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	— 1⅜	100
21½	Jan. 3	18¼	Jan. 27	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.sh.	19⅝	18¼	18¼	— 1½	6,200
77½	Jan. 3	73	Jan. 26	Int. Consol. Corp. pf	75½	73	75	+ ⅞	2,315
20⅜	Jan. 5	20¼	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural....	22½	20¼	20¼	— 2⅜	1,000
74	Jan. 5	56⅞	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural pf.	60¼	58¾	59	— 2	1,650
112	Jan. 20	108½	Jan. 3	Int. Harv., N. J....	111½	109½	110¼	— ¾	5,700
119½	Jan. 4	116	Jan. 21	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	119½	119½	119½	..	20
78	Jan. 6	74	Jan. 17	Int. Harv. Corp'n...	..	..	74	..	....
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 13	Int. Harv. Cor. pf...	..	..	108	..	....
23½	Jan. 18	17⅜	Jan. 29	Int. M. M. cfs. of dp	21½	17⅜	17⅜	— 3⅜	58,210
85¼	Jan. 17	75½	Jan. 3	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	82¾	79½	80	— 1	140,800
227½	Jan. 17	197⅛	Jan. 3	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	218	202	208	— 7½	8,374
111½	Jan. 15	106¾	Jan. 15	Int.Nick.pf.v.t.cfs...	111	111	111	..	100
12¼	Jan. 4	10½	Jan. 20	Int. Paper Co.	12	10⅞	102	— ⅛	8,100
50⅜	Jan. 3	46	Jan. 27	Int. Paper Co. pf...	48½	46	46½	— 1½	2,800
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
82¼	Jan. 4	26	Jan. 27	K. C., FT.S & M.pf.	..	..	67	..	....
64⅞	Jan. 3	60¼	Jan. 27	Kan. City Southern.	28⅞	26	26¼	— 2⅞	10,600
*85	Jan. 18	*85	Jan. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	62	60¼	61	— 1	900
112⅜	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) & Co....	..	..	82¾	..	....
3½	Jan. 10	1½	Jan. 19	Kayser (J.) 1st pf...	111¼	111¼	111¼	— 3⅝	100
*130	Jan. 14	*128½	Jan. 10	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	3½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	80	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Kresge (S. S.) Co...	..	..	110	..	....
86	Jan. 6	77	Jan. 4	LACK. STEEL CO.	83¼	77⅞	82⅞	+ 3⅞	21,800
106	Jan. 10	104½	Jan. 28	Laclede Gas	105	104½	105	— ½	700
16¾	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 26	Lake Erie & West...	13⅜	12	12	— 1½	600
41	Jan. 3	37	Jan. 21	Lake Erie & W. pf..	..	..	37	..	....
83	Jan. 4	75	Jan. 27	Lehigh Valley†	78⅝	75	76	— 2¾	14,100

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*). †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
285	Jan. 4	259¾	Jan. 18	Liggett & Myers....	..	..	259¾	..	....
120½	Jan. 27	119	Jan. 12	Liggett & Myers pf.	120½	120	120½	+ 1	213
22½	Jan. 13	20½	Jan. 14	Long Island†	21	21	21	— 1	600
21	Jan. 18	20	Jan. 3	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	20	20	20	..	100
91½	Jan. 13	91½	Jan. 13	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	91½	..	....
58	Jan. 25	55	Jan. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	56	56	56	+ 1	100
185	Jan. 28	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co....	185	179⅞	185	+ 5½	1,251
117¼	Jan. 20	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	117	117	117	— ⅜	102
130⅜	Jan. 13	125	Jan. 29	Louis. & Nash.....	126½	125	125	— 1½	600
80½	Jan. 28	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	80¼	79	79	..	500
67	Jan. 17	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.....	67	67	67	+ ⅛	400
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	3	..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	130¼	Jan. 6	Manhat. Elev. gtd..	131⅝	130¾	131⅜	+ ⅜	400
60	Jan. 5	60	Jan. 5	Manhat. Shirt Co...	..	..	60	..	....
109	Jan. 18	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	109	109	109	..	100
75¾	Jan. 3	63½	Jan. 20	Maxwell Motors	71¼	64½	68	+ 1¼	31,900
93	Jan. 3	86	Jan. 27	Max. Motors 1st pf..	88⅝	86	87½	— ⅜	2,900
57	Jan. 3	50⅜	Jan. 24	Max. Motors 2d pf..	54½	50⅞	52¾	— 1¾	3,200
62	Jan. 4	55	Jan. 28	May Dept. Stores...	55½	55	55	— 3	200
104	Jan. 4	102⅞	Jan. 20	May Dept. Stores pf.	102½	102½	102½	..	25
129⅜	Jan. 3	99¼	Jan. 27	Mexican Petroleum.	110½	99¼	101	— 9⅜	198,620
105⅜	Jan. 3	97	Jan. 28	Mex. Petroleum pf...	99	97	99	..	400
39	Jan. 4	35¾	Jan. 3	Miami Copper††....	38¼	37⅝	37⅞	— ¼	12,050
*130	Jan. 3	*125	Jan. 22

Amer. & British Mfg.
Lima Locomotive
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder
Aetna Explosives

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

TABLE OF
New York Bank Stocks
3 Years' Comparison
1912—1915
Published in New York Sun
January 30th
Furnished by us on request

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WE WILL BUY
25 Continental Oil
50 Galena Sig. Pf.
50 Illinois P. L.
50 Phila Oil
50 S. O. of Cal.
100 Union Tank L.

WE WILL SELL
50 Buckeye Pipe L.
50 Galena Sig. Com.
50 Prairie P. L.
25 Solar Refining
50 S. O. of N. Y.
50 Vacuum Oil

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Your income may need adjustment.
8%
is the net return on
American Public Utilities Co.
Preferred Stock
WRITE
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

FOR SALE
25 Bankers Trust
100 Continental Ins.
100 Childs (Rest.) Com.
10 Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
200 Hooker Elec. Chem. Pfd.
25 U. S. Mortgage & Trust
Inquiries Invited
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

American Brass Co.
Am. Sumatra Tob. Co.
Du Pont-Hercules-Atlas
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Yale & Towne
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector. 14 Wall St.

French Gov't 5% Notes, 1916
Utah Sec. Corp. 6s
Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
Union Trust Co. Stock
Indian Refining Preferred Stock
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

EST. 1900 Semet-Solvay EST. 1900
Solvay Process
By-Products
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

Chalmers Motor
Hupp Motor
Packard Motor
Reo Motor Car
Reo Truck
Ford Motor (of Canada)
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
30 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

Will Buy or Sell
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry.
Common & Preferred
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Otis Elevator Pfd.
Emerson-Brant. Pfd.
Remington Typewriter
Gulf States Steel
MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS & BONDS.
118 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

Greeley Square Hotel Co. (McAlpin)
Public Utility Deb. Corp. Deb. 5s
St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber 1st 6s
Central States Elec., All Issues
Aurora, Elgin & Chicago 1st & Ref. 5s
Dayton Lighting 1st & Ref. 5s, 1937
BERWIN & CO.,
Phone Cort. 309. 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

Springfield Coal M'g Co.
Stocks and Bonds
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 29, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. ($50)	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	22½	24
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	76	78
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	92
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	*2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	132	135
Do pf. ($50).	1,669,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	†2½	Q	Nov 1, 15	383	388
Do pf.	14,286,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	112	115
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	67	68
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1¼	Q	Jan 3, 16	87	88
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	45	48
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73	76
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	56	59
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	77	82
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 15	92	95
Au.-Atlk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	55	60
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Bir. R., L. & P.C 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	86	88
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	90
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,633,500	2½	S	J. & D.	88	88¼
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,464,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,804,400	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99.	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
C.L. H.& P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,493,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	100
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	101½	102½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	24½	26
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	92
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & L.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	62	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 15	85½	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	89½	90¼
C. I. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st rf. 5s,'30	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '20.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	104
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	138	142
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,883,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	72	76
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	81	86
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32.	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & P. pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	5	12
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	38	45
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
Gt. G. & E.1st 5s, 1922.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	80
G. W'n Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	96½
Do 1st 5s,'46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B.	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B. Div.5s,'31	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s, '32.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95¼	98
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76½
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	9,543,080	2	S	J. & J.	88	94
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	24	26
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	53	55
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	88	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	63	68
K.C. Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	M. & N.	95	99
L. R. Ry. & L. E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	98½
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	357,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.	2,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	95	96⅝
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Do 5s, '26.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73	76
Do con.5s,'33	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Do ref. 5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf	4,585,000	3	S	J. & J.	15	17
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	64
Do pf.	5,975,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	64
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	8,388,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	46	46¼
N. Y. West'r 1st 4s, 2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81½	83
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ont. Power.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Do 1st 5s,'43	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	..	69
Do db. 6s,'21	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
O E Ry.5s,'33	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	95½	..
Ozark P.&W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Peoria G. E. 1st 5s,'23	1,500,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
P.G. El.5s,'35	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96
Pub. S. C.5s	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	100½	101½
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,200,000	..	..	.....	104	105
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '34, tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	69	72
Roch., Syr. & E.R.5s,'45	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	50	51
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	99
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	M & S.	83	88
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Sch. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '34.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	..
S. Diego C. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E.6s, '23	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrn. Ry(1st)	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101¾
Do pf. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '20	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96½
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	93	96
So. Cal. Ed.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	91
Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,16	92½	93
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	103	105
S.W.P.& L.pf	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95¼	98
So. Pwr.5s,'30	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	97½	100
Spfd. (O.) Ly. H.& P.5s,'26	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100¾	101½
	720,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	101

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 29, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$8¼	$9
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$31¼	$32
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	85
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	87	88½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	45	47
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83¼
Ut. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	6,899,368	..	..	.....	46	48
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	7,713,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73	75
Utah Sec.Cor. Do 6s, 1922.	27,500,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	90	..
Wash.R. & E. Do pf.	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	19	20½
Wash.St.G. & E. Do pf.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	88½	91½
Western Pwr Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	85¼	85¾
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	5,503,000	2	S	J. & D.	80½	80¾
Wis. Ed'n Co Do db. 6s,'24	2,125,000	..	..	.....	35	40
	14,670,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	84	90
	7,040,000	..	..	.....	17	18
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	58½	59½
	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	90	94
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	$42½	$45

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 15	395	405
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	460	470
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*10	Q	Jan 3, 16	500	525
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	S	Dec 31,15	540	545
Central	3,000,000	*20	Q	Jan 3, 16	1135	1150
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	½	Q	Dec 31,15	445	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	13	Q	Jan 3, 16	1225	1275
Fidelity	1,000,000	13	Q	J. & J.	208	216
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,15	250	260
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Dec 3, 16	280	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	†8	S	Dec 31,15	410	415
Hamiltcn	500,000	3	Q	Nov 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	155	165
Kings Co..	500,000	5	Q	Nov 2, 15	630	645
Liw. T. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 3, 16	123	126
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	112	120
Manufactr's..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	140	150
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	415	430
New York..	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,15	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	960	990
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Jan 1, 16	280	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,15	395	405
Union	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	370	380
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,15	397	403
United States	5,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

*Including 10% extra. †Including 2% extra. ‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Cities Serv..	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	115	120
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	76	78
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	102
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Day. Gas 5s..	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '20....	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s. '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	130½	..
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '27.....	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	96	99
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Kan. Nat. G. Do 1st 6s,'16	12,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Am. 5s,'48	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.....	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	93	96
Pac. G. & E.	2,363,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Old pf.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	62	63
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	91	93
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 16,15	88	90
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¾	100
Do deb. 5s..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.....	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Wash. G.($20)	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	2,000,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 15	73½	74¼
	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105⅝	106

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 31,15	114	120
Bd.&Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,	202	300
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	S	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Commonw'th	500,000	2	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	59	62
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	450	500
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	350	360
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	480	500
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	12	S	Jan 1, 16	310	..
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	..	.....	650	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	403	405
Law. Mtg.	6,000,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	176	180
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,15	114	118
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	216	220
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co...	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	94	102
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	S	July 1, 15	45	52
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	305	315
No. River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	97	102
Stuyv. ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Weste'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 15	540	580
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	17	17½
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	..	Dec 15,15	635	645
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	Q	Oct 15,15	275	285
Buck, P. L..	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	111	114
Chesc. Mfg..	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 20,15	730	740
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	.....	160	180
Contin. Oil..	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	270	275
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,15	45	48
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	50	55
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Dec 15,15	242	247
Gal.-Sig. O. pf	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	156	160
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	135	138
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	15	Q	Jan 15,16	178	181
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Nov 15,15	105	108
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Dec 15,15	33	35
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	208	212
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	Q	Jan 3, 16	104	107
Ohio Oil....	15,000,000	6b	Q	Dec 20,15	198	200
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	417	422
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	.....	226	229
Solar Ref'g..	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	300	310
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Dec 1, 15	220	225
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,15	330	360
S. W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,15	120	125
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,15	377	380
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Nov 30,15	500	505
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	S	Dec 15,15	440	445
St. Oil (K.)..	3,000,000	be	S	Jan 3, 16	340	345
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	340	350
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	502	505
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	211	213
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 16	545	555
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 15,15	125	130
Union Pac. L.	12,000,000	..	..	Sep 25,15	85	87
Vacuum Oil..	10,000,000	5h	S	My 15,15	222	225
Wash'ton Oil	1,000,000	$3	..	Dec 1, 15	50	53

b—Including 4¾c extra. c—Including 1% extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including 1% extra. h—Including 2% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	168	174
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,16	17¾	18¼
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	..	J.A.J.O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	.....	125	180
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d. Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	..
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	10 120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 29, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	535	544
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	210	213
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	S	Nov 1, 15	410	430
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	..	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	125

MUST GUARD GOLD, VANDERLIP WARNS

City Bank Head Urges Loans to Foreign Governments to Maintain Credits.

CALLS THE MEASURE VITAL

Predicts Raids on Reserves by Europe After the War and Says Our Banks Must Be Ready.

Members of the National Foreign Trade Convention, which was in session in New Orleans last week, said that the speech of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of this city, was the ablest discussion of the trade situation since the war began. Robert H. Patchin, Secretary of the council, telegraphed to this city Mr. Vanderlip's entire speech, a brief account of which was printed in THE TIMES.

Mr. Vanderlip discussed in detail the probable position of this country at the close of the war. He urged loans to foreign Governments as a defense for our gold reserve. He discussed the handicaps in our outlook for foreign trade, the chief among which, he said, were being imposed by the Government.

"There have been," he said, "two factors that worked toward increased credit structure since the Federal Reserve law reducing reserve requirements went into effect, that is to say, the angle at which the sand lay on the gold disk was increased,) and we have had an enormous influx of gold, (in other words, the gold disk was greatly enlarged.) The result was easy to foresee. Bankers always loan an idle surplus if they can, and it is not surprising then, if we turn to statistics, to see that the loans and discounts of national banks alone have gone up more than $1,000,000,000, and for all the banks the total would not fall far short of $2,000,000,000. Our heap of sand on the gold disk is about one-sixth larger than it was when the war broke out.

Bank Reserves Vital.

"What is going to happen to that gold disk when the war is over? What defense have we for our gold reserves? What program of preparedness are we working out to meet the international attack that is threatened to be made upon the gold foundation of our credit system? Do you recognize why that question is of vital interest to every citizen, to every man with a bank account? The interior farmer, merchant or manufacturer, wholly local in his interests, may think he has but the remotest interest in foreign trade. He is, however, interested in bank reserves and the course of foreign trade as it reacts on those reserves will affect his business future to an extent that may some day amaze him.

"So long as the war goes on the world will be so tipped askew; in all probability the gold holdings of other countries will continue to fall into our lap. As the gold falls it will be added to our reserves. As those reserves grow, so will grow our credit structure based upon them. When the war is ended we will find all Europe depleted of its gold, staggering under a weight of inflated bank and Government paper, and under the direst stress. To rebuild its stock of gold the point of attack will be our gold reserves.

"What defense can we put up? Other means must be found than any that could be provided by legislation, nor do the means lie in the hands of the bankers. They may recognize the danger, and, instead of loaning to the limit permitted by law, run with strong reserves, but any surplus that we could expect the bankers to hold would suffice for but a short time if the drain were severe. We may invest in short-term foreign loans that can be converted into credits to check a gold demand. We have already done some of that and will probably do a good deal more.

Foreign Loans a Safeguard.

"There have been bankers so short-sighted as to object to our making any loans abroad, but I believe the day will come when you will find that those loans convertible into credits, as they will be, will check gold withdrawals and form one of the most important safeguards of our gold stock, but efforts in the way of defense such as excessive reserves or short term foreign investments must be as nothing when compared to what is possible in the form of credits created by exports of produce and merchandise. There is the strength of defense. Its effective measure will be the size of our exports compared to our imports. The size of that favorable balance must form the true defense of our gold stock and that is why every citizen, whether he knows it or not, is interested in the subject that this convention came together to consider.

"I should like very briefly to indicate some of the advantages and handicaps that seem to me most important in the outlook for foreign trade development. Among our advantages are our unequaled supplies of cheap food and raw material and our vast home market, which gives us a background of large-scale manufacturing. This large-scale manufacturing, even under the handicap of wages twice those paid by some of our competitors, still permits us to manufacture as cheaply as they do. Then we have the advantage of disorganized foreign markets of a long period in the neutral markets, during which the trade of our competitors has been interrupted, giving us an extraordinary opportunity for entering those markets.

"Among the handicaps are the facts that our merchants are in a measure untrained and inexperienced in foreign trade. Our laws are framed to prohibit co-operation. Although we must face combinations that are not amenable to our laws, we will meet the competition not alone of combined producers but of combined nations erecting tariff barriers specially designed to impede us. We will feel severely our lack of Government co-operation with business men, and we must meet the competition of other countries where that co-operation will be developed to the highest degree, where, instead of suspicion of the motives of business men, Governments will confer with men and shape national policies by their advice and to their advantage.

Repeal Foolish Laws.

"Can we, with our political theories of compelled competition, stand up against the united co-operative efforts that we will meet from our competitors? Will our Government theory of destroying combinations, no matter how economic in their results, win in a field of neutral competition where our competitors are not so handicapped? It may be so, but when we go into neutral markets we operate under fixed economic laws that Congress can neither alter nor abolish, and we will succeed or fail in the measure in which we place ourselves in accord with those laws.

"Let us sensibly remove a lot of existing foolish legislation that is uneconomic in its results, unnecessarily restrictive in its operation, and has been helpful only to politicians of all parties as a basis for demagogic appeals for votes. I do not believe the business life of the country is awake to what it means to have its foreign commerce at the mercy of transportation under foreign flags.

"The reason that is so is not because capital craves Government aid, but because it cannot make progress against insurmountable Government handicaps. I believe the real basis of those handicaps does not stand on any honest conception of which is best for the economic welfare of the whole country. Instead, they rest in demagogic class legislation, and the character of that legislation is not so much partisan as it is merely political. We will have the handicap of political institutions that have come to regard the tariff as a political question to be handled by politicians, and we will face the competition of countries that have well developed the closest co-operation between Governmental and business agencies in devising and administering tariffs as scientific instruments for national commercial development and defense."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 24	2	1½	2	1½
Jan. 25	2	1½	2	1½
Jan. 26	2	1½	2	1½
Jan. 27	2	1½	2	1½
Jan. 28	2	1½	2	1½
Jan. 29	2	1½	2	1½
Week's range—				
High	2			1½
Low	1¾			1½
Same week last year—				
High	2			2
Low	1¾			2
Year's range to date—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1½			2

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 24	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Jan. 25	2½@2¾	2¾	3 @3¼
Jan. 26	2¾	2½@2¾	2¾@3
Jan. 27	2½@2¾	2¾	3 @3¼
Jan. 28	2½@2¾	2¾	3 @3¼
Jan. 29	2½@2¾	2¾	3 @3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2¾	3¼
Year's range to date—			
High	3	3	3½
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	3½

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 24	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Jan. 25	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Jan. 26	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Jan. 27	Par	†15c	Par	*30c
Jan. 28	Par	†15c	Par	*30c
Jan. 29	Par	†15c	Par	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 24	4½@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	27f 98c
Jan. 25	4½@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	27f 99c
Jan. 26	4½@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	27f 99½c
Jan. 27	4½@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	27f 99½c
Jan. 28	4½@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	28f 01c
Jan. 29	4½@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	28f 01c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	Rentes, Paris.
	4½%	4%
Jan. 24	57⅞	61f 75c
Jan. 25	57⅞	61f 75c
Jan. 26	57½	61f 25c
Jan. 27	57½	61f ..
Jan. 28	57½	61f ..
Jan. 29	57½	61f ..

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
Jan. 24	27⅛d	57¾c
Jan. 25	27¼d	57¾c
Jan. 26	27⅛d	57c
Jan. 27	26⅞d	56¾c
Jan. 28	27¼d	57¼c
Jan. 29	27d	56⅞c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
Jan. 24	$4.76⅜	$4.76	$4.76
Jan. 25	4.76⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 26	4.76⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 27	4.76⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 28	4.76⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 29	4.76⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
	Cables.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 24	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅝
Jan. 25	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
Jan. 26	4.77	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
Jan. 27	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
Jan. 28	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Jan. 29	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Week's range	Demand. High.	Low.	Cables. Last.
High	$4.76⅞		$4.77
Low	4.76		4.76⅛
Same week last year.			
High	4.85¼		4.85⅜
Low	4.84⅛		4.84⅝
Year's range to date.			
High	4.78		4.78⅛
Low	4.73⅛		4.74⅛
Same period last year.			
High	4.85¼		4.85⅜
Low	4.83¼		4.84

—Paris.— —Switzerland.—

	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Jan. 24	5.86¼	74.37½	74.50	5.17⅛	5.16⅛	
Jan. 25	5.86¼	74.62½	74.75	5.16⅜	5.15⅝	
Jan. 26	5.86¼	74.62½	74.75	5.17	5.16	
Jan. 27	5.87⅜	74.75	74.87½	5.18	5.17	
Jan. 28	5.87⅜	74.12½	74.18¾	5.18	5.17	
Jan. 29	5.87⅜	74.06¼	74.12½	5.18	5.17	

	Holland. Dmd.	Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Cab.	Sweden. Dmd.	Cab.	Russia. Dmd.	Austria. Cab.
Jan. 24	43.62½	43.87½	6.67	6.66	29.50	12.63		
Jan. 25	43.75	44.00	6.66	6.65	29.50	12.65		
Jan. 26	43.75	44.00	6.67⅛	6.66	29.50	12.65		
Jan. 27	42.87½	43.00	6.71½	6.70⅝	29.50	12.53		
Jan. 28	42.75	43.00	6.73	6.72½	29.50	12.52		
Jan. 29	42.75	42.87½	6.73½	6.73	29.50	12.52		

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 29, 1916.

STOCKS, SHARES.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	658,045	167,080	477,166
Tuesday	453,742	145,646	409,495
Wednesday	744,727	245,139	456,554
Thursday	733,121	281,163	459,792
Friday	536,241	438,907	548,059
Saturday	290,180	119,555	366,679
Total week.	3,418,056	1,501,490	2,717,745
Y'r to date.	15,025,300	5,075,717	11,105,756

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$4,537,500	$2,612,500	$4,393,500
Tuesday	3,870,000	2,390,000	4,072,000
Wednesday	4,890,500	2,518,500	4,047,000
Thursday	4,175,000	2,363,000	4,903,500
Friday	4,432,000	2,010,000	4,531,100
Saturday	2,585,000	1,051,000	2,879,500
Total week.	$24,510,000	$12,945,000	$22,826,600
Y'r to date.	110,859,500	55,546,000	89,362,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	Jan. 29,'16.	Jan. 30,'15.	Differences.
R.R. & Mis.	3,418,034	1,501,114 +	1,916,920
Banks	22	376 −	354
BONDS.			
RR. & Mis.	$19,878,000	$12,237,500 +	$7,635,500
Gov't	3,893,000	145,500 +	3,747,500
State	39,000	191,000 −	152,000
City	705,000	371,000 +	334,000
Total all	$24,510,000	$12,945,000 +	$11,565,000

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

	CHICAGO. —May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
WHEAT.				
Jan. 24	$1.33⅜	$1.31¼	$1.31⅞	$1.30¼
Jan. 25	1.36⅝	1.32⅞	1.26⅝	1.24½
Jan. 26	1.38½	1.36	1.28	1.26¼
Jan. 27	1.37⅝	1.34¼	1.27⅜	1.25
Jan. 28	1.37⅛	1.35⅜	1.28⅛	1.26½
Jan. 29	1.36½	1.34⅜	1.27¼	1.25⅜
Week's range.	1.38½	1.31¼	1.28⅝	1.24¼
			Cash, 2 Red.	
	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Jan. 24			$1.34¼	$1.34
Jan. 25			1.34½	..
Jan. 26			1.39	..
Jan. 27			1.37¾	..
Jan. 28			1.36¾	..
Jan. 29			1.36¾	..
Week's range.			1.39	1.34
	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
CORN.				
Jan. 24	75⅜	73⅞	73⅞	74
Jan. 25	77¼	77⅞	78¼	..
Jan. 26	79⅞	79	80½	79⅝
Jan. 27	79⅝	78⅝	79⅝	78⅞
Jan. 28	81	79⅝	81	79⅞
Jan. 29	81⅛	80⅛	81⅝	80½
Week's range.	81⅛	77⅞	81⅝	78
	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
OATS.				
Jan. 24	55⅛	52⅝	49½	49
Jan. 25	53⅝	52⅞	49¾	49¼
Jan. 26	54⅜	53½	50¼	49⅝
Jan. 27	53⅞	53	49¾	49
Jan. 28	54¼	53½	49⅞	49⅜
Jan. 29	53⅝	53¼	49⅜	49¼
Week's range.	54⅜	52⅝	50¼	49

Provisions.	—Jan. High.	Low.	—May. High.	Low.
LARD.				
Jan. 24	$10.35	$10.30	$10.67	$10.52
Jan. 25	10.30	10.30	10.70	10.60
Jan. 26	10.30	10.27	10.70	10.55
Jan. 27	..	..	10.65	10.55
Jan. 28	..	..	10.67	10 52
Jan. 29	10.32	10.27	10.60	10.52
Week's range	10.40	10.27	10.70	10.52
	—Jan.		—May.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Jan. 24	..	..	11.10	11.00
Jan. 25	10.87	10.80	11.22	11.12
Jan. 26	10.75	10.72	11.12	11.02
Jan. 27	10.82	10.70	11.17	11.05
Jan. 28	..	..	11.20	11.10
Jan. 29	..	..	11.12	11.02
Week's range	10.87	10.70	11.22	11.00
	—Jan.		—May.	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Jan. 24	20.35	20.35	20.87	20.40
Jan. 25	20.50	20.45	20.75	20.45
Jan. 26	20.30	20.20	20.57	20.40
Jan. 27	20.40	20.22	20.70	20.47
Jan. 28	20.60	20.40	20.80	20.60
Jan. 29	21.10	20.70	20.75	20.57
Week's range	21.10	20.20	20.80	20.40

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	—Jan. High.	Low.	—Mar. High.	Low.	—May. High.	Low.
Jan. 24	12.13	12.02	12.20	12.14	12.53	12.38
Jan. 25	12.07	11.99	12.20	12.11	12.45	12.36
Jan. 26	..	..	12.24	12.08	12.47	12.32
Jan. 27	..	..	12.05	11.87	12.30	12.11
Jan. 28	..	..	12.01	11.78	12.23	12.02
Jan. 29	..	..	11.95	11.81	12.16	12.05
W'k's re.	..	..	12.29	11.78	12.53	12.02
	—July. High.	Low.	—Oct. High.	Low.	—Dec. High.	Low.
Jan. 24	12.64	12.52	12.67	12.51	12.83	12.66
Jan. 25	12.57	12.49	12.60	12.51	12.73	12.67
Jan. 26	12.59	12.45	12.61	12.43	12.76	12.60
Jan. 27	12.42	12.24	12.43	12.25	12.54	12.37
Jan. 28	12.30	12.16	12.36	12.15	12.50	12.29
Jan. 29	12.29	12.17	12.29	12.18	12.44	12.33
W'k's re.	12.64	12.16	12.67	12.15	12.83	12.29

NEW YORK CURB MARKET.

Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 29.

TRANSACTIONS BY DAYS.

	Indust's.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	102,465	15,487	186,462	$419,100
Tuesday	68,826	7,634	219,265	601,200
Wednesday	133,616	12,305	292,210	620,200
Thursday	82,007	8,100	205,360	602,800
Friday	88,759	15,328	244,950	787,000
Saturday	35,615	3,732	114,660	755,000
Total	511,288	62,586	1,322,907	$3,845,300

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,720	Aetna Explos.	72	61½	66	..
30,000	Aetna E., w. i.	21⅝	20	21¼	..
15,925	Aetna Ex. rts.	9½	⅜	6⅝	..
3,900	Aeolian-Weber Piano	34	28	32	..
2,850	Ajax Rub., Inc.	71⅝	69¾	69¾	− ⅛
2,765	Amer. British Mfg. Co.	43	31	32	− 4
740	Am. Drug Syn.	13¼	12½	13¼	− ⅝
285	Am. Int. Corp.	22½	20	20½	− 2
800	At., G. & W.I.	20¾	20	20	− 1
1,400	At. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	46	44	44	− 1
200	Atlantic Steel	55	55	55	..
100	Brit.-Am.Tob., old	16	16	16	..
1,000	Balt. Tube, w. i.	64	62	64	− 6
1,164	Balt. Tube pf.	85	82	85	+ 5
25	Carnegie Fact. of Canada	39	39	39	..
485	Can. Car & F.	71	66	66	− 5
550	*Can. C.&F.pf	93	86	86	− 5
2,150	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	2¼	2	2¼	..
8,620	*Car. Lt. & P.	6¼	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
4,675	Carwen Steel, w. i.	8⅞	8¼	8¼	− ⅝
15,008	*Chand. Mot.	94	88	92	+ 2¾
4,525	*Chev. Mot. Car Co.	136	125	126	− 6
110	Cent. Foundry	13	12½	13	+ 2
100	Cent. Fdy. pf.	26	26	26	− 2
10	Cramp Ship	76	76	76	..
355	*Crocker-W.	104	102	102¼	− 1¼
19,300	*Cuba C. Sug.	46⅝	45¾	46⅜	+ ⅛
3,500	Curt. v.t.cfs.	55	50	50	− 5
1,050	Dav. Chem.	69¾	65	69	..
10	Dom. Steel	45	45	45	..
4,745	Driggs-Sea.	150	130	145	+10
3,000	*Electric Gun.	1⅜	1	1¼	− ¼
100	*Hall Sig. pf.	38	38	38	..
1,662	Em. Phono.	12½	12	12	− ⅝
300	Fed. Dye & C.	46¼	46	46	− 1
550	Guan. Sugar.	67	64½	66⅛	..
200	Hart. Corp.	75	74	74	− ½
2,325	H.& B.Car Co.	49¾	47½	47	− 2¼
595	H. & A. Arms	68	62	63	+ 1
2,025	Int. A.& Frnt.	21¾	18	19½	− 2
200	Int. Con. Rub.	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	..
10,600	*Int. Mer. M.	21¼	18⅛	17⅞	− 3⅛
1,400	*I. M. M. pf.	81⅝	80	81⅜	− ⅛
100	Int. Motor.	25	25	25	..
380	Int. Mot. pf.	42	42	42	..
16,425	Int. Nickel	54½	51	52½	− 1⅝
200	*Int. St.Pump	42	41½	42	+ 1
200	*Int St.P.pf. B	63½	63½	63½	..
3,468	Jewel Tea, w.i.	69¾	65	66	− 3
1,000	J. T. pf.w.i.	103⅛	102	102⅜	+ ⅜
5,000	Kath. Br. pf.	30	22	25¾	+ 1½
30	Kelly-S. Tire	295	292	292	− 3
2,100	*K.-S. T. w.i.	74⅝	72½	72⅝	− 3¼
900	S. S. K., w. i.	16½	16	16¼	− 1⅛
4,000	Lake Tor. B.	12	9½	10¼	− 1⅝
300	L. T. B. 1st pf	14¾	13	13	..
7,350	*Lee Tire	62	49¼	50¾	+ ⅛
23,600	Man. Transit.	2¼	1⅜	1⅞	− ⅛
800	M. A. v. t. c.	35	33¾	34	− 3
600	M. A. v.t.c.pf	81	80	80¼	+ 1¼
2,500	Marc. of Am.	4¼	3¾	4	− ¼
8,500	*Maxim Mun.	8½	7⅝	7⅞	− 1
46,400	*Midvale Sn.	70	66⅛	66½	− 3½
9,558	Mojave Tung.	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅜
200	Otto E.B.,w.i.	55	55	55	..
400	Otto E. B. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	− ⅛
15,200	Nevins Elec.	½	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
300	P. M. O. & C. Co., w. i.	60	57	59¼	..
2,790	P. Tr. & L.	27½	27	27½	− 1⅜
780	*P.E.& M. Co.	140	110	120	− 20
3,455	Red. El., Inc.	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅛
5,573	C. of R. & H.	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
200	Reo Motors	29	29	29	..
100	M. Rumley	20	17	17	..
2,825	*S. M. C. Co.	72	69	69	− 2
3,100	*St. Jos. L.	15¼	14⅞	15	− ⅛
14,300	Stand. Ship.	13⅝	12	13	+ 1
1,200	Stand. Motors	9	7	7½	− 1½
16,500	Sub. Boat v.t. cfs.	38¾	35	35½	− 3
11,600	*Tex. Co. r'ts.	17⅜	16¾	17¼	− ⅛
1,400	*Tob. Pr. com.	31⅜	29⅞	30	− 1
31,276	Triangle Film v. t. cfs.	6⅞	6	6½	− ⅜
22,525	United P. S.	2⅛	1½	1⅝	− ⅜
15,700	U. S. L. & H.	4⅜	3¾	3⅞	− ⅜
2,800	U. S. L. & H. pf.	4½	4	4¼	+ ⅛
4,800	Utah Corp.	20	19	19¼	..
5,400	W.-P. Termi.	20⅝	18½	19¼	..
810	W.-P. Tr.	4¾	4¼	4⅝	..
7,400	White Motors.	50⅜	49¾	50¾	+ ⅜
4,850	*Willys Over. pf. w. i.	106⅜	105	106	+ 1½
12,300	World F. Corp. v. t. cfs.	2¼	1⅝	1⅞	− ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,700	Anglo-Am. Oil	18	17	17¾	− ⅝
5	Gal. Oil, pf.	101	101	101	− 1
5	Ind. Pipe L.	107	107	107	..
90	Nat. Transit.	34	33½	34	..
240	Ill. Pipe Line.	180	179	179	..
1,017	Ohio Oil	194	190	190	+ 4
19	Pr. O. & G.	425	420	420	− 5
419	Prairie P. L.	229	227	229	+ 1
229	St. O. of Cal.	380	368	379	+10
370	St. O. of Ind.	493	483	491	− 1
316	St. O. of N.J.	513	506	501	− 9
62	St. O. of N.Y.	217	212	212	− 4
35	Vacuum O.	225	222	223	− 2
10	Union T. L.	86	86	86	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

1,500	Bar. O. & G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
21,900	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	18⅝	16¾	18¼	− ⅝
1,200	*Houston O.	21	19⅜	19⅜	− 1⅝
5,720	Empire Pet.	6¼	5¾	6⅛	− ⅛
80	Midwest Ref.	55	55	55	..
10,450	*Int. Pet.	13¼	12½	12⅝	− ⅜
9,370	*Sapu. O.&R.	10½	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
7,800	*Victoria Oil.	2½	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
3,320	Ventura.	9	9	9¼	− 1⅛
100	Wayl. O. & G.	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

45,300	*Alta-C.M.C.	23	15	19	− 3
33,600	*Am. Com.	12	10	11	− ⅝
29,400	*Atlanta	22½	20	21	− ¾
37,700	*Big	6	4	5	+ 1
2,350	B. Ledge D.C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
3,600	*Booth	42	41	41	..
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	2¼	2½	2½	− ⅛
24,600	Butte Cop. Z. t. cts.	8⅞	7⅝	7⅞	− 1
2,150	*Calaveras C.	3¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅝
3,600	Canada Cop.	2	1⅝	1⅞	− ⅛
18,150	†Caledonia	90	90	91	..
6,600	C. de P. Cop.	37½	36½	37¼	+ ¼
4,500	*Comstock T.	14	12	12	− 1
1,000	Comb. Frac.	7	7	7	− ½
31,400	C. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
510	Con. Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
32,100	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2,000	†Dia. Black B.	4½	4	4½	..
202,700	††Emma Cop.	45	29	41	+12
200	Davis-Daly	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
32,000	Fed. Res. M.	22	16	20	+ 2
28,600	1st Nat. Cop.	7⅞	6⅜	6⅞	− 1
1,200	†Florence	52	50	50	− 2
39,925	G'field Con.	1¼	⅞	1¼	..
7,500	†G'field Mer.	18½	17⅛	17⅛	− 1⅛
7,680	Howe Sound.	7	6¼	6¾	..
5,270	Hecla Min.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
9,000	*Int. Min.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
1,600	*Iron Blos.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8,620	*Jim Butler	97	94	94	..
9,615	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
67,500	Ken'cott Cop.	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	− ⅛
16,700	†Kewanas	22	20	20¾	− 1⅜
875	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	..
3,000	La Rose Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
15,100	†Majestic M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
17,500	††Marsh Min.	38	35	38	..
1,300	Magma Cop.	15½	15⅜	15¼	+ ⅛
20,000	†McIntyre	93	87½	91	− 1½
33,100	*McKin.-Dar.	50	40	48	− 7
1,275	*Mines of Am.	3½	3	3⅛	− ⅛
2,000	Mont. Con.	½	½	½	− ⅛
145,350	*†Mother L.	25	20	22	− 2½
2,450	*Nat. Z. & S.	3	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
1,432	New U. Bing.	4¾	4¼	4¼	..
1,700	North Star.	17	17	17	..
900	North B. D.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2,000	Nip. M. Co.	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
4,100	*†O. C. (a prospect)	65	65	65	..
10,000	*†O. C. (a prospect)	50	48	50	+ 2
14,100	*†O. Ex. (a prospect)	14	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
11,000	Oro	5½	5	5	..
30,000	Peter. Lake	34	29	30¼	− 2½
54,000	†Ray H. M.	3¼	3	3	− ⅜
11,200	*Rex M

THIRD TRACK TRAINS INVITE COMPLAINTS

Of 15,000 Express Passengers on the Third Avenue Line, Only 5,600 Had Seats.

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED

Service Board Finds That Most of the Objections Come from Suburban Residents.

Two weeks experience of the third tracking of the elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx shows that the complaints concerning the new express services received by the Public Service Commission have been comparatively few, and that there has been a noticeable trend of the public toward the two new express lines on the Second and Sixth Avenue lines.

One of the chief subjects of complaint illustrates the eternal fight before the commission concerning all express services. As soon as an express service is started a series of letters come in suggesting that a great improvement would be made, if only one or two more stops were introduced, and if the commission was to listen to many of these proposals the expresses would soon be reduced to the level of locals.

As it happened the old Ninth Avenue express service was the most remarkable and in some ways the most satisfactory, which existed on any Rapid Transit line in the world. It took passengers without a stop from Christopher Street to 116th Street, a run of about six miles. Now the new express trains stop between Christopher and 116th Streets at Fourteenth, Thirty-fourth and Sixty-sixth Streets.

Ninth Avenue Complaints.

Consequently there have been several complaints from those, who used to use the old service, that the third tracking has actually increased the time of their daily journeys, and they have not been any better pleased by the fact that their cars, which have been already more than well-filled at 116th Street on the southbound journey, are invaded at Sixty-sixth Street by a tremendous crowd, who have started in the locals from the stations along the Park and want to get on the express there. As for the crushing at Sixty-sixth Street, the commission can only point to the fact that the Ninth Avenue locals are running with seats to spare and hope that soon passengers will learn to prefer a ride in a comfortable seat to saving a few minutes by standing in a congested car.

The chief complaint in connection with the Third and Second Avenue expresses comes from those who dwell in New Rochelle, Pelham and so on. They have been used to come down either by the Harlem division of the New Haven or the Boston & Westchester line to 183rd Street, where they could transfer in the morning two expresses, which ran down the Second Avenue line to South Ferry. Now the expresses are turned into locals, and 30,000 Westchester commuters are much disturbed.

It does not seem very likely that any relief will be given to this particular class of passengers at present. The commission has up to now taken the stad that in arranging the traffic it must consult first the interests of those who live in the city, as they will have to bear the brunt of the cost of the new subways, and those who live outside cannot be considered at the expense of resident New Yorkers.

This complaint of the commuters is probably the forerunner of many that will come when the new subway system is opened. That has been designed especially to aid the long-distance traveler and to expedite the rush-hour crowds. In several instances it will not be so convenient for particular classes of passengers as the present arrangement. This is likely to be true especially for those who are used to travel across town at Forty-second Street, and who all, when the "H" is completed, have to make use of the shuttle service.

Passengers Are Counted.

A complaint that the Second and Third Avenue expresses, which start from Freeman Street on the West Farms subway line, should be operated from the West Farms station is answered by the company. At present the terminal yards in this direction are not complete, but when they are it will be possible to extend the service further out.

Some idea of the weight of traffic with which the Interborough is dealing in its east side elevated lines may be obtained from the traffic figures collected by the Public Service Commission. Thus, on the Third Avenue line the expresses for the City Hall between 7 and 7:30 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 21 were, as high up as 161st Street, carrying 4,610 standing passengers to 5,950 seated.

That overcrowding as observed on Jan. 21 became still worse at 106th Street, as between 7:30 and 8 o'clock of 15,000 express passengers only 5,600 had seats, the other 9,400 being crushed in between them. By Forty-second Street, however, the congestion had eased off, cars with 4,200 seats passed that point in the same half hour, and their overload was only 3,310, showing that about 6,000 passengers alighted there. Below Twenty-third Street the observers found the expresses had always seats to spare.

Some complaints have been received that since the Interborough put on its express service on the elevated lines it has been neglecting its local trains. Observations made at Seventy-sixth Street on the same day that the above express statistics were taken showed that there was overcrowding on the locals only between 7 and 8:30 o'clock. In the thirty minutes after 7 o'clock there were 670 persons standing to 2,100 sitting; in the next half hour, 1,680 standing to 2,800 sitting, and between 8 and 8:30 o'clock 860 standing to 2,800 with seats. These overloads were reduced the further down the line observations were taken, and at Thirty-fourth Street the worst crowds on the locals were between 7:30 and 8 o'clock, with 850 standing to 2,100 seated, and between 8 and 8:30 o'clock, with 250 standing to 3,150 sitting.

The Second Avenue expresses have not yet reached their full popularity, in all probability, and it is interesting to note that, while the Third Avenue expresses were as overloaded as the figures quoted show, on Jan. 21 there were only three half hours when the Second Avenue expresses carried standees at 133d Street. Between 7 and 7:30 o'clock there were 70 passengers standing to 2,450 sitting; in the next thirty minutes, between 8 and 8:30 o'clock 2,840 standing to 3,150 sitting.

During the evening rush hours the overload of the Third Avenue expresses begins after 4:30 o'clock, and at Twenty-third Street on Jan. 21 reached its maximum after 6 o'clock, when 5,030 crushed into the cars, in which 4,900 passengers were already seated. At Forty-second Street this overload had risen to 8,110 standing to 4,900 sitting, but by 125th Street there began to be breathing space, with 2,570 standing in cars which would hold 4,550 sitting down. From the peak of the load, between 6 and 6:30 o'clock, the overcrowding fell off until there were few extra passengers in the expresses after 7 o'clock.

LOST BOY'S 5TH BIRTHDAY.

Jimmy Glass's Parents and Sisters Celebrate Sadly Today.

If James Douglas Glass had not disappeared from the farm at Greely, Penn., on May 12, 1915, he would be having a party on his fifth birthday at the Glass home at 18 Lienau Place, Jersey City, today. But his two younger sisters, and his father and mother will observe the day sorrowfully.

Aided by the police in cities all over the country, and by the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, Mr. and Mrs. Glass have sought their boy in every nook where a lively baby might be hid. Gypsy camps have been searched for a boy who "does not talk plainly." Woods and fields have been fairly raked for a button of his black shoes or a scrap of his tan overalls or their pink trimmings. Everywhere the search has been fruitless. More than thirty clues have failed.

A few months ago the distracted parents thought they had found their boy in Norman, Okla. Pictures forwarded showed the same smiling face, topped by the light hair, cut Buster Brown style. The Oklahoma homeless child was 3 feet 6 inches tall, and weighed 35 pounds. That was just the size of the missing New Jersey boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Glass made the long trip to Oklahoma, expecting to find their son there, but it was not he. His boy had poorer teeth, and moles in different places. Wearied by the long trip, and the disappointment of not finding her baby, Mrs. Glass became ill. Now she is afraid that with the passing of years her boy's appearance and memory will change, and she will not be able to claim her son even if she does find him.

This is Jimmy's birthday, and his mother has asked newspapers all over the country to print the story of his disappearance and her sorrow, and the loneliness of his sisters. She hopes that bloodhounds, and constabularies, and police, and detectives, and placards have failed, these few lines of type will bring Jimmy back home long before his sixth birthday.

DRAMAS IN 35 SCHOOLS.

Eleven of Shakespeare's Plays to be Acted in Tercentenary.

Twenty-one high schools and fourteen private schools have announced to the Shakespeare Celebration their plans for taking part in the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death. In addition to readings, recitations, and essays, nearly all these schools will produce one or more Shakespearean plays. Eleven plays, or nearly a third of the whole Shakespearean list, will be represented in these amateur performances.

The list of schools includes seven from Manhattan, the Evander Childs High, the Wadleigh High, the Julia Richman High, the Stuyvesant High, the East Side Evening High School for Men, the Harlem Evening School for Men, and the Henry Evening School for Women; from Brooklyn and Queens are the Bay Ridge, New Utrecht, Bushwick, Commercial, Eastern District, Erasmus, Manual Training, and Flushing High, and the Boys' High and Girls' High Schools. Others are the Mount Vernon, Asbury Park, East Orange and West Orange High Schools, the Dwight School, Miss Bangs's and Miss Chilton's School, Riverdale Country School, the Lovola School, the Massee Country School, the Ossining School, the Baldwin School, Miss Beard's School, the Hamilton Institute for Girls, the Barnard School for Girls, the Castle, Rosemary School, St. Mary's Hall, and the Packer Collegiate Institute.

Many of these schools have offered actors to take part in New York City's big outdoor play to be given in commemoration of Shakespeare next May.

TOOK IRISH DANCE TO IRISH.

Pictures of the Results of Miss Burchenal's Work to be Shown.

Pictures of little Irish girls dancing the folk dances taught to their teachers by Miss Elizabeth Burchenal of this city will be shown at a meeting of the Girls' Branch of the Public School Athletic League at the home of Mrs. James Speyer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, by the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Tomair tomorrow afternoon. Lady Aberdeen, at her last visit to this country in January, 1913, was greatly interested in the work of the Girls' Branch, especially the folk dancing. It was at her request that Miss Burchenal visited Ireland and instructed 500 teachers to whom Lady Aberdeen offered the course. Since then the folk dances have been given all over the Emerald Isle by happy little Irish girls. Lady Aberdeen's pictures will tell how much they enjoy it.

She will shows the Dublin children's fête in Phoenix Park, and tell of the athletic work that has been organized for the girls. Moving pictures of the Girls' Branch Fete of 1915 in Central Park will be shown with their other school activities.

CITY BREVITIES.

Members of the Sight Saving Committee of the New York Association for the Blind will give a second lecture in the sight-saving course this evening at the Light House, 111 East Fifteenth Street, at 8:30 o'clock. Dr. J. E. Virden will speak on the "Wonders of the Human Eye," the talk being illustrated with new and graphic pictures.

The Glee Club of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will give a concert on Monday evening, Jan. 31, at the Hotel Astor. Miss Grace Breen, soprano, and John Finnegan, tenor, are to be the soloists. Victor Herbert is President of the society. A supper and dancing will follow the concert.

Tomorrow night and on each succeeding Tuesday in February, the Broadway Tabernacle at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street will hold meetings at which preparedness will be debated. Tomorrow night Henry A. Wise Wood will speak for preparedness and Professor William I. Hull of Swarthmore, a member of the Society of Friends, will speak against militarism.

The body of a man found early yesterday morning at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street was later identified as that of O. J. Bryan of 46 West Ninety-third Street, an agent of the Electric Products Company of 253 Broadway. An ambulance surgeon expressed the opinion that the death was natural.

William Pepolo, 12 years old, of 2,285 Second Avenue, while chasing pigeons on the roof of 247 East 114th Street yesterday, lost his balance, fell five stories, and was instantly killed.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. of East Fifteenth Street will be held this morning at 10:33 o'clock.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 2, SS Lapland; at 1:30 P. M. Feb. 2, SS Rotterdam, and at 10:30 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Manchuria.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 2, SS Rochambeau, and at 11 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Chicago.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Themistocles.

Liberia—Close at 8 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Bassam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 1, SS America, and at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 5, SS Caserta.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year.

The Clark School for Concentration

259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

PACKARD

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Lexington Av. and 35th St.

Send for Prospectus E. No Solicitors.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.

Eastman-Gaines Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.

122d Street and Lenox Avenue.

BERKELEY SCHOOL

ESTABLISHED 1880.

FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.

270 West 72nd St., Cor. West End Ave.

Juvenile Boarding and Day School, 657 Madison St., Brooklyn.—Kindergarten to high school coaching.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:12|Sun sets..5:16|Moon rises..4:43

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:32	5:05	11:09	11:11
Governors Island	4:48	5:25	11:37	11:40
Hell Gate	6:38	7:15	1:17	1:20

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 30.

SS Westerdyk, Rotterdam, Jan. 12.
SS Calabria, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
SS Tholma, Cardiff, Jan. 3.
SS Vasari, Rio Janeiro, Jan. 17.
SS Sosua, Nuevitas, Jan. 18.
SS Shimosa, Boston, Jan. 24.
SS Penobscot, Matanzas, Jan. 25.
SS Ossabaw, Brunswick, Jan. 26.
SS Asuarca, Cardiff, Jan. 6.
SS Yuna, Macoris, Jan. 24.
SS Portuguese Prince, St. Nazaire, Jan. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Jan. 15
Afghan Prince	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Nordland	Rotterdam	Jan. 8
Arles	Huelva	Jan. 10
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Narragansett	London	Jan. 16
Ardgryfe	London	Jan. 16
Wells City	Bristol	Jan. 13
St. Kentigern	London	Jan. 14
Harpagus	Marseilles	Jan. 14
Alkaid	Rotterdam	Jan. 12
Ilvingham Court	Havre	Jan. 15
Iroquois	Turks Island	Jan. 18
Sommelsdyk	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Moncenisio	Rotterdam	Jan. 13
Orelund	Leghorn	Jan. 13
Caserta	Havre	Jan. 14
Mexico	Naples	Jan. 17
Montebello	Havana	Jan. 27
Guantanamo	Puerto Mexico	Jan. 22
Manchuria	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Calamares	London	Jan. 19
Carolyn	Cristobal	Jan. 24
Cranus	St. Lucia	Jan. 22
Bermudian	Lisbon	Jan. 11
Yaqui	Bermuda	Jan. 29
Momus	Macoris	Jan. 24
City of Columbus	New Orleans	Jan. 27
El Norte	Savannah	Jan. 28
	Galveston	Jan. 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Havana	Havana	Jan. 29
Neches	Galveston	Jan. 26
Oriflamme	Rouen	Jan. 15
Larnberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Luz Blancos	Barrow	Jan. 15
Evangeline	Bermuda	Jan. 30
Alamo	Mobile	Jan. 25

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Themistocles	Gibraltar	Jan. 21
Constantinos	Marseilles	Jan. 16
Chicago	Bordeaux	Jan. 23
Yildum	Rotterdam	Jan. 23
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 30
El Alba	Galveston	Jan. 27

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Patria	Lisbon	Jan. 23
Colon	Cristobal	Jan. 27
Philadelphia	San Juan	Jan. 29
Carlisle	Kingston	Jan. 29
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 31
Creole	New Orleans	Jan. 29

DUE FRIDAY.

Kannak	Huelva	Jan. 16
Kirklees	Leith	Jan. 21
Cannizare	Hull	Jan. 20
Concho	Galveston	Jan. 29
City of Savannah	Gibraltar	Jan. 29
El Oriente	Galveston	Jan. 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Takata Maru	London	Jan. 22
Floridian	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Tiverton	Hull	Jan. 20
Minnehaha	London	Jan. 26
Montserrat	Havana	Feb. 1
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 2
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 2

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

California, Glasgow	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
American, Hamburg	5:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bonifacc, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nipe		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bord'ux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	6:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, London		12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bassam, Liberia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Admiral Clark, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyperia, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Borglum, Clenfuegos		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Anglo-Californian, Liverpool		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Foyle, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Kotonia, Progreso		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Leonatus, Sagua		12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 30.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 377 miles E. at 11:38 A. M.; due 31st, forenoon, American Line.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 246 miles E. at noon; due 31st, forenoon, Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 357 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 350 miles N. of Nassau at 7 P. M.

SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 340 miles S. at noon.

SS Guiana, Demerara to New York, was 580 miles S. at noon.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 5 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 85 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 159 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 221 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 145 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 170 miles S. at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 126 miles S. at noon.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 317 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Manchuria, London to New York, was 381 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 226 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 325 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Jan. 31

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ..... Jan. 31

Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... Feb. 3

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Feb. 4

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Feb. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Dec. 29; Sydney, Dec. 30; Auckland, Jan. 5, and Wellington, Jan. 6—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on Jan. 27, and are due in New York today.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Building, 12th Floor.—At 10:30 A. M.

Causes from the following calendar will be assigned to Judge Learned Hand for trial:

Equity calendar:
Greenwald Bros, Inc(Corn.
Kleckler(Strimban.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, 2d Floor, Post Office Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy
Jacob D Fosner, Jr.
Mildred Shearman, Benj. Spiegel.
G W & W P Van Steenbergh.
George Le Maire.
Cora Kirschberg.
Mathilde Meyer.
Price & Stellman.
J & R Greenberg.
Cheshensky & Kogelman.
Henry B Kear.
Abraham Levy.
Merwin Plumb.
Henry Insulman.
Altman & Werner.
Arthur J Bonus.
Andrew P Danell.
Benjamin Kaufman.
Under objections:
Samuel Smith.
J & D Saffin.
Charles Haves.
E E Wallace.
Michael Glassman.
Myrtle N Whipple.
C & E Rainzen.
Adjourned cases:
Jos S Lesser.
Morris Edelman.
Henry Abramson.
J Garlow & Son.
Bernard Krause.
Clinton S Martin.
Woodward & Van Slyke.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Building, 12th Floor.—At 11:30 A. M.—Admiralty:
Verkayk (Steamboat Ben Franklin.
Vane (Wood & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—10:30 A. M.—Admiralty: C R R of N J (Tug N Y Central No 8.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Room 328, Post Office Building.—Vose(Rapp.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.—Room 323, Post Office Building.—U S(Fakas.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:
People(Gennaro Mazelio.
Floyd Kent(Erie RR.
J W Storand(Vogel & Binder Co.
Am Ice(CNY & ano.
Beers(McNaught.
Troise(CNY.
Mullins(Kerr.
McCauley(Wm Bradley & Son.
R Loeb(5 Av Coach.
A Loeb(same.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—Inq—Newman(Berger.
Inq—Maresa(Potter.
Eisenberg(NY Con RR.
Minsky(Offenberg.
Walter(St Joseph's.
Kassoy(Union Ry (2.)
Salzman(Wechsler.
Coupe(Beadleston & Woerz.
Tragaman(I R T.
Olsen(Clark.
Morris(Marling.
Melsel(Schwarzstein.
Projansky(Sheffield F-Slawson-Decker.
Koenig(NY Con Ry.
Zuccarro(Nass El RR.
Sullivan(Hud Nav Co
Griffin(Nat Fireproof.
M Saich(Lee Bros Storage & Van Co.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
La Croix(Horton.
Finkelstein(Grouch.
Schwartzman(same.
Wechsler(L I RR.
Fogarty(Pitts Cont.
Tobias(Somerv Rty Co
Bautista(same.
Krakower(same.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Brown(Kelleher.
Jampolsky(Schulman.
Held(Schur.
Rubinowitz(CNY.
Boris(C C RR of NJ.
Cook(Fagan.
Abadie(Hyde.
Abrams(Ferber.
Anoes(Brennan.
Kaufman(Singer.
Chisefsky(D Nechamkus & Co.
Carle(Bodine.
Peristein(Rty Hold Co
Kantrowitz(Bergman.
Pagano(Berger.
Dubinsky(Cross Rty.
Stein(Middlesex Chem Corp.
Weisel(Paller.
Davis & Co.
Re Hundert (Gold.)
Finch(Hall.
Re Fowler, Jones.
CNY(Dickinson.
Parsons(Parsons.
Re Bertsch (Geiger.)
Kase(Kramer.
Colonial Sav Bk & Tr Co(Motor Tr & Trac
Swinehart Tire & Rub Co(Hoffman.
Sobel(Klein.
Goldenberg(Goldenberg.
Tallack(Tallack.
Calhoun(Kern.
Scheiner(Katzenberg.
Eagle Pipe Supply Co
Benham Column Co
Stratton(Meenan.
Levy(Robt Kessler Realty Co.
Goldberg(Linch (2.)
Himowich(Moore.
Defino(Defino.
Re Kessler (Bloom & Spring Co.
Re Redwood Dress Co.

PART VII.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Third Nat Bk of St Louis(Graham.
McAleen(Mass Bond & Mtge Guar Co.
Shenz(Brokaw.
Postal Tel-Cable(Assoc Press.
Lake(Keller.
Brettholz-Krumholz Const(Rosenthal.
Halpern(Halpern.
Beach(Beach.
Priest(Priest.
Van Wyck(Von Reitzenstein.
Penn(Tribune Assn.
Pitsakain(Tertzakain.
Raritan Woolen Mills(Newhouse.
Heckmann(Reckmann.
Spain(Man Shirt Co.
Larsen(Larsen.
Miller(Miller.
Simon(Simon.
Horning(Hornung.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on.

PART V.—(November term continued.)—Davis, J.—Recess.

PART V.—Gigercich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Case on—Myers(Bloom & Cont(Goldsticker.
Peck(Wagner.
Connable(Wagner.
Interstate Note & Holding(Raymond.
Stillman Appellate Prtg(Crowley.
Adler Mach Co(German Prtg Co of Peoria
Corbin(Corbin.
MacKenzie(Burke.
Everybody's Dept St, Nasdal(Bradley Cont.
Hensahaw(Paulusky.
Galardi(Realty Realization Corp.
Welskit(Pabst Brew.
Lowry(Feller.
People ex rel Weisner(Tucker.
Weiser(same.
Seaboard Nat'l Bank(Reid.
Re De Morcone.
US Trust Co(Roodeils.
Werner(Pershfield.
Allen(Moffitt.
CNY(Jankelson.
Same(Buckley (2.)
Parson(Crossic Rlty.
Christman(Schmitt.
Marx(Maye Rlty Co.
Herstmann(Taylor.
Lebowitz(Fed Sugar Ref Co.
Larson(H Stern, Inc.
Burton-Pierce Co(Bronstein.
Cohen(same.
Union Tr Co(Relyea.
Wolff(Bronstein.
Martine Transport Serv Corp(Auditore.
Friedlander(Abrams.
Wernhardt(Grt Bear Spring Co.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Third Nat Bk of St Louis(Graham.
McAleen(Mass Bond & Mtge Guar Co.
Shenz(Brokaw.
Postal Tel-Cable(Assoc Press.
Lake(Keller.
Brettholz-Krumholz Const(Rosenthal.
Halpern(Halpern.
Beach(Beach.
Priest(Priest.
Van Wyck(Von Reitzenstein.
Penn(Tribune Assn.
Pitsakain(Tertzakain.
Raritan Woolen Mills(Newhouse.
Heckmann(Reckmann.
Spain(Man Shirt Co.
Larsen(Larsen.
Miller(Miller.
Simon(Simon.
Horning(Hornung.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on.

PART V.—(November term continued.)—Davis, J.—Recess.

PART V.—Gigercich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Case on—Myers(Bloom & Cont(Goldsticker.
Peck(Wagner.
Connable(Wagner.
Interstate Note & Holding(Raymond.
Stillman Appellate Prtg(Crowley.
Adler Mach Co(German Prtg Co of Peoria
Corbin(Corbin.
MacKenzie(Burke.
Everybody's Dept St, Nasdal(Bradley Cont.
Hensahaw(Paulusky.
Galardi(Realty Realization Corp.
Welskit(Pabst Brew.
Lowry(Feller.
People ex rel Weisner(Tucker.
Weiser(same.
Seaboard Nat'l Bank(Reid.
Re De Morcone.
US Trust Co(Roodeils.
Werner(Pershfield.
Allen(Moffitt.
CNY(Jankelson.
Same(Buckley (2.)
Parson(Crossic Rlty.
Christman(Schmitt.
Marx(Maye Rlty Co.
Herstmann(Taylor.
Lebowitz(Fed Sugar Ref Co.
Larson(H Stern, Inc.
Burton-Pierce Co(Bronstein.
Cohen(same.
Union Tr Co(Relyea.
Wolff(Bronstein.
Martine Transport Serv Corp(Auditore.
Friedlander(Abrams.
Wernhardt(Grt Bear Spring Co.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Thomas(Union Ry.
Friedman(CNY.
J Cross(Wilson.
E Cross(same.
Ewing(Int R T.
Connolly(Clausen
Flanagan Brew.
Lerman(Ice Mfg Co.
Same(Knick Ice Co.
Poggioli(Linch.
Dressler(Tishman.
Manton(Bkln & Flatbush Realty.
Whiteman(Gulle.
McCabe, admx(Carter & Weeks.
Katz(Katz & ano, impld.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Haviland-Allen.
Re Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co.
Planter(Nat'l Nassau Bank.
Re Perot.
Evans(Colonial Motion Picture Corp.
Sobel(Sobel.
Flannigan(CNY.
Rudolph Wallach Co(Imperatori.
Wackerow(Wackerow.
Parker(Mayo.
Prince(Behal.
Re Fed Motor Truck.
Bensiger(Insky.
Re H E Fox Const Co
Re Kornfeld (Linde.)
Kanarienstein(Goldklang.
Lurie(Lurie.
Union Dime Sav Bk(McDonald.
Welch(Empire Tr Co.
Greenberg(Goldberg & Greenberg.
Schnee(Stilfass.
Kaplan(Wm Prym Co
Re Costa.
Abramson(Jalkoff.
Re Cartier(Ziegfeld.
Re Nat'l Dress & Costume House.
Fajans(Sec 59 St Co
Bertine(Thompson & Starrett Co.
Maldonado & Co(US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Clark(Madison Av R E Co.
Alfandakis(Matthews.
Pleasant Spring Distilling Co(Vendes.
Kelley(Kelly.
Feriman(Donohue.
Fennett(Herald Sq Holding Co.
Re Bank of US.
Ferber(Chickelsky.
Kengeres(Kengeres.
Re Mauser.
Re Arthur Ackerman Lighterage Co.
Troy Sav Bk(Chase.
Harris(Harris.
Holcombe(Holcombe.
Zimmerman(Zimmerman.
Flynn(Flynn.
NY Life Ins & Tr Co(Fay.
Esper(Stowe.
Nasdal(Bradley Cont.
Hensahaw(Paulusky.
Galardi(Realty Realization Corp.
Welskit(Pabst Brew.
Lowry(Feller.
People ex rel Weisner(Tucker.
Weiser(same.
Seaboard Nat'l Bank(Reid.
Re De Morcone.
US Trust Co(Roodeils.
Werner(Pershfield.
Allen(Moffitt.
CNY(Jankelson.
Same(Buckley (2.)
Parson(Crossic Rlty.
Christman(Schmitt.
Marx(Maye Rlty Co.
Herstmann(Taylor.
Lebowitz(Fed Sugar Ref Co.
Larson(H Stern, Inc.
Burton-Pierce Co(Bronstein.
Cohen(same.
Union Tr Co(Relyea.
Wolff(Bronstein.
Martine Transport Serv Corp(Auditore.
Friedlander(Abrams.
Wernhardt(Grt Bear Spring Co.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Thomas(Union Ry.
Friedman(CNY.
J Cross(Wilson.
E Cross(same.
Ewing(Int R T.
Connolly(Clausen
Flanagan Brew.
Lerman(Ice Mfg Co.
Same(Knick Ice Co.
Poggioli(Linch.
Dressler(Tishman.
Manton(Bkln & Flatbush Realty.
Whiteman(Gulle.
McCabe, admx(Carter & Weeks.
Katz(Katz & ano, impld.

McMonigle(CNY.
Gilroy(same.
Lopello(Lindh.
Smith(NY Rys.
Weaver(Thompson.
Starrett Co.
Benson(Long Isl RR.
Clear.

PART IV.—At 10:15 A. M.
G W A Saich(same.
Green(Devery.
Charner(Joslin.
Coughlin(NY Rwys.
Crothers(Rafferty.
Foley(Emp Carrying.
Harrington(Mardesty.
Ingenert(Hoffman Taxicab Co.

SEES A MONOPOLY IN N. Y. CENTRAL'S PLAN

Calvin Tomkins Says Marginal Railroad Should Be Used by All Carriers.

LET IN JERSEY RAILROADS

Ex-Dock Commissioner Tells of Importance of a Correct Port Plan to the City Revenues.

Calvin Tomkins, a former Dock Commissioner, in discussing taxation projects and the west side plans of the New York Central in a letter to Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the Mayor's Taxation Committee, yesterday said:

"City revenues depend far more on the adoption of a correct port plan and policy than upon kinds or amounts of taxation. The terminal service of the port should constitute a single administrative unit for the common uses of all carriers and all localities. The pending west side terminal plans as described in the press do not conform to the principle of common uses."

Ex-Commissioner Tomkins then quotes a NEW YORK TIMES editorial of Jan. 16, which said: "The railway will be confirmed in an invaluable franchise. Its monopoly of convenient freight access is practically complete, and will be more and more valuable as business more and more expels residences from the central borough." He continues:

"The opportunity should be held open to the New Jersey roads to avail themselves of these marginal railroad facilities in Manhattan below Sixtieth Street, otherwise the interests of the city will be prejudiced by conferring monopoly of access to one line only. In most other respects the plans reflect credit on the foresight of the New York Central Railroad and on the judgment of the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, but in fastening this monopoly upon the lower west side of Manhattan they are vitally defective.

"The railroad business should be transferred into terminals between West and Greenwich Streets, thus relieving the waterfront of obstructing car floats and restoring it to urgently needed marine uses.

"The main transit line of the railroad should be located on the marginal street with trackage offsets to each block, and not on a private right of way through the middle of the narrow blocks between West and Washington Streets, as the plans show. The latter arrangement will spoil the value for terminal use and maximum car storage of every block along the line. To avoid a one-road monopoly it will then be necessary to construct a supplementary elevated line for the New Jersey roads along the bulkhead, and to erect tall freight storage buildings on the bulkhead lands.

"One railroad over and along the marginal street, with provision for additional tracks as traffic develops, will serve all interests, avoid congestion, put all marginal lands to their best uses, permit of switches to piers if desirable, avoid buildings on the bulkhead lands, and will ultimately relieve the water side of car floats and restore it to its normal and much-needed marine use. It will also be cheap and easy to build."

THOMPSON ON NEW HUNT.

Committee Today Will Ask Questions About Equipment Concerns.

The Thompson Investigating Committee will resume its sesions at 11 o'clock this morning to inquire into officials of traction companies who are accused of acting in a dual capacity by selling equipment from supply concerns in which they are interested to the companies of which they are officials.

Hundreds of replies have been received by the committee to letters sent to public service officers, Directors, and lawyers asking them about stock they own and their other business connections. Senator Thompson said last night that only a few had refused to give information.

Whether any laws compelling Directors and other officials of public service corporations to disconnect themselves from concerns dealing with those corporations would be urged by the Thompson Committee would depend upon the facts elicited by the coming hearings, he said.

One of the questions which will be raised, Senator Thompson said, was whether the Directors of some of the big corporations under the control of the Public Service Commission had not been too liberal in paying large salaries to officers.

Church of the Covenant 50 Years Old

The Church of the Covenant in East Forty-second Street, near Second Avenue, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday. The church was started in 1866 in a room over a stable at 206 East Fortieth Street by J. Cleveland Cady, architect of the Metropolitan Opera House, who has been Superintendent of the Sunday School ever since. The Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwen of Amsterdam, N. Y., preached the sermon. The anniversary services will continue today and Wednesday, closing with services next Sunday, when Dr. W. P. Merrill of the Brick Church and the Rev. George S. Webster, a former pastor, will preach.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Western depression of Saturday night still maintains its narrow trough formation and tonight extends from Eastern Texas northeastward into the southern upper lake region with somewhat increased development. Temperatures have continued to rise to the eastward and southward of the Central Western disturbance and are again abnormally high. It is also warmer in the West as a rule, except in the plateau region, but temperatures are still much below the seasonal average. On Tuesday generally fair weather is indicated, except in the North Atlantic States, where there will be rain. It will be warmer Monday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate south; Middle Atlantic, moderate to fresh south; South Atlantic, moderate south, except east and southeast of the Florida coast; East Gulf, moderate south, shifting to northwest off west portion Monday night.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Delaware and New Jersey—Rain and warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy; colder at night.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain and warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Eastern New York—Rain Monday; Tuesday local rains and colder in north; partly cloudy and colder in south.

Southern New England—Rain Monday; Tuesday local rains or snow; colder at night.

Western New York—Rain Monday. Tuesday local snows and colder.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain Monday, colder in south; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	13	33	4 P. M.	23	39
6 A. M.	11	34	6 P. M.	21	38
9 A. M.	13	34	9 P. M.	19	35
12 M.	18	38	11 P. M.	18	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 17; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 5:50 P. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.45 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.19 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
12:20—5 Mott St.; Wing Tong.....$15
1:10—475 E. 115 St.; Antonio Bella-min .....Slight
3:10—1,544 3 Av.; Chas. Mayer.....Slight
5:15—162 E. 95 St.; Pettomile Saronere..$500
5:25—1,846 Bathgate Av.; S. Benja-Co. .....Slight
7:40—44 Av. A; Nathan S. Low & Co. .....Slight
9:30—108 Essex St.; Max Rappaport...Slight
11:10—211 W. 134 St.; Dorothy Withers..Slight
P. M.
1:30—221 E. 98 St.; Isadore Kaufman..Slight
4:05—410 Riverside Drive; Harry E. Campbell .....Slight
5:45—772 German Pl.; John Donlan....Slight
5:50—75 W. 141 St.; State Bank.....Slight
6:35—114 Norfolk St.; Abr. Hymowitz..Slight
7:15—311 W. 67 St.; Wm. Folmo.....Slight
7:45—867 1st Av.; Lewis Seigel.....$300
10:00—Foot of W. 26 St.; not given....Slight
10:30—1,811 Amsterdam Av.; Morris Elser $1,500

CHARGES AGAINST WILLETT.

Convict Accused of Profiting from Pardon Applicants.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn has written to the Prison Parole Board asking that body to investigate reports that have reached his office that William Willett, Jr., the former Congressman, who was convicted with Joseph Cassidy of trafficking in a Supreme Court nomination, has made a business of attempting to obtain pardons for prisoners at Sing Sing. According to the information, Willett is alleged to have approached Thomas Peptone, a former bank clerk and an inmate of the prison, and said:

"I can get you a pardon, but you will need a high-priced lawyer, and that will cost $3,000 or $4,000." Peptone, at the suggestion of Willett, turned over to a lawyer from Queens County several thousand dollars in cash and jewelry and wrote to friends that it was for the purpose of obtaining a pardon. Willett also wrote a letter to an official of a bank where he was well known introducing Peptone as a friend and a possible customer, but said nothing about him being in prison.

Willett is still confined in Great Meadow Prison and has placed an application for a parole in the hands of the Parole Board. It is said, however, that the board hesitates to grant the parole on account of his activities at Sing Sing.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

100 LOTS FOR $3,000 WORTH $12,500

Right in heart of village of Center Moriches, L. I., 3 minutes to depot, 10 minutes to bay; for an enterprising developer, this is the best thing on Long Island; price only $30 per lot, and you can buy all at $100 to $250 on easy payments; get to this at once; terms only $500 down, $50 monthly.

W. H. MOFFITT, Bay Shore, L. I.

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW.

5 rooms and bath, within 2 minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas, sidewalks, &c.; full price $2,700; terms $200 cash, balance $25 a month. B. SHORE, 243 W. 34th St.

$75 DOWN—$75

buys my 6-room Queen Anne Cottage and garden plot, improvements, 40 minutes out, trolley and trains, balance $12 monthly. B. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Lofts to Let

WITH POWER, IN THE

Rhinelander Buildings

Cor. William, Duane & Rose Sts.

APPLY

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.

'Phone Cort.—8125. 31 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Sale at Auction By HENRY C. BRADY, AUCTIONEER.

At the Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, on January 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at foreclosure, vacant plot, 50x99.11, on the south side of 144th Street, 150 feet east of Broadway; subway station at 145th Street. 70% of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5%, with option to pay off on 30 days' notice.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$40,000 equity in choice business corner, 100x100, 6-story walk-up, 5 stores; apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; leading avenue, West Side; leased at $22,000 per year; bank mortgage, 5 per cent. 5 years; Price $185,000; principals only. H. L. PHELPS, 168 Willis Av. (185th).

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

What Shall I Do? Warning!

Building material and labor advancing rapidly. Houses now built cannot be duplicated for present prices.

ASK ANY BUILDER.

Send for our illustrated book giving complete details of houses on twenty-year payment plan—$500 cash down—NEW SUBWAY.—Brooklyn—20 minutes—5-cent fare. Prices $4,500 to $6,000.

ALCO CO., 80 A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MODERN HOME.

30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; 7 rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures; grounds enough for poultry, fruit and vegetables; convenient to station, trolley, &c. Big bargain for $3,600, worth $4,800; responsible party can buy on terms as low as $200 cash, balance $17 per month; particulars and pass; THOMAS J. BROWNE, 548 E. 14th St.

ARTISTIC HOME.

Nine rooms and bath, open fireplace, sleeping porch, etc.; large plot of ground; 30 minutes to city; privilege of bathing beach, dock, etc.; deep water anchorage. $500 cash, balance can be arranged. Title guaranteed. B. B. STEPHENSON, 245 West 34th St.

Sale at Auction By HENRY C. BRADY, AUCTIONEER.

At the Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, on January 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at foreclosure, vacant plot, 50x99.11, on the south side of 144th Street, 150 feet east of Broadway; subway station at 145th Street. 70% of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5%, with option to pay off on 30 days' notice.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE MONEY

James T. Nicoll, 10 Wall Street, New York

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A great sacrifice; owner leaving city will sell handsome all-year home; everything as new; gas, electric lights; large open fireplace; beautiful bath; large porch; newly decorated; big plot; shrubs, hedge; short walk to trolley, bathing beach, and depot; 45 minutes from city; price $2,000; $200 cash; title guaranteed. Room A-608 Century Building, 1 West 34th St.

If you are looking for a small house complete for $875, near trolley and town, only $50 down, balance $7 monthly, call at once. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsomere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat; best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house on Connecticut River; all modern improvements, electric lights, garage; price reasonable; splendid opportunity. W. C. Root, East Haddam, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE, basement, and sub basement, 50x90; N. W. Cor. Park Place and Church St. at elevated station and adjacent to Park Place station of new west side Subway. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 20x80, with yard; one-story brick, 30x65, high ceiling, near Williamsburg Bridge and all freight stations. Inquire 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

SILK FACTORY.

Also suitable for other business; at 92 Monroe St. Apply H. C. B. Stein, 242 E. Houston St.

Loft to let, with steam power; size, 40x80; good light, high ceiling, low rent. 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, subleased. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Carnegie Hall Studio 810 to sublet. Phone 321 Circle. Call before 3:30.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

A furnished housekeeping apartment, five rooms, for rent, new building, east side; three months; apartment includes one master's bedroom, one servant's bedroom; moderate rental. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Avenue. Telephone 5600 Murray Hill.

Madison Av., 222.—High-class furnished apartments; kitchenette; private bath; electric light.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions for lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 9970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Sublet, handsome, modern four-room front apartment; delightful view Hudson. Palisades; period furniture; opportunity; $75.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST. 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

BEAUTIFUL ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $50; 4 rooms, completely furnished. 5 W. 104th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

549 Riverside Drive, The Bordeaux, corner 127th St.—Attractive 6-room apartment; large living and dining rooms; furnished or unfurnished. W. P. Sheridan. 549 Riverside Drive.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartment to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

15 FORT WASHINGTON AV.

5 splendid, large rooms; elevator; all improvements; near 157th St. subway station; $65. Apply to Superintendent.

To sublet, unfurnished apartment, seven rooms, bath, conveniences; all outside rooms; main avenue; central. P 159 Times.

To Sublet—Five extra large rooms and bath; modern fireproof building Apply Superintendent. 48 West 93d St.

Five sunny rooms, new elevator apartment; one block west 181st St., Broadway. Apt. 52, 41 Bennett Av.

64TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

2,128 Broadway.—Two and three rooms, bath; maid service.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For a Client 5, 6, or 7 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.

25 Minutes from Grand Central to

HUBBARD APARTMENTS

Mosholu Parkway North & Hull Ave.

3 minutes to Botanical Garden, N. Y. Central Station; 9 minutes to 198th St. L. Station.

3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$37.

Park View Apartments,

2534-2550 Creston Ave.,

Fordham Heights, West Bronx.

Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.

5 Rooms & Foyer, $38.00

The Gaines-Roberts Co., on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For rent, from Feb. 3, two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season, or shorter period; hotel service.

THE LORRAINE,
9 EAST 45TH STREET.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents an agate line.

Buick 1915 touring car, Model C25; cannot be told from new; must be seen to be appreciated; $550. Dluguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Ford, late 1913 touring; special equipment, Bosch magneto, newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson, 1914 "6-54," 7-passenger, full equipment, excellent condition; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobiles, 1913-1914-1915 models, touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and are guaranteed the same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Packard (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P. Marmon (1916) Runabout, 41; like new. Pierce-Arrow (1914) Touring, 48; bargain. Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hupmobile, 1915 sedan; complete; will sacrifice, $800. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1916 touring, guaranteed as new, $825. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,390 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

HIGH-CLASS PACKARD LIMOUSINE, MONTHLY OR SEASON.

Strictly private; competent owner as driver; highest recommendations. Napier Garage, 109 West 51st.

Packard Cars.—Up-to-date limousines and landaulets from $3 per hour; special rates, daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Phone 5282 Lenox.

Pierce-Arrow limousine; competent drivers; for desirable party, $300 monthly. 5358 Columbus.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models, Lowest rates; day, week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Private party would like to rent his Packard landaulets from $3 per hour; special rates, month. R 153 Times.

Latest models limousine Renault, Landaulet Packard; monthly, reasonable; Talot, 342 West 30th.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Early Spring course for owners; chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH, 101 EAST.—Gramercy Park artistic people; famous old mansion redecorated; large studios and kitchenettes, $5, $7, $9. Gramercy 6919.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Warm, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; near Hotel Vanderbilt.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; strict privacy; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

83D, 41 EAST.—Private house; very nice double and single rooms, bath; reasonable; references required. Telephone Lenox 8274.

LEXINGTON AV., 852.—Large, bright parlor floor to rent, suitable for doctor.

MADISON AV., 222.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen only; bath; telephone; reasonable.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; private bath; steam; other rooms; telephone; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; for two, $4.50; bath; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

30TH, 342 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; steam; bath; French family; $4. Talot.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT, CONVENIENT; TELEPHONE; FRENCH; REASONABLE.

66TH, 130 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm rooms, comfortably furnished, newly renovated. Pearson.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.

Medium size room adjoining bath; southern exposure; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private house; running water, bath; gentlemen.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Second-story, sunny room; bath adjoining; hot water; references.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Two large, beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Spacious, accommodations, private residence; doctor or dentist; lower floor; private bath.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, sunny room; also single room; electricity.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; closet; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 142 WEST.—French home; Parisian lady offers refined gentlemen beautiful, furnished rooms.

74TH, 100 WEST.—Large, sunny bedroom; one, two gentlemen; respectable family. Bernard.

75TH, 140 WEST.—Select residence; beautiful, decorated, sunny room; bath adjoining; $7-$9.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single front room; southern exposure; electricity; parquet floor; newly furnished.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, in well-conducted house; electricity; references.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; would furnish for studio.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room and bath in private residence; also floor.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room; dressing room; adjoining bath; refined home; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, medium, large, warm rooms; running water, reception room, telephone.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Parlor floor; suitable doctor; conveniences; piano; also small rooms; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome front room, second floor; single rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, (451 West End Ave.)—Large front room; neat; quiet; bath; conveniences. Lounsberry.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; references.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam heated room; private family; $3; references. Masien.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant single, double rooms; reasonable; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; front parlor, connecting bedroom; $8; electricity.

92D, 259 WEST.—Light room, running water, electricity, phone. Odrovonz.

93D, 123 WEST.—Large and small, comfortable, front rooms; southern exposure; conveniences.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large, attractive room; running water; suitable for two men, or couple; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single room; southern exposure; running water.

95TH, 171 WEST, (near Subway.)—Steam heated, running water, electricity; conveniences. Marsh.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, single, double; board optional. Apt. 6A.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Newly furnished suite and room; elevator apartment; those requiring exclusive, refined environment will appreciate. Harrison.

103D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive, subway; nicely furnished room, bath.

102D, 216 WEST.—Two large rooms in elegantly furnished apartment; separate or will connect. Apartment 8.

107TH STREET, 205 WEST.

Single room; also bedroom, with parlor; private family; modern; breakfast optional. Pelham.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished outside rooms; southern exposure; running water; bath; exclusive private family; gentlemen. Magowan.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light, sunny front room; near bath; reasonable. Phone Morningside 2896.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; southern exposure; small room.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Pleasant suite and kitchen; near Columbia University; attendance, telephone, elevator. Inquire Apt. 52.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; adjoining bath; private house; Jewish family.

118TH, 401 West.—Facing Morningside Drive, sunny room; adjoining bath. Apt. 31.

119TH, 118 WEST.—Nice front room in private house, all improvements; refined family.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; all conveniences; $2 up; private house; references.

123D, 501 WEST.—Two sunny rooms; singly, together; housekeeping opportunities. Apt. 4.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive light, warm room; elevator; conveniences; no other roomers. Carroll.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Unusual large and small rooms; well heated; running water; telephone.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside rooms; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs; $4. Audubon 6588.

142D, 600 WEST., (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room; lavatory; shower; elevator; moderate.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms, scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 27.

145TH, 518 WEST.—Sunny, clean rooms; lavatory; electricity; phone; subway; $2.50. Ross.

148TH, 562 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, newly furnished; elevator; private family; home cooking. 1490 Audubon, Apt. 43.

ABSOLUTELY modern residence, Christian family, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $12; also large, $7; medium, $8.50; electricity. 186 West 97th.

Beautiful suite of rooms, elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. Call mornings, Audubon 3679.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (95th.)—Two beautiful rooms; shower bath; lovely home; references. Blackwood.

CENTRAL PARK, 471.—Connecting outside rooms; running water; gentleman. Beeten; 7878 Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 186.—Exceptional two-room front suite; lady's apartment; $8; convenient Broadway subway. Morningside 1322, Apartment 39.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (Apt. 2.)—Newly furnished rooms; bath adjoining; private family; subway.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 65.—Unusually desirable room, high-class apartment; references. Apartment 61.

REFINED COUPLE, two attractive rooms, with one, two gentlemen appreciating home atmosphere; reasonable; references; elevator apartment; upper west side; near "L," subway. L 142 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th St.)—Comfortably furnished room in apartment overlooking Drive.

WEST END AV., 350.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; phone; near subway; references.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN, refined taste, requires light, airy room and bath in private family; must be first-class in every respect; absolutely full particulars wanted. Address Responsible, G 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires room with private family located between 72d and 93d Streets West. R 174 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.

Table board, rooms; references; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 218.—Large front room, private bath; one flight; excellent table.

West Side.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; table guests; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; high-class elevator house; gentlemen; table board; 72d St. Subway express. Hubbell.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second-story single room; steam heat; running water; references.

71ST ST., 30 WEST.—Single, well-furnished room; private bath; steam heat, electricity.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single room; bath; all modern conveniences; excellent table.

72D, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; good table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; table board; attractive rates.

78TH ST., 256 WEST.

An unusual house; for unusual people; at usual prices.

79TH, 114 and 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large, sunny room, private bath; electricity; excellent table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; HIGH GRADE.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; telephone; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128 WEST.—Desirable rooms; hot, cold water; steam heat; electricity; with board.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large room, running water; also hall room; table guests.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; 2, 3 gentlemen; board optional.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated large, small room; electric light; table boarders; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; attractive American home; very best cooking; $20 to $30.

106TH, 314 WEST.—2 rooms and bath in private residence; meals optional; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Single room; private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Avenue; "Morningside Park Hotel."—Two beautiful rooms, bath; single rooms; social surroundings; moderate; 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Private boarding house accommodates few table guests; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; references.

139TH, WEST, (Near 140th L. Station.)—New corner apartment, (574 St. Nicholas Av.,) very large outside room; refined Jewish family, three adults; board optional. Apartment 46.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway, "Audubon.")—Bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 up; 2757 Audubon.

AN OPPORTUNITY for a congenial young business man to join other in maintaining an established bachelor apartment. Phone Delbitt, 4510 Audubon.

PRIVATE family having luxurious home on west side wish two paying guests; large front room. Phone 8857 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator, steam heat; will rent large second floor room; also single room, en suite or singly.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FAIR CARNIVAL TRADING CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 31st, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 142 5th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fancy and grotesque dolls and teddy bears, small flannel blankets, materials used for the manufacture of dolls and teddy bears, including cotton piece goods, felts, etc., also moulds and dies used for the manufacture of dolls' heads and bodies, sewing machines, cutting machines, cutting tables, presses, safe, typewriter, office furniture, fixtures, etc. NATHAN D. STERN, Trustee, WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 120 Broadway, New York.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of REUBEN FINE (R. FINE & CO.) to Charles L. Greenhall for the benefit of creditors. Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at the assignor's place of business, at Nos. 108-110 West 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this day, January 31st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., property herein, consisting of a stock of cloaks, suits, and raincoats; also machinery and fixtures, including sewing machines, power tables, motors, safe, typewriting machine, partitions, tables, chairs, &c. The assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from the sale or reject any and all bids.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1916.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Assignee.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES PATELIS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 1st, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 362 7th Ave., and immediately thereafter at 126 West 66th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two restaurants, at the above addresses, and all the furniture, fixtures and chattels, etc., used in an up-to-date restaurant. BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver. JOFFE & STRAUSMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR RICH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 31st, 1916, by order of the Court, at 1 P. M., at 924 Hamilton St., Allentown, Penn., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's and Boys' clothing, overcoats, suits, fixtures, etc. Train leaves Lehigh Valley Railroad 23d St. Station at 9:20 A. M.

BENJAMIN LESSER, Trustee.
ELGIN L. McBURNEY, Attorney for Trustee, 302 Broadway, New York.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE AT 35TH STREET,

require experienced designers and preparers, also learners on women's millinery. Only those accustomed to high class trade need apply.

FORELADY with thorough experience in manufacture of fabric gloves, competent to take entire charge of workroom; good salary; steady position. 631 Kent Av., Brooklyn, top floor.

WOMEN (two) wanted of strong personality, culture, and executive ability to take charge of two small groups of children in a Jewish orphan asylum of the very highest type; good salary. Apply Monday evening at 7 o'clock at 470 West 145th St., near Amsterd

BRANDEIS'S CHANCES APPEAR BRIGHTER

Washington Expects to See Him Confirmed by a Safe Majority.

LODGE WON'T LEAD FIGHT

He and Weeks Disappoint Those Who Counted Upon Their Active Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—One of the developments of the day showing the steady brightening of the chances of the Senate's confirming the nomination of Louis Brandeis of Boston as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was the attitude, something less than actively hostile, of the two Republican Senators from Massachusetts. Both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Lodge are understood to regard Mr. Brandeis as temperamentally unfit for the Supreme bench. But the indications now are that neither of these Senators will lead the fight against him.

Senators of both parties, on the day the nomination of Mr. Brandeis reached the Senate, looked confidently for an outburst of denunciation the next day from all over the country. In this expectation they spoke freely of their disappointment and chagrin at the President's choice. Conservative newspapers spoke mildly of Mr. Brandeis and his supporters yesterday, and they found themselves materially reinforced by Senators who the day before had been confidently listed as against confirming the nomination.

If unfriendly criticism of Mr. Brandeis throughout the country should gain substantial proportions, some of these recruits would probably return to their first position. The general opinion now is that, while there will still be a fight against Mr. Brandeis in the Senate, he will ultimately be confirmed by a safe majority.

In a hearing last year before a House committee, Mr. Brandeis was attacked for his connection with the United Shoe Machinery Company, and at that time a pamphlet was circulated which told of his record as attorney for and afterward as the assailant of that corporation. Copies of this pamphlet have reached some Senators since Friday, when the nomination of Mr. Brandeis was sent to the Senate, and it is apparent from what is being said in Senatorial circles that unless the charges contained in the pamphlet are explained Mr. Brandeis will not get the votes of at least one and possibly more members of the Judiciary Committee who otherwise would be disposed to vote for him.

The main allegation made against Mr. Brandeis in the pamphlet is that he drew the "ripsaw" clause of the United Shoe Machinery Company's contract for the use of its machines and afterward attacked the company as a monopoly in restraint of trade. In the United States Government's suit against the Shoe Machinery Company these clauses are cited as the main basis of the Government's efforts to dissolve the company. From present indications some Senators, who are credited with having open minds as to the fitness of Mr. Brandeis to serve on the Supreme Court bench, will insist upon an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee into these allegations, and into statements that he had been guilty of unprofessional conduct in several legal cases.

Representative Charles Bennett Smith of Buffalo gave out a statement tonight strongly supporting the nomination of Mr. Brandeis. This is Mr. Smith's statement:

"In the beginning it looked as if Mr. Brandeis would be rejected. His enemies are making his confirmation certain. They have aroused the country. It is not that the people demand Brandeis, but that they insist that the so-called 'big interests' shall not have the veto power on Supreme Court nominations.

"It is said that Wall Street will use its influence to defeat Brandeis when his name is reported to the Senate. That is not surprising. However, its attitude puts the stamp of truth on the frequent accusation that the great money interests of the country seek to control every branch of Government.

"Mr. Brandeis is a great lawyer and a progressive student of the problems of transportation and finance. He would be but one-ninth of the Supreme Court of the United States. He could not control its procedure or decisions. The knowledge he possesses would be of great worth to our highest court than would be the amiably assenting views of a colorless lawyer who might pass the phlegmatic test of judicial temperament.

"Opponents of Brandeis are making his confirmation a national necessity. The source of the demand for his defeat has called to the colors every element and influence not controlled by the self-styled financial leaders of the country. The Roosevelt-Gary dinner gave warning of the insidious activity of those powerful moneyed interests. The nomination of Brandeis is the challenge of a patriotic Administration, unintimidated and unafraid."

BLOWUP IN POWDER PLANT.

Lives Lost in Bavaria, but Damage Is Slight, Report Says.

MUNICH, Jan. 29, (via London, Jan. 30.)—An explosion occurred in a private powder factory at Rosenheim, Bavaria, this forenoon.

The material damage, according to an official report, apparently was unimportant, but a small number of lives was lost.

CONTESTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Lively Fights for Republican Delegates Are Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Lively contests for delegates to the Republican National Convention are predicted in the Congress districts of the State. The Public Ledger's survey of the field covering the eastern part of Pennsylvania shows that in a fight for control of the delegation between Senator Penrose and Governor Brumbaugh and the Vares faction the sentiment favors Penrose as the leader. The Progressives are being absorbed in the Republican Party, but they are maintaining a skeleton organization for use if needs be.

The reports by counties in brief:

DELAWARE.—If Brumbaugh and the Vares line up against Penrose and his followers, Delaware County will be found on the side of Penrose.

LEHIGH.—The Bull Moosers and Republicans are registering in large numbers. The late Progressives are shouting for Roosevelt. To many Republicans Roosevelt would not be acceptable.

BERKS.—There seems to be a strong leaning toward Supreme Court Justice Hughes.

SCHUYLKILL.—The Republican organization will not accept Roosevelt. Candidates for national delegates probably will side with Hughes or Cummins.

LUZERNE.—Sentiment here is for Hughes, with Roosevelt second choice.

CARBON, PIKE, MONROE, AND NORTHAMPTON.—No particular choice for the nomination is expressed.

YORK.—Nomination of somebody who can bring together the Republican party and defeat Wilson will settle differences.

ADAMS.—Hughes or ex-Senator Knox will receive the indorsement of the district.

LYCOMING, TIOGA, CLINTON, AND POTTER.—The Progressive element is ready to follow the leadership of Governor Brumbaugh.

LANCASTER.—For Penrose as leader.

Party men in Lancaster County say it is too early for slate-making. The general situation in the counties named shows a leaning toward Justice Hughes.

BROOKLYN BURGLARS ACTIVE

Three Houses Robbed While Their Owners Are Away.

Burglars raided the houses of three persons living near by in Brooklyn some time during Saturday night. In each case the thieves visited places where the family was absent for the evening. The thefts in all amounted to about $1,500.

The greatest loss reported to the police was that incurred by Alexander Benjamin, a manufacturer of children's clothing, living at 1,565 West Forty-eighth Street. Mr. Benjamin, with his family, had gone to a theatre in New York, and the servants were also out. When they returned about 6 o'clock Sunday morning they found robbers had entered by a rear window, and departed with about $1,000 worth of the family's belongings.

The house of Daniel R. Singleton, at 1,969 Seventy-fifth Street, was also entered, and property worth $300 taken. The home of David H. G. Penny, 174 Rugby Road, was broken into while its owner and his family were in Lakewood. A policeman noticed the open front door yesterday morning and discovered the burglary. It was not learned how much the robbers got.

Finds Woman Thinly Clad in Street.

Clad only in her night clothing Miss Lena Hertsen, 26 years old, was discovered early yesterday morning wandering in the streets near her home at 553 Humboldt Street, Union Hill. Patrolman Schnable saw the white figure approaching him in the fog. At the North Hudson Hospital, where Miss Hertsen was taken in an ambulance, she kept repeating the name of a friend, through whom her identity was learned. The police were told that she had been suffering from grip for more than a week, and had been delirious.

DRAW UP NEW PLAN FOR STATE ROADS

Republican Leaders Prepare a Measure Reorganizing Highway Department.

WILL CUT CITY'S LEVY

Measure Regarded as an Effort to Strengthen the Party Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—To appease feeling in New York City because the up-State counties took all of the $100,000,000 fund for highways and then forced New York City to pay 70 per cent. of the cost of maintaining their roads, Republican Senators have prepared a highway reorganization bill, which has the approval of Governor Whitman, under which New York City will pay $1,343,000 less for the upkeep of State highways than it paid in 1914.

The bill is looked upon as an effort to strengthen the Republican Party in New York City, where Governor Whitman, confident of renomination, plans to make a strong stand for support.

Senator Argetsinger of Rochester, sponsor for the bill in the Legislature, speaks for G. W. Aldridge of Rochester, Governor Whitman's strong political friend, and the Highway bill is a part of a general plan for Republican strengthening of fences of which the formation of a council of political chiefs to aid the Executive is a basic part. Senator Argetsinger was the referee when Senator Thompson and the Governor shook hands and buried the hatchet.

At the same time, to square itself up State for the concession to New York City, the administration takes the view that the New York City administration will not succeed in its proposed court action to obtain for the city a part of the highway fund. This view is based upon the argument that the referendum providing for the last $50,000,000 bond issue provided that the money should be apportioned among the towns of the counties. New York City's counties having no towns, the answer is easy for the administration. The first $50,000,000 issue having been expended, the leaders assert that New York City cannot reasonably ask for any of that.

The bill will be introduced tomorrow night. The most important provision of the measure is that counties, cities of the second and third class, towns and villages are required to pay 50 per cent. of the cost of the maintenance of State and county highways, the expense of which is now borne almost entirely by the State at large, which means that New York City pays 70 per cent. The bill also provides for a localization of maintenance work. The estimated economies are: In administration of the main office, $30,000; by reducing construction divisions, $350,000; in engineering and operating expenses, $300,000.

In 1914 the State at large paid $3,837,727 for maintenance of highways. Of this amount New York City paid $2,688,408 without any appreciable return or benefit. Under the reorganization proposed in the Argetsinger bill the State would pay next year $1,018,169, of which New York City's share would be $1,343,169, a saving to the city of $1,343,000. In a statement, Senator Argetsinger said tonight:

"This saving is based on 6,000 miles of completed State highways. The saving will be doubled when the entire system of 10,000 miles is completed.

"A strict line of demarkation is established between the construction department, which is temporary, and will cease when the moneys therefor from the bond issue are exhausted, and the Bureau of Town Highways and the Maintenance Department, the two latter being combined into a permanent department. The whole intent of the bill is to place the responsibility for the wise use of the department back on the localities where it belongs, yet ample jurisdiction and authority is given the State for an absolute audit and check on local activities."

Under the bill the Commissioner of Highways is retained as a State officer, but all employes in the permanent organization below the grade of supervising inspector will be paid by the districts in which they work. The State's machinery, tools, and implements would be turned over to the counties. Continuing, the statement says:

"Experts in highway matters agree that counties and towns can perform highway work efficiently and economically and should be afforded the opportunity to popularize the road movement and reduce the present general appropriations."

The bill provides for a redistricting of the State, changing the titles and duties of officials. The bill has no clause which would forbid special appropriations and aid by the department for town and county highways.

In view of the generosity of up-State legislators in appropriating State moneys, of which New York City contributes 70 per cent. for local road improvements not provided for in the highway bond issue referendums, the explanation of the administration as to why New York City cannot have any of the highway funds is interesting. Controller Travis expresses the sentiment of the administration on this point.

"The moneys for the improvement of highways have been provided by a vote of the people upon two separate constitutional amendments," he said, "the first of which, passed in 1905, authorized a bond issue of $50,000,000 for the improvement of highways, and it was provided that an equitable apportionment of such highway moneys should be made among the counties of the State. New York City cannot obtain any moneys under that authorization, for the excellent reason that the $50,000,000 has already been spent. The second authorization of $50,000,000 was made in 1912, and this referendum provided that the money should be equitably apportioned among the counties which contain towns.

"This eliminates New York City, as there are no towns within the counties comprising New York City. My judgment as a layman, that New York City can have no part in the second $50,000,000, is supported by an opinion by Attorney General Woodbury. New York City cannot complain, for in the Fall of 1912 it declared by a majority of 70,000 votes in favor of the referendum, which by its terms plainly excluded New York City from the benefits of the fund."

West Orange Volunteer Hurt.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—The Overseas casualty list tonight contained the name of Corporal Thomas Mussen Harnett of West Orange, N. J., who was reported suffering from shell shock.

GIRL LEPER PRISONER 5 YEARS IN ONE ROOM

Kept from Family and Playmates Since Rash Appeared, When She Was 12.

HAPPY NOW IN BIG HOSPITAL

Gets Books and Piano from Home and Jersey City's Mayor Gives Her Singing Canaries.

After being isolated as a leper in one room of her own home for more than four years, away from her father and mother and five younger brothers and sister, Magdalena McLean, aged 17, a West Indian girl, was ordered to the Hudson County Hospital for Contagious Diseases on Friday.

No one who lived near the McLeans at 930 West Side Avenue, in Jersey City, knew that the girl had leprosy, although they had often remarked that they did not see her often, and that when she did leave the house to walk, it was always after dark or at twilight.

Several doctors who had attended her in the four years and a half since the first sign of the disease appeared upon her face in a rash had never reported the case to the Health Bureau, and only yesterday, after almost five years had elapsed, the authorities ordered the girl to the hospital.

Not until last week did the girl know that she had the disease she had read about in books, nor could she understand why she was confined to one room, away from every one, or why her four younger sisters and brother came into her room only at intervals of months, and then shrank from her as she approached them.

In her room at the hospital yesterday Magdalena told a visitor from THE TIMES that she was going to try and be brave, although she wished she had her piano and her books with her in the new place. She was reading "Uncle Remus" yesterday when Miss Margaret Dingler, her nurse, and Superintendent McDonough told her she might talk to the visitor.

"I know I can be happy here," she said, "if I only know how the folks at home are. No one was ever gloomy there, even after I had to stay in my room all the time. But everybody cried when they came to take me away. Even papa, who had never cried before, broke down when I left. But we are all going to try to be brave. Perhaps there will be another miracle like that by which the mother and sister of Ben Hur were cured."

"Five years ago I had a rash on my face, and mamma took me to New York to see a specialist in a hospital. When we came back home they told me I would have to stop going to school and church for a while, and stay in my room until my face got better. Oh, yes, I went to St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church and Sunday School, and the sewing circle and all the socials they had.

"Whenever I asked mamma when I could go back to school and to church on Sundays, she would say: 'In a little while. Wait until you get well, and then you won't have to stay in your room all the time. It will only be a little while.' And then we would read the Bible together.

"None of my playmates ever came to see me. I missed them at first, and I asked to have them come. But I don't miss them any more. Perhaps they've forgotten me now, too. Mamma said they were all busy in school and out playing, and said it would be only a little while before I could go out, too. She told me to practise hard on the piano, and read all the books so I would grow up to be an intelligent girl."

Supt. McDonough says Magdalena can have her piano brought to the hospital if she will promise not to play after 10:30 at night. And Magdalena had promised, and tomorrow it's coming over with her books. Mayor Mark N. Fagan went with Dr. Gordon K. Dickinson on Saturday to see her, and yesterday a cage of canaries arrived with the card: "From the Mayor," on it, and "Oh, my, won't those canaries sing when the morning light comes in through the big windows."

James McKee, Superintendent of the almshouse, just across the road, has sent some plants, and Magdalena has put the pictures of the little friends she has not seen for so many years on her dresser and wall, "just to make it seem more homelike and cheerful."

The Health Board has sent to Washington to the United States Public Health Service for information about the new treatment in the hope that it will cure the girl.

WALSH AID EXCITED OVER 'BIG BUSINESS'

Capitalist Plot Against Wilson Scented by Industrial Investigator.

CALLS VANDERLIP NAMES

Basil Manly Declares American International Corporation a Menace to Country.

Basil M. Manly, who was Director of Research and Investigation for the recent United States Commission on Industrial Relations, of which Frank P. Walsh was Chairman, told the Labor Forum at the Washington Irving High School last night that interests affiliated with the American International Corporation had determined upon the political destruction of President Wilson because of his refusal to invade Mexico.

"If President Wilson had given the word for an invasion of Mexico," said Mr. Manly, "he would have the financial power of this group solidly behind him, for in the last two years he has trimmed his domestic policies to suit their wishes. As it is, they have resolved to destroy him, and no candidate will secure their support who is not ready to meet their demands on this issue."

Mr. Manly talked of a "new policy of imperialism" among big business interests in the United States, and he professed to see a great menace in this to the wage earners of the United States, "upon whose backs" such a structure of industrial and commercial expansion would add a new burden. He made several references to a dangerous "visionary" whom these big business men had in mind for a sort of "benevolent despot" and who would serve their interests if elected President, but he refrained from mentioning this visionary by name.

Mr. Manly called Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank "the most dangerous man in the United States," describing him as one of the leaders in the policy of "new imperialism," who were planning an industrial raid on the entire world.

"The American International Corporation," said Mr. Manly, "was organized on Nov. 23, 1915, with representatives of every important great railroad and industrial corporation upon its Board of Directors. Its promoter was Frank A. Vanderlip, whom I firmly believe the most dangerous man in America at the present time. You will see the great number of interests included when I name the men backing the American International Corporation. They are J. Ogden Armour, Charles A. Coffin, Joseph P. Grace, James J. Hill, O. H. Kahn, R. S. Lovett, Ambrose Monell, Henry S. Pritchett, Percy A. Rockefeller, John D. Ryan, Charles H. Sabin, William L. Saunders, James A. Stillman, Frank A. Vanderlip, Theodore N. Vail, Edwin S. Webster, Albert H. Wiggin, Beekman Winthrop, Charles A. Stone, and Guy E. Tripp.

"P. P. Thisley, the Treasurer, is associated with the Standard Oil Company, and the American International Corporation is the greatest consolidation of big business in the history of the world.

"Its purpose, as explained in the official announcement of the National City Bank, is to have the United States take part in the industrial development of other countries. It is an aggressive foreign policy intended to protect every American dollar with a battleship and a regiment of soldiers."

Mr. Manly said the real purpose, however, of this "dangerous combination" was "revealed more clearly by the use of every means to coerce the Administration into an invasion of Mexico."

He talked at length of a "militaristic policy for foreign exploitation" and of the intention to use immigrant cheap labor to advance the building up of the new foreign policy. He insisted there was nothing patriotic in the plan, and that it could only work harm to the laboring classes of the country.

Edward James, representing the Central Federated Union, drew great applause by referring to the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

"When all things look dark to the wage earners there always comes a ray of sunshine," he said. "For we read in the public press that President Wilson, the man who has done so many grand and glorious things during his short time in public life, has recommended to the United States Senate the name of Louis D. Brandeis of Massachusetts, the people's champion, for the vacant seat on the United States Supreme bench. I hope and trust each one of you will write a personal letter to the two United States Senators from this State requesting them to vote for his confirmation."

Miss Helen Marot, President of the Women's Trade Union League, was a speaker also. There was a protest over an attempt by certain persons connected with the Washington Irving School to force the removal of a painting in the foyer of the school representing unemployment. A number of homeless persons are shown in the painting sitting on a bench on the Thames Embankment, and the criticism arose over the belief that the subject was "too morbid" to be displayed to the students.

A vote was taken, and it was unanimously agreed by the members of the labor forum that this criticism was unjust.

Officials of the American International Corporation reached last night said Mr. Manly's criticism was "too preposterous" to be dignified by a formal reply.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PRICE OF CRIMINAL NEGLECT

Recklessness, where personal welfare is concerned, is a common trait among men who are wise in other things.

In one Connecticut city where the population is only 125,000, it has been reported that three hundred people died from the Grippe in one month.

These figures are appalling, and have a tendency to make one stop and think.

These victims of the Grippe were mostly men who neglected to safeguard their physical welfare. Run down constitutions that made it easy for the Grippe germs to enter and destroy.

Young lives prematurely snuffed out, women and children left without protectors.

It's the duty of every right thinking man to take care of himself and keep physically fit.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract will help to do it. Builds up the tissues, creates strength and power to repel diseases that wreck the human system.

Order Johann Hoff's Malt now. Take it with your meals. Delightfully palatable and satisfying, and a perfect tonic food.

Our grandfathers, more than fifty years ago, knew the virtues of Johann Hoff's, and it helped to keep many of them alive to a ripe old age.

Endorsed by medical authorities the world over.

PASTOR URGES DEFENSE.

Nation's Honor Is at Stake, Says the Rev. Dr. Stimson.

The necessity of adequate national defense was discussed last night at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, who sharply attacked the pacifists.

"It is believed by many that my stand in the matter of preparedness is unchristian," said Dr. Stimson. "Is it unchristian to permit our countrymen to be slain in foreign countries and not be able to resent such atrocities? The people of the United States in the past twelve months have been growing dull. At the very start of the great war Belgium was laid in ruins, but showed she would rather fight than lose her self-respect. The American people were horrified at the atrocities that had been carried on, and there was talk of our interference, but now little Serbia is undergoing the same treatment, and we take the reports without a murmur. The only worry at the present time of the American people is how to take more money through industries that have arisen during the past year.

"Preparedness does not mean that we are to expect war, but to protect our honor and insure the respect due to a world power. The only way to insure this is for us to increase our army and navy."

BARGE CAPTAIN MURDERED.

Men on Craft Moored Nearby Hear Shots, but See No One.

Captain John Malone of the barge Pennant, belonging to the Powelton Barge Company of 29 Broadway, was shot and killed early yesterday morning on board his boat, which was moored at Forty-eighth Street and the North River. No explanation of the murder has been found by the police.

Shortly after midnight the crews of other barges moored near the Pennant heard five shots in rapid succession, but only one person, Stephen B. Byrne, a barge Captain, paid any heed to the sounds. He looked out, but saw nothing extraordinary, and went back to bed.

NEW SHIP BILL READY MODIFIED FOR VOTES

Continued from Page 1.

approval of the President, may at any time sell the stock of such corporation or corporations owned by the United States.

According to Chairman Alexander, the provisions of Section 8 are designed to meet a possible situation wherein there is no response to the offer of the United States to charter and lease its vessels, and Government operation might become necessary in the interest of the nation's commerce.

Another important section of the bill provides that all vessels purchased or leased from the board shall be registered under the laws of the United States, and that hereafter "no vessel registered under the laws of the United States shall be sold to any person, firm, or corporation other than a citizen of the United States, or transferred to any foreign registry without the approval and consent of the Shipping Board."

Sweeping powers over steamship companies, similar to those exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads, are given to the proposed Shipping Board. The bill stipulates that the board shall have power to regulate the operation of common carriers in the transportation of passengers and property between the interstate ports of the United States and between the United States and foreign countries, "and to determine and prescribe just and reasonable rates or charges to be demanded or collected for the transportation of passengers or property in such trade, and fair, just, and reasonable classifications, regulations or practices to be followed with regard thereto."

It is permitted that the board may allow preferential rates "if such rates are believed necessary to carry out effectually the provisions of the proposed law.

Similar jurisdiction is given to the Shipping Board over combination rail and water rates on shipments destined from the interior of this country to foreign countries by a vessel under American registry and enrollment. The effect of these provisions is to transfer to the new board certain powers now exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The board is to have exclusive authority to license, after Jan. 1, 1917, all vessels engaged in interstate and foreign commerce by water, and no vessel may operate without such license.

Every effort has been made to draw the bill so as to encourage American capital to help upbuild the merchant marine and protect it from unfair foreign competition, and it is declared that Government vessels never would operate on lines where an American service was furnishing satisfactory service at fair rates.

The members of the Shipping Board, except the ex-officio members, would receive $10,000 a year each. A Secretary would receive $5,000 a year, and the remainder of the board's employes, except an attorney, would come from the civil service lists of the Federal Government.

"Many are interested to know if the bill contains a provision authorizing ownership and operation of merchant vessels by the Government," Representative Alexander said tonight. "It provides that the board may, if necessary, subscribe to and purchase the majority of the stock in a corporation and vote such stock and do all things necessary to protect the interest of the Government, and may at any time, with the approval of the President, sell such stock.

"Vessels owned by such corporation or corporations will be operated and their business conducted like the business of any other corporation, except that the Government will retain control by majority stock ownership. The method is suggested by the plan of ownership, control, and operation of vessels by the Panama Railroad Company, in which the Government owns all the stock, and which has been in operation for ten or twelve years past. We would make it plain, however, that the power would not, in my opinion, be exercised except as a last resort, and then only to meet conditions that private concerns are not willing to meet or feel that they are not able to meet, and where the exigencies of our foreign trade demand adequate ocean facilities.

"One of the most important provisions in the bill is contained in Section 9, which vests in the board plenary power to regulate common carriers by water. It should be noted, however, that the exercise of such power is not made mandatory, and should not be, as conditions of traffic by water are very different from those by rail, and it will take time and experience in administering the law to determine how far the power to regulate rates may be wisely exercised in ocean transportation, and particularly in the foreign trade, where American shipping will come in sharp competition with foreign shipping.

"One of the most valuable provisions of the bill is that which requires all common carriers by water, foreign as well as American, to have a Government license, revocable if the provisions of the act or the rules or regulations made by the board pursuant thereto are violated. This will be an effective method of enforcing compliance with the law. At the same time it will enable the Shipping Board to prevent unfair competition of foreign vessels with American vessels, because through the power to revoke the licenses of foreign vessels operating in our waters they can be prevented from entering into trusts or combinations on the high seas which will be hurtful to American shippers and to American shipowners.

"The board is given power to make thorough study of our navigation laws and into the organization and conduct and management of common carriers by water, and to make reports to the President, who will be enabled to make recommendations to Congress of needful legislation for the further development of our merchant marine.

"It is evident that foreign Governments or foreign citizens are beginning to buy up American vessels and transfer them to foreign registry. This is extremely hurtful in this situation, where we are suffering already from a scarcity of tonnage. Other Governments have laws, some of them recently passed, prohibiting transfers of vessels of their registry to other flags. In self-protection this Government must quickly enact legislation which will prevent vessels of American registry from being transferred to foreign flags without consent of the Shipping Board. If the Ship bill presented in the last Congress had been passed we could have purchased 600,000 or 700,000 tons of excellent merchant vessels which would now be under our control and would have made the present congestion of our foreign commerce in the ports of New York and other places impossible.

"That there is need for legislation to relieve the present situation is attested by the unanimous voice of commercial and industrial organizations all over the country. Ocean freight rates have increased from 500 to 1,000 per cent., and even at these exorbitant rates there is a great lack of tonnage and our commerce is suffering immense losses. Our opportunities to extend our trade are handicapped and in many directions thwarted by the lack of ships. It is a situation that demands a speedy and efficient remedy."

The framers of the bill emphasize that one of its first purposes is to put Government ships into traffic where private capital would not assume the risk or where there is imperative need of immediate transportation facilities, before private capital could act.

WANT THE NATION TO TAKE MILITIA

Continued from Page 1.

such a nature that it will be possible for them to go over into it."

General Cole said that this was the unanimous opinion of the officers of the Massachusetts National Guard.

Governor McCall, when told of the Adjutant General's view of the matter, expressed his approval and pointed to the progress that Massachusetts had already made in the direction of a Continental Army.

Rhode Island Indorses.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30.—The plan for Federal control of the National Guard is received with considerable favor in this State. Colonel Charles F. Tillinghast, head of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Rhode Island district, said tonight that similar action had already been considered by National Guard organizations here.

Troops A, B, and C of the cavalry had already adopted resolutions, he said, asking the Federal Government to take over the National Guard.

"It would be foolish," Colonel Tillinghast said, "for the National Government not to take advantage of the military organizations of the country in making plans for preparedness. It should find some use for the organizations as they exist today."

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman said that he would not care to give an opinion on the plan until he had discussed it with the officers of the National Guard.

Vermont for Federal Control.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 30.—At least 80 per cent. of the line officers of the Vermont National Guard favor control by the Federal authorities, according to Colonel Ira L. Reeves of the Vermont Militia, who is also President of Norwich University and a Captain in the regular army. Colonel Reeves expressed himself in favor of a plan for the Federal Government to control the National Guard, leaving to the line officers, however, many of whom have devoted a lifetime to the work, reasonable authority.

Lieut. Col. Fred B. Thomas said today that he believed the plan favored by the National Guard Association to have the Federal Government take over the New York National Guard with the regular army as a teaching force was good in some ways, but he thought that the Constitution did not allow the Government to have absolute control. He believed in making the National Guard a force which should be preserved and improved and made available for all sorts of national service. Briefly, Colonel Thomas did not advocate the destruction of the National Guard by making it a State force alone or by giving the Federal Government supreme control.

Governor Gates could not be reached, but his views are believed to coincide with those of the National Guard officers.

West Virginia in Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 30.—Governor H. D. Hatfield and Adjt. Gen. John C. Bond of the National Guard expressed themselves today as favorable to the resolution passed by the National Guard Association of New York asking the Federal Government to take over the National Guard. The Governor said that the idea appealed to him, although he would not take a stand in the matter until he had studied the question thoroughly.

General Bond said that he always had favored Federal control of the National Guard. He believed that the guard could be made more efficient in this manner. The National Guard of all the States, General Bond said, should be taken over by the national Government.

Coolly Received in Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.—Colonel R. F. Leedy, Senior Colonel of the Virginia Volunteers, said tonight that he believed the plan indorsed in the resolutions of the New York Guard Association was inspired in circles wholly outside the National Guard Association of the United States, which in convention opposed any outside control.

Wants to Keep Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 30.—That the States should never relinquish their authority of their respective National Guard organizations is the view taken by Adjt. Gen. Van Holt Nash.

"I do favor everything possible being done for the National Guard," General Nash said, "and I believe that instructions by regular army officers as suggested would be a splendid feature. If the plan involved taking from the State the authority to call upon the National Guard for help in time of local disturbance, I should be opposed to it."

Leans Toward National Control.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 30.—Leading militia officers of South Carolina said tonight that the training and discipline of the Guard in this State already had been turned over to the Federal War Department. The National War Department, of course, had no power in the matter of appointing officers, or control of the Guard in time of peace.

Officers here favor a larger appropriation and an amendment to the Constitution so as to make the militia immediately available for home or foreign service in case of war. They are much opposed to the Continental Army idea. They believe that the National Guard should be made the foundation of the national defense on land.

Enthusiasm in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30.—Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither of the Maryland National Guard tonight enthusiastically indorsed the plan to give the Government control of the National Guard, although he was somewhat doubtful as to how a similar plan in this State would work out.

Adjt. Gen. Charles F. Macklin said that he preferred not to express an opinion. It is known that he is strongly opposed to any such plan.

General Gaither, another leading National Guardsman, said:

"The taking over of the National Guard by the Federal Government, with regular army officers as a teaching force, would not only bring about a better disciplined, trained, and more efficient force, but would tend to place this country in a safer position in regard to foreign conquest."

Ohio Is Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The leading officers of the Ohio National Guard, whose views are also in accord with those of Governor Frank B. Willis, do not favor the plan of the New York National Guard, by which the Federal Government is to be asked to take over the National Guard organization. In interviews today it was made clear that they do not believe that the plan of the New York Guard is suited to the development of the Guard in this State.

Adjt. Gen. Benson W. Hough will address the Committee on Military Affairs of Congress next week. He will urge as a substitute for the present Continental Army plan the establishment of closer relations between the Federal military authorities and the National Guard organizations, with Federal inspection and greater aid from the national Government in building up the State organizations. General Hough will urge military training schools for civilians. The success of this plan in Cleveland will be cited by General Hough as showing what can be done in the way of training the citizenry to the use of arms. General Hough will urge that legislation be enacted to lengthen the period of annual encampments to fifteen days, and that Federal officers be sent to aid in drill work. He will oppose strongly the destruction of the National Guard as an effective organization or its complete subordination in the plan of military preparedness.

Favors Federal Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Brig. Gen. Frank L. Bridges, Adjutant General of Indiana, said today that he favored Federal control and Federal pay for the National Guard. He said that he believed that this also represented the sentiment of most of the officers of the Indiana National Guard. With Federal control officers of the guard would get their commissions on merit alone, he said, not because of political influence and personal friendship.

Plan Liked in Missouri.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Captain Frank M. Rumbold of Light Battery A, National Guard of Missouri, former Adjutant General of Missouri, said today:

"The Federalization of the National Guard undoubtedly would lend dignity and importance to its affairs and do away with that disrespect with which the militia is held in some States. The militia at present is in the position of a man with two masters. It is under no especial control from the Government, and, in some States, suffers from lack of interest on the part of the State. National Guard, national in fact as well as in name, is our need. The Federalization of the National Guard would be especially beneficial in States like Missouri."

Kansas Is Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—Kansas does not favor Federal control of the National Guard. Governor Capper and officers of the Kansas National Guard so expressed themselves today.

"We recognize the regular army as the source of instruction," Governor Capper said, "but there is no apparent demand for such action as was taken at Albany, not in Kansas, especially. Two regular army officers are stationed here as instructors in army manoeuvres and discipline, and at the annual encampments ten or twelve officers from the regular army are present. I do not believe the Kansas National Guard would look with favor on the Albany plan. Kansas is proud of the efficiency and discipline of her Guard, standing second in the country, and in time of peace will not, in my opinion, favor any change, so far as regular army instruction is concerned."

Minnesota for Greater Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30.—Governor J. A. Aburnquist and Adjt. Gen. Fred B. Wood said today that they probably would join in any movement that would give greater scope to the instruction of the National Guard of Minnesota by regular army officers. General Wood said that if the resolution adopted at Albany meant a thoroughly Federalized militia he would be inclined to oppose such a movement, but he desired the greatest co-operation between the War Department and the military organizations of the several States.

South Dakota Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 30.—The rank and file of the National Guard, it is believed here, favor Federal control of the force, but the higher officers of the Guard do not advocate any change in the present system.

Oklahoma's Governor Favors.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 30.—In discussing the plan for Federal control of the National Guard Governor Williams said today: "I believe similar action for the National Guard of Oklahoma would be advantageous."

Adjt. Gen. Canton said: "The National Guard could furnish very competent instructors. I believe that the measure in some respects would be an advantage."

New Mexico's Governor Opposes.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 30.—The Constitution of the United States seems to preclude the control of the National Guard by the Federal Government, in the opinion of William C. McDonald, Governor of New Mexico. He does not think that Federal control can be made effective at this time. The National Guard, he says, has been successful as an organization in training men in military tactics, and could be made a stronger separate element in national life by giving it additional resources.

Governor McDonald is strongly in favor of the Administration plan for the continental army. He believes that President Wilson's policy, if properly worked out, will answer all purposes.

Adjt. Gen. Harry T. Herring, head of the National Guard in New Mexico, does not agree with Governor McDonald. He urges the control of the National Guard by the Federal Government, and says that all of his officers are hoping that this step will be taken very soon.

Arizona Makes Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 30.—Adjutant Gen. C. W. Haris, in discussing the plan to Federalize the National Guard, said today:

"I would be willing to have the National Guard of Arizona Federalized, provided an officer of the calibre of Major Gen. O'Ryan of New York were named as Chief of Division of Militia Affairs, and the other members of the division were also militia officers. The teaching force should be regular army officers. I have always favored a Federal Bureau plan, but have contended that such a bureau should be composed of militia officers of worth. The National Guard should be distinct and not under regular army control. The instruction by regular army officers is invaluable, and should be continued and extended."

Colonel A. M. Tuthill, in command of First Regiment; Major P. H. Donkersly, and other staff officers approve the plan.

Governor George W. P. Hunt said today he would approve any plan that would bring about closer co-operation between the Federal and State Governments with relation to the National Guard, but that he would oppose any move that would tend to remove from the Executive of the State his authority as Commander in Chief of the Militia.

Texas Is Non-Committal.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 30.—Governor Ferguson said today that he had not considered the plan for Federal control of the National Guard, and until he gave it some thought he would not care to express himself one way or the other. "It is all new to me," he said, "and until I am better informed about it I don't care to discuss it."

Adjt. Gen. Hutchings said: "I am not prepared at this time to make any statement in regard to the plan."

Oregon Favors It.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 30.—A high official of the National Guard said today:

"The National Guard needs Federal supervision and army officers, and the National Guard should harmonize. New York's plan is a good one and undoubtedly will meet general favor in all parts of the country. Recently the Oregon National Guard Association went on record as favoring the Militia Pay bill of Senator Chamberlain, which opposes the continental army plan. The only matter which must be carefully handled to make the New York idea a success is to procure the most able regular army officers as a teaching force."

"I think the New York plan is good," said Captain A. N. Creadick of the Medical Corps of the Oregon National Guard. "To get the needed efficiency Federal control is necessary."

TO URGE FEDERALIZATION.

National Guard Officers Ready to Open Fight Before Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Federalization of the National Guard will be urged before the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs this week by members of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States. Adjt. Gen. J. C. R. Foster of Florida, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reached Washington today and will oppose the Garrison Continental Army plan before Congress.